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THE

# *Gentleman's Magazine:*

AND

# Historical Chronicle.

## For the Year 1809.

## VOLUME LXXIX.

BEING THE SECOND OF A NEW SERIES.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

*LONDON*, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,
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at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street.* 1809.

12253



## ON THE ANNUAL BILL OF MORTALITY.

*Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.* HOR.

1274

AGAIN we look with fearful eye
On Death's continued page;
Again with falling tears descry
The fall of youth and age.
One ere the blossom can unfold,
The blossom sweet and fair,
Just peeps—perceives the Seasons cold,
And shuns th' inclement air.
Another, like the spreading Oak,
Expands his branches round,
Nor dreads the unexpected stroke
That fells him to the ground.
In virtue firm, a few take root;
(But, ah! how few are they!)
Then drop like fine well-cultur'd fruit,
Delicious in decay.
When Man at first receiv'd his breath,
And from the dust arose,
Saw spread before him Life and Death,
Alas! how ill he chose.
But blame not Adam—still do we
Choose just as Adam chose:
Eternal glory though we see,
We take eternal woes!
We hear the voice of God from high,
And Conscience call within;
We see a bleeding Saviour die,
Yet sink confirm'd in sin!
As the tree falls, so must it lie,
And under foot be trod:
Impure and filthy if we die,
Can we behold our God?
Each year the numbers I recount;
O may they joyful rise!
Drink life from God's eternal fount,
And flourish in the skies.

*Northampton, Dec.* 31.

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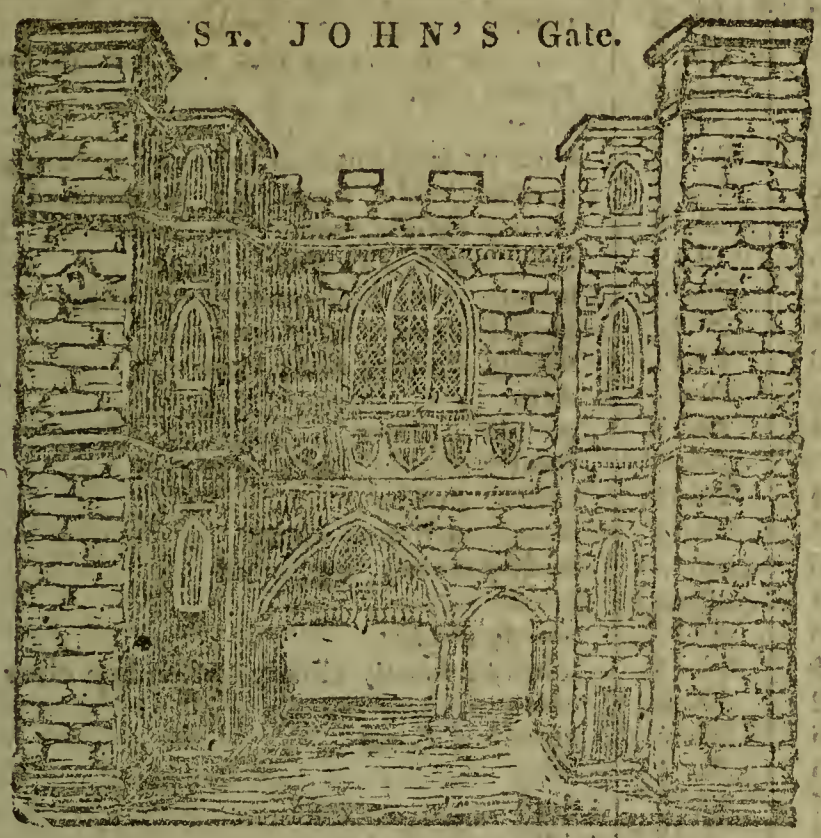


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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.



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## Meteorological Diary for June 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

| Days.Mo. | M. 8 h. | G. heat | Inches. 20ths. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 59 | 67 | 29- 5 | mostly cloudy, light rain, high wind [clear |
| 2 | 46 | 59 | 29- 5 | morning very rainy and tempestuous, afternoon mostly |
| 3 | 53 | 60 | 29-16 | mostly clear |
| 4 | 55 | 63 | 29- 5 | clear |
| 5 | 56 | 65 | 29- 1 | cloudy, frequent rain, afternoon tempestuous |
| 6 | 55 | 59 | 29- 7 | mostly cloudy, some rain, tempestuous |
| 7 | 56 | 61 | 29-10 | mostly cloudy, some rain, high wind |
| 8 | 54 | 63 | 29-12 | rainy night, day mostly clear |
| 9 | 57 | 61 | 29-10 | mostly cloudy, frequent rain, windy |
| 10 | 56 | 62 | 29-10 | mostly cloudy, frequent rain |
| 11 | 56 | 63 | 29-11 | mostly cloudy, some light rain |
| 12 | 62 | 64 | 29-19 | ditto |
| 13 | 59 | 64 | 29-18 | cloudy at times |
| 14 | 60 | 63 | 29-15 | mostly cloudy, some light rain |
| 15 | 56 | 64 | 29-15 | mostly cloudy |
| 16 | 59 | 65 | 29-16 | cloudy at times, windy |
| 17 | 56 | 63 | 29-15 | mostly cloudy, high wind |
| 18 | 62 | 61 | 29-15 | clear |
| 19 | 62 | 73 | 29-16 | mostly cloudy |
| 20 | 66 | 75 | 29-18 | morning mostly cloudy, afternoon clear |
| 21 | 65 | 72 | 30- 4 | clear |
| 22 | 65 | 76 | 30- 4 | cloudy at times |
| 23 | 68 | 75 | 30- 4 | clear |
| 24 | 67 | 77 | 30- 5 | ditto |
| 25 | 64 | 68 | 30- 6 | ditto |
| 26 | 56 | 65 | 30- 6 | ditto |
| 27 | 59 | 68 | 30- 3 | cloudy at times, evening some light rain |
| 28 | 59 | 65 | 30- 1 | cloudy, some light rain |
| 29 | 55 | 65 | 29-18 | cloudy |
| 30 | 63 | 70 | 29-15 | mostly cloudy. |

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 58 26-30; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 59 27-30; in 1807, 59 12-30; in 1806, 61 24-30; in 1805, 57½; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 75 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 1 inch 75-100ths; in 1807, 15-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 58-100ths; in 1804, 25-100ths; and in 1803, 3 inches 15-100ths.

## Meteorological Table for July 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in July, 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *June* | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 27 | 52 | 69 | 53 | 30, 15 | fair |
| 28 | 54 | 63 | 50 | ,08 | cloudy |
| 29 | 51 | 60 | 54 | 29, 98 | cloudy |
| 30 | 52 | 67 | 57 | ,89 | cloudy |
| *Ju.* 1 | 57 | 70 | 55 | ,84 | fair |
| 2 | 52 | 64 | 51 | ,75 | rain |
| 3 | 52 | 57 | 49 | ,50 | cloudy [thund. |
| 4 | 52 | 55 | 56 | ,48 | stormy with |
| 5 | 51 | 60 | 55 | ,57 | showery |
| 6 | 50 | 61 | 57 | ,72 | rain |
| 7 | 56 | 68 | 60 | ,84 | cloudy |
| 8 | 57 | 70 | 57 | ,86 | fair |
| 9 | 50 | 56 | 50 | ,85 | rain |
| 10 | 52 | 58 | 51 | ,92 | rain |
| 11 | 53 | 63 | 51 | 30, 05 | fair |

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in July, 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *July* | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 12 | 59 | 73 | 62 | 30, 10 | fair |
| 13 | 61 | 69 | 55 | ,15 | fair |
| 14 | 62 | 71 | 64 | ,20 | fair |
| 15 | 64 | 72 | 63 | ,05 | fair |
| 16 | 65 | 73 | 60 | 29, 98 | fair |
| 17 | 63 | 70 | 50 | ,75 | fair |
| 18 | 51 | 63 | 53 | ,94 | fair |
| 19 | 55 | 68 | 58 | 30, 04 | fair. |
| 20 | 59 | 70 | 56 | ,18 | fair |
| 21 | 57 | 70 | 57 | ,19 | fair |
| 22 | 57 | 65 | 60 | ,01 | cloudy |
| 23 | 59 | 72 | 60 | 29, 94 | fair |
| 24 | 58 | 70 | 60 | ,85 | fair |
| 25 | 61 | 77 | 61 | ,76 | fair. |
| 26 | 62 | 72 | 62 | ,75 | cloudy |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For JULY, 1809.

Mr. Urban, *Sambrook Court, July* 19.

In answer to your Correspondent's query, in June, p. 548, respecting the place of interment of the late Major Pitcairn; I am induced to explain the apparent contradiction noticed there, as I believe no other person is enabled to do it. It is well known, that Major Pitcairn, the father of the late Dr. David Pitcairn, was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill, near Boston in America.

From the field of action where he fell, he was conveyed to Boston in his regimentals; and, in that state deposited in a vault in St. George's Church, which is, I think, the only Church in that City constructed of stone.

Dr. Winship of Boston visited London about 20 years ago; and his indisposition occasioned my being consulted, and thereby acquiring his acquaintance. Some time afterwards I was daily in consultation with Dr. David Pitcairn; a circumstance which was casually mentioned to Dr. Winship, who then informed me, that he had with him the key of the vault in which Major Pitcairn had been deposited; that he saw him a little before his departure from Boston, in the vault in which he was laid, in his regimentals, as has been observed; and that he counted at least 30 perforations from balls, which must have entered his body; and that the stone vault, in the cold climate of Boston, had so preserved the corpse as to enable him to recognize his features. At the same time, the Doctor very politely assured me of his services to send the Major to England, were it desirable to the Son.

All this time I was attending a person near London, who had been Churchwarden at Boston at the period that the Major was placed in the vault there, who corroborated Dr. Winship's narrative.

I communicated these particulars to Dr. David Pitcairn; who informed me, on the subsequent day, that he had consulted his uncle, Dr. William Pitcairn; and that it was their joint wish, to have the Major conveyed to London. They had then an interview with Dr. Winship, who undertook this kind office; and when the corpse arrived here, it was interred in a new vault, built purposely by Dr. William Pitcairn, in the burying-ground of St. Bartholomew, near the Hospital; since which have been deposited the remains of Dr. William himself, the brother, and Dr. David, the son of Major Pitcairn.

It might seem extraordinary that the Major should have been the only British Officer thus particularly regarded by the people of Boston. This, Dr. Winship informed me, arose from the general estimation in which that Officer was held. During the siege of Boston, he was ever disposed to listen to the complaints of the Americans, and, as far as lay in his power, to mitigate the sufferings of the besieged, not connected with military matters. Though on the adverse side, his condescension was so great, as to induce them to look up to him more as a friend than as an enemy; and this veneration survived his death, and occasioned the marked attention of depositing the body of this amiable Officer in the newest and best vault in the City of Boston.

J. C. Lettsom.

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Mr. Urban, *July* 10.

It appears to me, from all the Historical Paintings and Portraits that I have studied (I do not pay the like deference to Prints of such subjects, which are composed too often for the purpose of accompanying the turn of certain biographical memoirs, published years after the time of the deceased), both previous to the Dissolution, and down to the present time,

time, relating to Ecclesiasticks, that their robes took a change according to the all-ruling power of Fashion prevalent among clerical men, as well as the power of Fashion which lords it over those of the Laity. Cranmer, when he turned from his antient faith (examine his portrait), did away the tonsure, and let the hair grow over his head as well as on his chin, hanging pendant to an enormous length; his robes underwent the same kind of alteration, indicative of his aversion to his former opinions. No doubt, in these matters of dress, he led the fashion among his brother Reformers.

The Robes of Bishops, on this principle, have, in a distant kind of way, been handed down to us; but, as I before observed, were not seen in the immediate form until the reign of Charles II. For the smaller articles of Prelatical Dress, they appear as follows: Latter end of Henry the Eighth's reign, or the beginning of that of his son Edward: bare neck, and small square pudding cap; hair cut, and beard like the Laity. Elizabeth's reign: Small ruff; hair cut, and beard like the Laity; the cap continued. James the First's and Charles the First's reigns: Large ruff or band; hair cut, and beard like the Laity; cap continued. Charles the Second's reign: Band continued; wig and small mustachio, like the Laity; cap continued, but made more flat. Since which period, little or no change has been manifested, excepting in the design of the wig, which is still continued; the mustachio done away, of course, as with the Laity.

However, to end this petty controversy, and prove, beyond all dispute, the necessity of my observation, "silly expedient in Managers, &c.:" there is a large painting in the South Transept of Chichester Cathedral, in which I find Henry VIII. and his Court standing before a superb palace; they are addressed by the Members of the Cathedral, not in their officiating habits, but evidently those worn by them on other occasions. The Robes of the Bishop: Under garment, black; over this a light blue vest; a red mantle, with a cape of ermine, is then thrown over his shoulders, fastened on the breast by a broach. The Bishop is uncovered, and shews the tonsure; and his chin is shaved.

Having thus found it expedient to go rather into detail, I may further incur the censure of C. J. A. p. 413, and have all my assertions again crammed down my throat, by his laying me under the *unanswerable reproach*—I am of the "Romish Communion!" An excellent knock-down argument, to be sure; and the more especially as it comes from one who requires information, Mr. Urban, from your "Antiquarian Correspondents." I advise such Antiquarian Correspondents, however, to be wary in what they may advance; for, if their thoughts run counter to those of C. J. A.: "Dash on them," he will cry, "they are Papists!" J. C.

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Mr. Urban, *Architectural Library, High Holborn.*

BEING about to publish an additional volume of the *Antiquities of Athens*, from documents left by Messrs. Stuart and Revett, I am desirous of prefixing some account of the lives of those gentlemen, who by their great industry and perseverance accomplished a work highly creditable to themselves as Artists, and honourable to the Nation to which they belonged. I therefore take this public means, through the channel of your widely-circulating Miscellany, to solicit authentic particulars and anecdotes relative to either of them.

Of Stuart I wish to know any particulars of his early life; as, the time and place of his birth, with the circumstances of his parents and family, how he came to be an artist, to travel abroad, to be a scholar, &c. Also the names of the gentlemen who were his friends and patrons, and by what means they encouraged the publication of the Antiquities of Athens; a list of the buildings to which he acted as Architect, will be very acceptable. If any gentleman has any letters written by Stuart while at Athens, containing curious information, the loan of them will be very acceptable. I am aware of two papers in the Gent. Magazine for 1788, vol. LVIII. respecting Stuart: the latter one has the greater claim to attention, and I shall be very glad to know the author, if living; this paper is signed A. H.

I am in possession of authentic documents respecting the early life of Revett; but am desirous to know whom he studied under as a painter, previous to

to his going to Rome, which was in the year 1742; also the names of those gentlemen who were his friends and patrons after his return from Athens; and a list of the buildings erected under his care as an Architect. Revett was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; a complete reference to the papers written by him will be very acceptable.

In short, Mr. Urban, as Time has triumphed over so many of the contemporaries of these celebrated Travellers and Artists, my desire is to be enabled to give to the publick such a permanent sketch of their lives and scientific labours, as may do justice to their merits, and be an excitement to others to follow such noble examples. It is hoped that none but well-authenticated information will be sent, and accompanied by the name and residence of the communicator. I have only to add, that all original documents shall be duly taken care of, according to the desire of the person who may favour me with them; and all authentic information will be thankfully received by

Yours, &c. Jos. Taylor.

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Mr. Urban, *July* 14.

WHETHER my opponents are different persons, or an individual under various signatures, is a matter of little moment. The language in all is the produce of the same school; and whether the writer is *An Architect*, *A New Correspondent*, *A True Englishman*, or *J. C.* I mean to reply to *John Carter*, as a single adversary, without regard to his associates. His challenge of *Who's afraid?* and *his dusting of my well-powdered Buzz*, are specimens of the scurrility of his attack, which I feel no inclination to imitate or return. But, as *John Carter* now styles himself *The Red Cross Knight*, and boasts of the keen edge of his two-handed sword, there may be some honour in tilting with this Mirror of Chivalry; and, if I unhorse him, I leave it to his Squires to pick him up. I ask only for a fair field, a close barrier, and an impartial judge of the Tournament.

The best accomplishment of a Knight is courteous language—but in this respect he has sadly degraded the character of the Order. His Adversary has always treated him with respect, as an Artist and an Antiquary—but he styles his opponent a Buonaparte—and Addison an *alien* Usurper; and he threatens to lengthen this said Opponent's face with a fourth calamity, now just ready to overwhelm him. Is not this a cut of his two-handed sword before he has tried its temper?

To these vaunts, however, I have nothing to reply. It is his indiscriminate censure, his contempt of every Artist living except one, his restless spirit that hurries him from Salisbury to Bermondsey—from Bermondsey to St. Alban's, from St. Alban's to Westminster, with no earthly object in view but universal detraction: and for this conduct all his ability as an Artist, and all his knowledge as an Antiquary, can avail him nothing in excuse.

But my present concern is with his last attack *upon the improvers and restorers of Henry's Chapel;* and on this head, under two different signatures, I do positively charge him with three direct falsehoods; the first is, when he says, that "at Westminster, one tremendous sweep is to annihilate the present Choir, and the awful space behind it,—that the plough-share of desolation is to pass sheer thro' the whole Church, and level all that lies between the West door and Henry the Seventh's Chapel." And "that the Service Choir is to be transferred to this Monumental Chapel." This he calls a *report;*—I say, it is a report of his own fabrication, a malicious falsehood, propagated for no one purpose but calumniation; without ground, and without rationality to give it credit with the publick for a moment; for, if the Improvers had the will, they have not the means to execute such an absurdity.

The second charge is, "the *pressing* by Government the *ships* that were to bring the stone for the new work."

Now that the Restorers should have made an application to Government to *press* ships in their favour, must have been a presumptuous request.—And that Government would have listened to such request, no one, but he who asserts it, can credit. A *ship* (not ships) was hired in the port of London; the contract was signed in London; the ship went to Bristol, took in a lading of stone, and, on her return, was wrecked off Portland in one of the January storms. This is one of

the

the three calamities which John Carter is so happy to record, as falling upon the Restorers; and the calamity was true, but the *pressing* a falsehood direct; calculated solely for the purpose of prejudicing the publick with the opinion, that the Restorers and Improvers had recourse to an invidious measure, when an ordinary one would have answered their purpose.

His third charge is, "that these very restoring hands have, this spring, cut away more than one third of the beautiful compartments in the South-East small Chapel of the interior of the great Chapel itself; for the mere setting up a common marble Tablet to the memory of a late French Nobleman." Be it known then, that the compartments were not cut away by the restoring hands, but by some demolishers of antient date; and consequently afforded the best situation for the tablet, without prejudice to the wall where it was yet uninjured.

And now I maintain, that if truth is the first quality of Knighthood, Red Cross is not a true Knight. And the Judge of the field must determine, whether his spurs ought not be hacked off with the chopping knife.

But the fourth calamity now impending, and ready to crush the Restorers, John Carter hails with all the exultation of an Enthusiast. He congratulates his brother Antiquaries; he declares that the *golden* hopes of these Restorers are all vanished; that they will give up the job; that they will not submit to *nibble* at a *shining bait*, when they had been previously prepared to *gorge* and *cram* themselves with precious stuff.

I appeal to any impartial judge, whether the adoption of foul language like this is not a mark of a weak cause? If John Carter utters a calumny, I will repel it; if he reports a falsehood, I will state the truth. But if he accuses an Ecclesiastical body, such as the Church of Westminster, of corruption, of converting a grant of Parliament into a job, and of gorging themselves with the public money, instead of applying it to the purposes of repair, I make no reply: I render not railing for railing, but I leave it to the Publick to determine between the probability of veracity on the one part, or delinquency on the other.

At last, however, this fourth calamity consists of the Resolutions of a Committee of the House of Commons; doubtless, if the House adopt the Resolutions of the Committee, it has a right to prescribe the terms of its own grant. What the House will grant, or whether it will grant any thing, is as yet * undetermined; but the terms are no terms till the Vote is passed; and all confidence is due to the generosity of the House, that the terms will not be such as to gratify the spleen of John Carter, or induce the Restorers to give up the job.

But John assures the Committee, "he will watch every proceeding," and "let the country know what is going forward." He adds, that "he is equal to the task, and will volunteer his services, as he did in 1806;" he might have added, as he did in 1803, in every year before and since; and as he will do in every year to come, so long as his life shall endure.

In Chivalry it is true that a Knight is always a Volunteer; but in the present instance his services are not wanted. As an Artist and Antiquary, his eye and his rule are so accurate, that they can point out error to an inch. Still this is not the person wanted, but it is an able Architect; and in this branch he has no practice; no one employs him, no specimen of his skill or ability has been exhibited; but the Architect must be endowed with the power to execute, as well as to censure; and the Volunteer, therefore, has half his profession to learn: censure then he must, as he pleases, and let the Architect answer him. The duty of the Chapter is to promote the work, and leave the execution to those who are most eminent in their several professions; but, if I had any means of approaching that Body, my advice would be, that they should make it a condition with their Architect to provide a monthly report of progress, in order to rebut the monthly scurrility of this Antiquary.

In a controversy such as the present, the Publick ought to be in possession of the Defence as well as the Charge; and then there is little doubt but that the judgment will be impartial.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

---

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

THE following Paper has lately been circulated, by way of so-

* June 7th.

licting

liciting the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the Case of the Family of one of whom you have given a just and accurate character in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 655.—I enter not into the question of right, or the Legitimacy of the Title. M. Green.

"THE late Sir Charles Corbett, bart. and the present Sir Richard Corbett, are descended through a long race of illustrious ancestors, whose pedigree is traced, in the English Baronetage, to be from a noble Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror. Between 15 Edward II. and 2 Henry V. there were fifteen Knights of the Shire for the county of Salop, two for the county of Worcester, and two for the county of Wilts, of this family. Queen Elizabeth made Robert Corbett her Envoy to the King of Spain, anno reg. 17. Sir Vincent Corbett was appointed one of the Council to William Lord Compton, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, in the reign of James the First. The present title was created June 20, 1642, in the reign of Charles I. Sir Edward, the first baronet, had a son, married to Anne, sister to Francis Lord Newport, Earl of Bradford. He was Comptroller and Treasurer to the Household in the reigns of Charles II. King James II. King William and Queen Anne; and was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Salop. He had a son by Anne Newport, Sir Edward Corbett, bart. Chairman of the Committee of Elections in the reign of Charles II. who married Victoria, eldest sister to Elizabeth Countess of Carlisle, by whom he had two sons, Sir Uvedale Corbett, of Longnor, near Shrewsbury, and Thomas, his brother *.

"Sir Richard Corbett, his son, succeeded him, and was Member of Parliament for the Town of Shrewsbury during the reigns of George I. and II. He lived to a great age, and in his last years became quite childish. An interested relative influenced him, after he had made his will, and added six codicils to it (in all of which he recognized Sir Charles Corbett his heir, and left him the family estates of Longnor, in the county of Salop, and Leighton in the county of Montgomery) to make a seventh; by which the heir to the title was deprived of the whole estate, and left only an annuity of £100. *per annum*. The whole County, on the death of Sir Richard, rang with the report of the transaction, as Sir Richard's incompetency to make any bequest was fully and generally known.

"Sir Charles Corbett lived for some years thus deprived of his birth-right, and left two sons and a daughter. One of these sons had determined immediately to recover the inheritance of the family: but, oh! the inscrutable mysteries of Providence! on the day appointed for the funeral of Sir Charles, and but a short time before his intended interment, he broke a blood-vessel, and in a few minutes was a lifeless corpse! The funeral of the father was delayed; and on May 26, 1808, they were both interred in one grave, in the church-yard of St. Anne, Soho! The present Sir Richard unhappily does not possess the means of recovering his right. The sister of Sir Richard has both a mind sensible of the injuries sustained, and is resolved to prosecute the legal claims of their birth; but a long period of depression has sunk her to obscurity, with all the distress of unmerited poverty; the present possessor of the estates allowing her only the scanty pittance of £20. *per annum*, from a revenue entitling her to rank in dignity, as she does in intellectual and moral worth, with the first characters in life, but for the deprivations sustained by her family. A case so striking and affecting as this, will doubtless excite the sympathy, and arouse the spirit of the Nobility, to promote the means, whereby she may be extricated from her undeserved sufferings, and enabled to prosecute their claims in a Court of Equity; as there is [supposed to be] at this distant period, sufficient evidence to set aside the codicil, and unite at once the honour and estate of the family.

"The legal gentlemen who have been consulted concur in opinion, that as Sir Richard was; from a time considerably previous to the period of making that last codicil, and from thence to the time of his death, in such an uniform state of mental imbecillity, as rendered him unfit to dispose of his estate; that imbecillity too the effect of extreme old age and mere natural decay, which secluded him from the world; independent of any such imbecility as approached idiotcy; the influence of the person who procured this codicil to be made in his favour was notorious; and, from the station he occupied in the Baronet's family at his entrance into it, it is certain he could have entertained the presumptuous hope of accomplishing his object, only from the absolute incompetency of the Baronet, at that late period of life, being between 75 and 80 years of age, to make any disposal of his estate, from the exercise of his reason;

* There are three monuments in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, of this family; one erected to the memory of Sir Richard Corbett, who died August 1, 1683; another to Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, who died at Paris, March 1, 1724; and another to the Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of James Earl of Salisbury, married to Sir Uvedale Corbett, of Longnor, and afterwards to Sir Charles Hotham. She died January 18, 1725.

and

and that, therefore, a Court of Equity will establish the Will made when Sir Richard was in the full vigour of his understanding, and all written by his own hand, and set aside this Codicil made to disinherit the lawful Heir *.

"There are now more than a competent number of witnesses to prove these facts. And a few respectable characters, acquainted with this extraordinary case, and desiring to restore this Family to the rank and fortune they are entitled to, have concurred to promote a Subscription, for the purpose of raising them from their present distresses, and to enable them to prosecute their claims in the Court of Chancery. They presume to call upon the Nobility and Gentry to concur in this humane and honourable measure. It is particularly hoped, that the illustrious characters forming the Female Nobility will promote the design with their influence, which cannot fail of ensuring its success. The sums received will be most carefully applied, under the direction of the Gentlemen who have proposed this plan.

"That Sir Charles Corbett, Bart. and his Son Thomas Corbett, were both interred in one grave, on the 26th day of May, 1808, in the Church-yard of St. Anne's Westminster, is attested this 14th day of March, 1809, by me R. Macleod,

*Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.*"

"The Will of Sir Richard Corbett, Bart. of Longnor, with the Codicils annexed, were laid before me to advise upon as Counsel, touching the validity thereof, and particularly as to the seventh Codicil, with a variety of circumstances attending the Case; and I well remember going with Mr. Bury, the Solicitor who consulted me on the occasion, to Doctors Commons, for the purpose of examining the Signatures of the Testator, with his Signature to the Seventh Codicil, the latter appearing to be written more clearly than any of the other Signatures, and of a different hand-writing. I was at the same time informed by Mr. Bury, that the Signature to the Seventh Codicil appeared to be of a better, and more perfect hand-writing than ever the Testator was capable of writing, or had used before in his life.—And therefore I advised on behalf of the then Sir Charles Corbett, a Suit in Equity to set aside the Will and Codicils.—Upon these facts, I became Counsel in the Case.

*Cary-street, March* 13, 1809. Tho. Nedham.

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Mr. Urban, *June* 13.

LATELY visiting the village of Newenham, alias Newnham, about two miles North of Baldock in Hertfordshire, upon conversing with the wife of the Rev. J. Jesting, the Vicar, whose long illness has prevented him from personally performing the duties of his office, I found that a person had been there very recently, taking a drawing of the Church, and writing down the tablets and inscriptions on the grave-stones, &c. As Mrs. Jesting could not inform me who this gentleman was, it occurred to me that it was one of your respectable coadjutors, and that it would shortly appear in your valuable Miscellany *. Desirous of promoting your efforts to explore what relates to the local history of the country, and referring you for an early account of it to Chauncey's Hertfordshire, it appears, that the manor and estate descended by marriage, in the female line, from the Huttons to the Yorkes of Erthig, or Erddig, in Denbighshire, (a collateral branch of the Hardwicke family,) who about eight or ten years ago sold the materials of the antient mansion, destroyed the gardens and temples with the bridges over the moat that surrounded the pleasure grounds; and about two years ago Mr. Yorke disposed of the whole of the estate.

As you are probably in possession of some information subsequent to the period mentioned by Chauncey, your inserting it in your Magazine will much oblige Viator.

P. S. Is there any probability of a history of Herlfordshire being begun, taking Chauncey for its guide? From the number of resident proprietors, it could not want encouragement, assistance, or support.

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Mr. Urban, *June* 23.

IN your vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144, is mentioned a successful case of Asthma by A. Langham. I should be much obliged by a reference to the volume and year in which this Case appeared; or to be favoured with Mr. Langham's address.

Yours, &c. A Subscriber.

*** Another Correspondent requests a reference to any Pedigree of *Pery*, the antient proprietor of Perry-hall, Staffordshire, now the seat of the *Goughs*.

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* This is a point which we leave much higher powers to decide. Edit.

* We are obliged to this Correspondent, but know nothing of the Gentleman to whom he alludes. Should a new edition of Chauncey be attempted, there are three different copies of it in the Bodleian Library, filled with notes, part of the munificent bequest of Mr. Gough. Edit.

Mr.

W. Hamper del. J. Basire sculp.

Rochester Castle & Bridge, co: Kent.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 2.

THE appearance of Rochester Castle on entering the Bridge from Strood is so striking, that it cannot fail to arrest the attention even of the most incurious traveller. The annexed sketch *(Plate I.)* will convey a faint idea of this interesting view; and, it being unnecessary to describe buildings which have been so frequently and so minutely described, I shall refer such of your readers as may wish for accounts of the Castle and Bridge, to Hasted's History of Kent, vol II. p. 12. Archæologia, vol. IV. p. 364, vol. VI. p. 296, *ibid.* p. 381, vol. VII. p. 395. Thorpe's Textus Roffensis, &c.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Stirling, June* 28.

TWO days ago my learned and amiable friend Bishop Sandford sent to me from Edinburgh your Magazine for last April, pointing out in it an article on which, for the sake of that Church to which his and my services are equally due, he expressed an earnest wish that I would make some remarks. The article is intituled, "Titular Prelates—The Scotch and English Churches;" and contains several wonderful things—such as, a proposal that, "in this Island Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Independents, and every other subdivision of those (including Quakers of course) who disclaim the Pope's authority, should unite with their National Church!"—a censure of Bishop Horne for an expression which flowed from Christian humility combined with that playful wit, by which the conversation of his Lordship was so eminently distinguished;—a censure of the Spiritual Courts, which "from Tweed to the Land's end in Cornwall, brandish the scourge over such of the Clergy as eschew the Creed of St. Athanasius;"—and a declaration that "Alliances between Church and State are not to be endured in any Christian Realm," obedience of the Church to the State being the "doctrine inculcated on the Apostles by the great Founder of our Religion;" so that he whose duty it is to communicate with the Established Church of England is bound to communicate with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with the Greek Church in Russia, with the Church of Rome in Spain and Portugal, and in France with that Church of which the Bishops are nominated to their respective Sees by the Corsican Tyrant, whom one of those Bishops styled the CHRIST OF PROVIDENCE!

But the observations, or, as the Author himself calls them, *speculations* to which my friend more particularly requested my attention, are certain mistakes, which some men might be tempted to call deliberate falsehoods, into which your Correspondent has fallen respecting myself and the Reformed Episcopal Church in Scotland. At these mistakes and wonderful opinions Bishop Sandford expressed great surprise; but, as soon as I had read to the end of the letter, and observed it to be my old friend L. L. the surprise that had begun to arise in my mind instantly vanished; *ἀσυλλόγιστον γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ πονηρία.*

With respect to myself, Mr. L. L. informs the publick that I am become a *nominal* Scotch Bishop; and thus far he is not mistaken, for I have become not only a *nominal*, but a *real* (however unworthy) Scotch Bishop. But when he proceeds to say that "*about the year* 1787, I exhibited some half dozen letters in your Magazine, under the signature of a Presbyter; that not long afterwards I reprinted them in a Pamphlet of considerable bulk, without any apparent motive, except that of asserting, in a furious appendix, that the right of James the Second to the Throne of these Realms was at least equal to that of his successor; and that by far the greater part of the impression was withdrawn from sale;" he has fallen into several mistakes, and some of them of considerable importance.

It was NOT *about the year* 1787, *but in the year* 1785, that THIS SAME Mr. L. L. whose memory is now so fallacious, *exhibited* in your Magazine a letter, in which he compares the consecration of Dr. Seabury, the first Bishop of Connecticut, to the knighthood of Don Quixote; and the Scotch Bishops, by whom he was consecrated, to the Tempter making an offer of the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them, when he himself had no title to a single acre; in which he calls loudly on the Government to execute those penal laws which

which then hung with all their weight over the heads of the Scotch Bishops; and in which he stigmatizes most modern Bishops with possessing in an eminent degree the serpent's wisdom, though not that species of it which is recommended in the Scriptures! It was in the same year, 1785, that, in defence of the Scotch Episcopacy, and the consecration of Dr. Seabury, I published in your Magazine an answer to Mr. L. L.'s attack. He replied; and the controversy, in which the Scotch Episcopal Church was accused of disaffection to Government, of forgery, of falsehood, and of all the crimes that have ever disgraced the most abandoned banditti; in which the *wily* Sherlock Bishop of London, and *the great convert Secker*, were mentioned in the most opprobrious terms for the noble stand which, in the House of Peers, they made to the Penal Laws of 1746 and 1748, and for maintaining, on the principles of the Primitive Church, in the same House, the rights—the purely spiritual rights, of the Scotch Bishops, which no Act of Parliament could give, or take away—the controversy, I say, in which all this is to be found, was continued during the years 1785 and 1786; with what success or *fury* on either side, those who think it worth while to enquire will easily learn by turning over your volumes for the years in which it was carried on. The whole correspondence, amounting to six letters by L. L. and four by me, together with an additional letter of mine to a Clergyman whose attention had been directed to the controversy by Dr. Berkeley, who knew the state of Episcopacy in Scotland, as well as the principles of the Scotch Episcopalians, better than any other man at that time in England, were reprinted, not by me, but by Dr. Horne, then Dean of Canterbury, and soon afterwards Bishop of Norwich. It was at his request that my letter to the private Clergyman was added—not for the absurd purpose supposed by L. L. but to prove that there could be no Episcopal Church in Scotland but under the superintendance of the successors of those Prelates who had been deprived, at the Revolution, of their sees, revenues, and civil dignities. The sentence which L. L. quotes, is indeed in that letter; but so far was the Dean, on account of that sentence, or of any thing else, from withdrawing the greater part of the impression from sale, as your Correspondent insinuates, that he distributed the whole of the impression that was not *quickly* sold at his own expence, that the pamphlet might be as soon and as generally read as possible.

To that pamphlet I was indebted for the warm and steady friendship of Dr. Horne, through the few remaining years of his valuable life; for the countenance of Archbishop Moore; and for the friendly correspondence of perhaps the most learned Prelate of the age in which he lived—the late Bishop Horsley, who assured me that his attention was *first* drawn by the controversy occasioned by the consecration of Dr. Seabury, to the state of Episcopacy in Scotland, of which he afterwards so ably pleaded the cause in the House of Peers.

I mention these things, which hundreds alive can prove, not merely because they are honourable to myself, but because they evince, beyond the reach of rational controversy, that the principles, political and religious, of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, as well as of her humble apologist, are not, in the opinion of those who were most competent to judge of them, such as ought to have excited the odium which L. L. has now for upwards of twenty years professed towards both; but that, on the contrary, they are such as to render the Scotch Episcopal Church not altogether unworthy of the countenance and encouragement which she has recently received from the Church of England.

Of this fact another proof may be found in the fund which is now raising by subscription for her support. Your Correspondent is greatly mistaken if he suppose that the subscription for this purpose has been confined to the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD alone; and he will therefore be extremely unjust, if he restrain to that learned body the guilt, with which he charges it, "of thus giving undue encouragement to Separatists." The University of Oxford has indeed subscribed, with a liberality which the Scotch Episcopalian must be a monster of ingratitude who can ever forget; but the same liberality has, on this occasion, been displayed by the

Bench

Bench of Bishops; by the dignitaries of inferior orders; by the English Clergy of every description; by Statesmen of all parties—adherents of the late Ministry as well as of the present; and in Scotland by men of opulence, as well of the Established as of the Episcopal Church.

Nor can this occasion any surprise to him whose nerves are not convulsed by the very *sound* of the words *Bishop*, *Prelate*, *Prelacy!* The intelligent part of the Established Church of Scotland—as well of the Clergy as of the Laity—know well that she has nothing to dread from the Episcopal Clergy and their adherents; but much from Methodists, Reliefmen, Anabaptists, Burghers, Antiburghers, Barcans, and a variety of other upstart sects of yesterday, who, though they profess to find some causes of difference from one another, yet all agree most cordially in misrepresenting the Established and Episcopal Churches, and in preaching the pernicious follies of Antinomianism, which will ever recommend themselves to a corrupt and ignorant vulgar. As the zeal of these preachers is generally without knowledge, there is reason to apprehend that it may not be always in a good thing, and that doctrines inimical to the peace of society may be occasionally inculcated on the multitude, under pretence of exposing the deviations of the Established Clergy from the standards of the Established Faith. No such apprehensions can be entertained of the Scotch Episcopalians, whose very prejudices are in behalf of quiet submission to legal government; whose Clergy have all subscribed, *ex animo*, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; in whose chapels the incomparable Liturgy of that Church is daily read; whose Episcopacy itself was derived from England at the Restoration of Charles the Second; and whose Bishops neither exercise nor claim any jurisdiction over their own Clergy and people which was not exercised by St. Cyprian, Cornelius, and the other Prelates of the Primitive Church, when no Bishop on earth could be appointed (as your Correspondent expresses it) by the Imperial or Royal signature! Such Bishops as were those ornaments of the Primitive Church, I and my Colleagues claim to be; and will Mr. L. L. say that the Bishops of the Church of England were anything more during the usurpation of Cromwell, or that they would again be anything more three years after the establishment of his precious scheme of universal comprehension?

"An Antagonist," says L. L. "ventured to assert (during the controversy occasioned by the consecration of Dr. Seabury) that he (Dr. Gleig) was then grasping at the shadowy semblance of a Caledonian Mitre. This grand object of pursuit is, it seems, at length obtained."

In these two sentences there is one truth, and at least one mistake. That the assertion was made, is indeed true; for the Antagonist who made it was L. L. *himself*, whose memory has not here deceived him; but when he made it originally, he was mistaken; and he is again mistaken, when now he repeats it. *About the year* 1787, a Caledonian Mitre was twice *within* my grasp; for I was then chosen unanimously by the Clergy residing within one of the antient Dioceses of Scotland, and at the very same time by four-fifths of those residing within the bounds of another antient Diocese, to preside over them as their Bishop: I was urged in the most earnest manner by the then *Primus Scotorum Episcopus*, to make my option between the two, and to accept of the laborious though honourable office; and yet I was no Bishop at this time last year.

To this your candid Correspondent may be disposed to reply, that the wicked University of Oxford had not then sent "five thousand pounds to Scotland for the undue encouragement of Separatists;" and that I was not therefore "attracted by loaves and fishes!" But what will he say when I inform him that I was perfectly aware last year, when I yielded to the intreaties of those whose opinion of me is perhaps just the reverse of his, that for some time, perhaps for the whole of my life, I could derive from the Episcopal Fund no benefit whatever; and that my prospects now are the same that they were then? I should have been a contemptible being indeed if I had accepted of the office of a Bishop with a view to any emolument arising from such a fund as this; and still

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more contemptible, if ambition to preside over any part of those Clergymen who had so long been my equals, could have induced me to accept of an office which, to him who conscientiously discharges the duties of it, can in Scotland be the source of nothing but of labour, anxiety, and an additional expence. These surely are not objects at which a man of common sense can be supposed to have been grasping for these twenty-two years; but, if I shall be able to do but one half the good which my partial friends expect me to do, I shall submit with patience to the labours of my office, and to the odium of L. L. which I am sure that I never provoked.

With him, indeed, I hope that I have now done for ever; though, if he will come forward and, in a letter subscribed with his *real name*, and *dated from the place of his usual residence*, state his objections to the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and debate the questions at issue, not by hardy assertions a hundred times repeated, but by fair argument, I *pledge* myself (to use a fashionable phrase) to enter the lists with him, and either to defend the principles of my own Church, or candidly to acknowledge that they are indefensible. He must not, however, expect me to take any farther notice of L. L.; for a writer whose name is known contends on very unequal terms with an antagonist who is anonymous. Of this, Mr. Urban, you seemed once to be duly sensible; for when the same L. L. made a wanton attack, some ten or twelve years ago, upon Dr. Gleig by name, you expressed regret for having inadvertently admitted it, and in a subsequent number declared that you would admit from anonymous correspondents no attacks on personal characters. Unless you repeat this declaration, and keep it in remembrance, your generally useful Miscellany, whatever you may call it, will not be in reality the Gentleman's Magazine; for no gentleman would choose to expose himself to the midnight attacks of assassins from every quarter. Πάσιν δ' αἰδὴν, δὸς δ' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδέσθαι: and though no man dislikes more than I do theological controversy, in which indeed I have been sometimes involved, though I thank God I never was the aggressor, yet no attack either on the Church to which I belong, or on myself personally, by the gentleman who at present subscribes L. L. shall be meanly shunned by George Gleig.

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Mr. Urban, *Castell y B—i, May* 25.

In your Magazine for April, p. 247, you have given a view and description of the antient Pillar of Eliseg, with which I am much pleased. The Pillar is certainly a very interesting subject as a Plate for your Collection of Antiquities, and I have not seen so accurate a representation as that you have given. That in Mr. Pennant's Tour was made before the re-erection of the Pillar, consequently some liberty was taken with it. Mr. Gough, it seems, copied the same into his Camden. The view in your Magazine not only shews the Pillar, but the surrounding scenery, with the distant hills very well marked.

The tumulus on which the Pillar stands was opened some years back, and there appeared the remains of some bones, which had been placed between broad flat stones, the usual mode of interment in those times. This Pillar I should suppose is among the most antient of our *inscribed Pillars*, and I should be glad to see an accurate copy of the inscription in your Magazine. I have a copy before me now, but am fearful as to its accuracy: the beginning of it, however, nearly marks the time of its erection, and the person it was intended to commemorate: "*Concenn filius Catteli, Catteli filius Brochmail, Brochmail filius Eliseg, Eliseg filius Guoillaine, Concenn itaque princeps Elisig, edificavit hunc lapidem proavo suo Eliseg; ipse est Eliseg,*" &c.

I hope your ingenious correspondent Mr. Parkes will furnish you with some more of his *Cambrian* remarks. If he will give a view of the remains of *Castell Dinas Brân*, supposed to have been one of the seats of Concenn and Eliseg, I will forward some curious documents in respect to the Castle, and several of its possessors, with an antient fragment of Welsh poetry, supposed to have been written by *Howel ap Einion Lygliw*, a famous Welsh Bard. F. T.

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Mr. Urban, *Baldock, June* 10.

As the following common phenomenon is almost continually presenting

senting itself to observation during our social evenings in winter, I shall attempt, for the amusement of the female part of your readers, a solution of the same. It is well known that a small knot of cotton, or as it is more commonly called, a *thief*, will occasion such an increased flux of the tallow, as to produce a deep guttering in a burning candle; and it is not less certain that a slip of paper, or any other substance of an oblong form, about four or five inches by one, placed horizontally on the top of the candlestick, in an opposite direction, will almost instantly arrest the progress of the said *thief*, and prevent any subsequent effusion of the tallow. But, to form a more correct idea of the cause, perhaps it may be necessary to remark, that the air, being a fluid, will operate equally on every part of the candle, and that it no sooner comes in contact with a more rarified air than the equilibrium is destroyed, and a current ensues; hence it is that the *thief* exciting a greater absorption of the tallow to take place, the heat is increased on that side of the candle: consequently the adjacent air becomes more rarified, and recedes from the impulse of the heavier air, which rushes in from the opposite side to occupy the vacuum, and thereby preserve the equilibrium; and thus the current is obtained, which will continue in motion till the slip of paper, placed on the contrary side, opposes its progress upwards, by preventing a greater admission of the surrounding air than is sufficient to restore the equilibrium.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HUMPHRIES.

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Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

IN vol. LXXVII. p. 716, a Correspondent endeavours to recover to the Biographer of the Poet Cowper a translation of Voltaire's Henriade executed about the year 1759, the production of the Poet and his Brother John Cowper. Mr. Hayley, it appears, has discovered what he supposes a rival and inferior translation; and your Correspondent observes, Mr. H. will confer a great favour on the admirers of the Poet by explaining in what Magazine of the year 1759 he found the poem, which he supposes a rival and inferior translation.

In accidentally looking over a number of Magazines to ascertain some literary facts, I found a translation of the Henriade in one for the year 1759-60. Whether this is the translation mentioned by your Correspondent and Mr. Hayley I know not. The work to which I allude is the Grand Magazine, at that time published by Griffiths in the Strand, and, like many other of its rivals, now sunken in oblivion. The translation commences with some general observations upon the Henriade, in the second volume of that work, p. 425; and is continued in the same volume, pp. 501, 542, 590, 668, 701, and completed in the succeeding volume, pp. 5, 59, 126, 181, 237. The general observations begin thus: "As we have never had an English translation of Voltaire's Henriade in English verse, we do not doubt but one tolerably executed will be highly acceptable to the publick." It is therefore probable that this was the production of the two Brothers mentioned by Mr. Hayley. But, as I do not profess that zealous admiration for the character of Cowper, either as a poet or a man, which his Biographer and your Correspondent Investigatus appear to possess, I will leave them to discover traces of the genius of their favourite author; and only observe that the translation is tolerably, and only tolerably, executed. Should the volumes here mentioned be of the slightest service to Mr. Hayley, he is perfectly welcome to them, as they are in no respect valued by Yours, &c. J.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, July* 6.

IT is an observation true as it is trite, that, in general, we but half enjoy the acquisition of good fortune if we have not an opportunity of giving intelligence of it to others. It must be acknowledged too, that to "rejoice with them that rejoice" is the dictate of reason as well as Revelation.

Yet, alas! such is the corruption or weakness of human nature, that such intelligence is too frequently received by the ear of Envy; and that which to a benevolent mind would have been a source of pleasure, becomes to this a cause only of pain.

Besides, a man may be so disagreeably circumstanced, or absorbed in uneasiness, at the time when he receives

receives such information that, though at another he would have rejoiced, he will then hear it with indifference.

Soon after the late Bishop Porteus was translated to the See of London, his brother-in-law, Mr. Hodgson, said one morning to his Gardener, who was a native of the Peak of Derbyshire, "Have you heard the good news?" "No, Sir," replied he, "I know of none." "Porteus is made Bishop of London." "Aye, that may be—and I dare say he will be a sober mon in his plece—but a cow has getten into the garden, and has etten up a'th' cabbages."

Yours, &c. E. G.

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Mr. Urban, *July* 5.

I SHALL feel much obliged if any of your readers can inform me whether there has existed, or does now exist, any Company styled "The Mine Adventurers of England;" and if so, what is the probable value of their shares, where their office is situated, &c. The occasion of the enquiry is this; that in 1764 a person in his will bequeathed a share in the above concern, which the enquiries hitherto made by his heirs have not enabled them to discover. In a paper left by him, he states himself to be entitled to one share and the thousandth part of a share.

An old Correspondent.

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Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

IN the Review attached to your last Number, p. 445, the Editor of the "Censura Literaria" is styled "Sir S. E. Brydges, K. J." Pray to what Foreign Prince is he indebted for this honour, as none of our native orders of Knighthood can be understood by the initials following his name?

A desire of informing myself on such a subject, or of correcting your highly-valued Magazine if out of order, induces me to trouble you with the above query. At the same time, I cannot let slip the opportunity of informing this Editor (whether Knight or Esquire) that the pages of the Censura Literaria, full of lofty enthusiasm, spirit, and sensibility, have beguiled many hours that would otherwise have passed tediously in the short life of

*A Son of antient Chivalry.*

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Mr. Urban, *June* 13.

YOUR Correspondent at Harwich having furnished us with what he says is an effectual remedy for the Ague, I beg leave through your means to ask him how the bark and snake-root are to be *dissolved* in the ale or brandy (for I really am not chemist enough to effect it), as he allows an option to the patient to the patient to dissolve the powders in a *quart* of ale or a *gill* of brandy, and directs the same dose to be taken of either solution. I should like to know, if it makes no difference whether the whole virtues of the medicine are taken into the stomach in four doses, or two and thirty. Further, I should like to be informed, whether persons in the neighbourhood of Harwich, who are *repeatedly* taking this medicine, do not experience frequent attacks of the ague year after year; for I can scarcely think *that* an effectual remedy which must be repeated at least annually for perhaps half a century.

Yours, &c. W. S.

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Mr. Urban, *June* 14.

I AM extremely obliged to the Correspondents in your Magazine of May last, for their answers to my queries respecting a remedy for the Black Beetles and the Ague. With respect to the former, my servants have frequently tried the remedies there pointed out; but they have only been of *temporary* service, and I am inclined to think of the Beetles, as it has been said of Mice, "they soon discover the trap, and avoid the snare." As to the pouring boiling water (an excellent remedy) if they can be found it may be good; but they are in the chimney-place, the cellar (where they actually scoop out the raw potatoes), and have been in the meat-safe, and in the closet adjoining our sitting-room, and penetrated into a loaf of sugar there. Surely some remedy might be employed for the destruction of them; and that excellent "Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," would do well to propose a gold medal for the invention of a specific remedy for the destruction of those noxious vermin.—With respect to the Ague, I have a very high opinion of the remedy of arsenic pointed out by one of your Correspondents; but it will be a very great rarity indeed

deed to find a *Country Apothecary* of that liberal turn of mind he points out, to prescribe the same *gratis*: their charges are most enormous: I lately saw a bill of £59. charged on a man and his wife for one year only, and with the latter very little illness; indeed, I have reason to believe that a few attendances from an eminent physician, and the chemist's shop, would have answered the purpose with about one-third of the expence, so as to avoid those journeys and attendances almost too numerous to mention.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

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Mr. URBAN, *July* 6.

DR. BLANE has described the disease called the Distemper in Dogs with accuracy, and his medicines in general are successful; but a gentleman had administered Dr. Blane's medicines to a favourite pointer, in the disease called *The Distemper*, but with no avail; the unvarying symptoms had come on, when the poor animal crawled into the field, and fell among some grass, attempting, but in vain, to eat it. He followed the suggestion of nature, and ordered a handful of grass to be cut in shreds of about half an inch long, and when mixed with butter to be put down the animal's throat: the dose was repeated three times in every twenty-four hours, and a visible amendment almost immediately took place, which terminated in recovery. Farmer's Mag. No. XXXV.

To purify Lemon Juice, add one ounce of pulverized well-burned charcoal to a quart of Lemon Juice; after standing twelve hours, filter the Juice through white blotting-paper; it will keep good several years in a cellar, in a bottle well corked: a thick crust will form beneath the cork, and the mucilage will fall to the bottom. Philosophical Journal, No. 90.

The Potatoe called *Captain Hart* is white, with a thin smooth skin, roundish, of a moderate size, with few eyes; when boiled it is yellow, rather close and watery, but tolerably well flavoured; it weighs 14 or 15 pounds *per* peck; 5 pounds of it yielded 9 ounces of white fecula or starch, 3 of slightly discoloured fecula, and 6 of dried pulp; the remainder being water, soluble mucilage, and extractive matter. William Skrimshire, jun. Phil. Journ. No. 91.

Dr. Pearson (Repertory of Arts, III. p. 383) found that 3500 grains of the white kidney Potatoe-root left on drying 1000 grains. The fresh root deprived of its skin contained 68 to 72 *per cent.* of water, and 32 to 28 of meal, consisting of from 17 to 15 of fecula, 9 to 8 of fibrous matter, and 6 to 5 of extract, or soluble mucilage.

Many persons, when brewing beer, put in one pound of common salt to every four bushels of malt. It is said this breaks the wort, and the beer is very fine in a few weeks. Whether the salt is used for fining, or to make those who drink the beer more thirsty, or to give the beer a higher flavour, I would thank any of your correspondents for information in your useful Magazine.

Filter river water through a sponge more or less compressed, instead of stone or sand, by which the water is not only rendered more clear, but wholesome; for sand is insensibly dissolved by the water, so that in 4 or 5 years it will have lost a fifth part of its weight. Powder of charcoal should be added to the sponge when the water is foul, or fetid. Those who examine the large quantity of terrene matter on the inside of tea-kettles, will be convinced all water should be boiled before drunk, if they wish to avoid being afflicted with gravel and stone, &c.

Frost-bitten potatoes, and all other vegetables, as fruit, &c. are restored to their natural taste and flavour by being steeped in cold water twelve hours before they are boiled. Potatoes are also preserved from decay in the latter season by being dried on a kiln, or any other convenient way.

Dr. Beddoes's recipe for Pomade Divine, from Cox's Medical Compendium. Take of Beef marrow 12 ounces, steeped in water (occasionally changing it) 10 days, and afterwards in rose-water 24 hours; Flowers of Benzoin or Benjamin, Storax, and Florentine Orris-root Powder, of each half an ounce. These ingredients are to be put into an earthen vessel, closely covered down, to keep in the fumes, and being suspended in water, are made to boil three hours, after which the whole is to be strained and put into bottles while warm.

Some

Some time ago a gentleman at Bath said the Bath waters were heated by the Pyrites found in the hills about Bath, and in all his travels he never found so many in one place: these contained sulphur and iron; he produced a piece which he had picked up, broke it, and put it into a glass of cold water: he then applied the thermometer to cold water in another glass, then took it out and put it into the glass wherein was the Pyrites, and the thermometer rose two or three degrees: thus, he said, was the Bath water heated, by rain water making its way through the chasms of the surrounding hills, and at the bottom producing the Hot Bath Water. This was nothing extraordinary, he observed; for there was something similar between Florence and Naples, where flames were produced at the surface of the earth by the same cause. Wells of cold water surround the Baths at every point of the compass. How then can the above hypothesis be correct? or what follows, which is asserted by Walker in his Lectures; Bath water is warm, and chalybeate: these properties are derived from beds of pyrites (or firestones) though which rain-water passes in the bowels of the surrounding hills. D.

Mr. Urban, *Widcomb*, *July* 10.

INCREDIBLE as it may appear, it is not less true than wonderful, that, at this present time, there is not such a being at Bath as an Attorney. All the subaltern professors of Law have assumed the title and designation of Solicitor; but, from the general and indiscriminate manner in which that term is applied, I will stake my pantaloons to a skin of parchment, that not three of them comprehend the full force and meaning of the distinction, nor to what Court of Law it is an appendage. But so universal is the mania for *self-dignification*, that, some time ago, in one of my ambulatory excursions, passing through a village in Wales, I observed painted on a board in front of a Raccomodeur's stall (for Botcher is now too vulgar an appellation) "Solomon Sheers, M.B. M.D. M.A." I own my astonishment was roused, and my curiosity keenly excited, at seeing these *indiciæ* of academical honours, so inapplicable to appearances of the abode and its inhabitant, and therefore easily sought a solution to the enigma; when the knight of the thimble courteously informed me that it denoted him to be a breeches-maker, and also drum-major to the Anglesea Militia; and that everybody now-a-days tacked something to their names; and his neighbour the Horse Doctor, with many others no better than himself, dubbed themselves Squires, and their wives Ladies. But what, in this wonder-working age, must forcibly attract particular attention, in proportion as it comes home to individual feelings, is the surprising ingenuity and contrivance of a person somewhere about —— street, who, by a singular mode of compression, can pack up a *bottle* of wine in a *pint* decanter. He is now gone to Cheltenham for the season, where, no doubt, he will, as he has done here, reap a golden harvest. Nor can we, in these marvellous times, sufficiently applaud the *unexampled generosity* of certain shop-keepers, who, totally *regardless* of their *own interest*, and *purely* to accommodate the publick, are *determined* to dispose of their stock in trade full 25 *per cent.* under prime cost*. Such an *unparalleled* instance of liberality naturally leads one to suppose that the parties who have engaged the premises, and are to succeed to the concern, would gladly embrace so advantageous an offer, unless there was something of the *suggestio falsi* or the *suppressio veri*.

Yours, &c. Cacafogo.

Mr. Urban, *July* 25.

I WAS much pleased with a letter in vol. LXVII. p. 609, mentioning an epitaph on the immortal Shakspeare, and one to the memory of Dr. John Hall, who married the Poet's daughter. There is a family of the name of *Hall* who use the arms there described, a Chevron between three Talbot's heads erased; and, if these arms belong to the family, it is doubtless of great antiquity.

Yours, &c. W. H.

* These *gull-traps* are here in daily succession and produce such immense profits as to enable the proprietor soon to quit business and retire to his villa.

Mr.

To the Right Honourable
The Earl of Oxford.

Upon a piece of News in Mist, that the Rev. Mr W. refus'd to write against Mr Pope because his best Patron had a Friendship for the said P.

Wesley, if Wesley 'tis they mean,
They say, on Pope would fall
Would his best Patron let his Pen
Discharge his inward Gall.

2.

What, Patron this, a doubt must be
Which none but You can clear,
Or Father Francis cross the Sea,
Or else Earl Edward here.

3.

That both were good must be confest
And much to both he owes.
But which to Him will be the best
The Lord of Oxford knows.

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To ———

The Right Hon.ble the
Earl of Oxford in
Dover Street.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THE *Fac-simile* of a Poetical Epistle from Mr. Pope, accurately copied from the Original (*Plate II.*), requires no farther illustration than to observe, that "Father Francis cross the Sea," was Dr. Atterbury, the then exiled Bishop of Rochester.

Yours, &c. D.

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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GOADBY.

THE Gentleman who is the subject of the following Memoir has been so universally known, and so highly esteemed in the City of London, for more than three-fourths of a century, that to consign his memory "to dull forgetfulness a prey," would be a crime that benevolence must blush at, and the widow and the orphan weep afresh; if no pen were found to speak their feelings.

Mr. Samuel Goadby, late of Spital Square, died on the 11th of June 1808, after a short illness, in the 89th year of his age. He was the son of Mr. Samuel Goadby, a very worthy and respectable man, who resided in one of the good old houses that were pleasantly situated in Moorfields. He enjoyed a lucrative and respectable place under the City of London; and, at his death, Mr. John Goadby, his eldest son, was chosen to succeed his father. The subject of our present attention was born on St. Matthew's day, in the year 1719; we believe at the house in Moorfields. Mr. Goadby had a large family; and Mr. Samuel Goadby was bound apprentice to a Mr. Virtue, a stationer at the Royal Exchange; and either a short time before Mr. Goadby had completed his apprenticeship, or very soon after, Mr. Virtue died, leaving a widow and two daughters. Mr. Goadby, at this early period of life, had conducted himself in so exemplary a manner, that it was thought right to take him into partnership with Mrs. Virtue; he was also so highly esteemed by all that knew him, that he had several offers made of proposed advantage, to entice him to leave the connexion he was engaged in: but his reply was, "I will never forsake the widow and the fatherless." This was not merely a warmth of expression, produced by the feelings of the moment; but a fixed principle, upon which he acted to the close of a long life. The partnership continued for 11 years; and, at the close of that period, the interest of Mrs. Virtue and Mr. Goadby were made one by their marriage. Mrs. Goadby did not live more than 14 years after their union; but, previous to her death, she said, that her marriage with Mr. Goadby was one of the most propitious circumstances of her life. It is hoped, the writer will not be thought too minute; but, if a character is to be held up to the publick as a proper subject for their respect and imitation, domestic and social virtues, piety and benevolence, must form the grand outlines of a proper object of real respect. The Hero, the Statesman, the Poet, or the Painter, demand, and frequently, as such, deserve our admiration; but it is only to the man of domestic worth and social excellence, that the homage of the virtuous heart will ever be offered.

The pious man, the man of universal benevolence, and unwearied assiduity in every good work, is so incalculable a blessing to society, that we are called upon, by every good principle, to appreciate, respect, and emulate. Mr. Goadby was one of six gentlemen, that, fifty years ago, formed (we believe) the first society in England for the promotion of religious knowledge amongst the poor. He was indefatigable in his endeavours to secure the everlasting and present felicity of his fellow mortals. His expressive countenance would be illumined or beclouded, as the tale you told presented to his view a suffering or happy fellow-being; but his feelings did not pass off in the vapour of mere external sensibility; he sought the object of distress; and he did not then say, "Be ye warmed, and be ye filled; but gave them not those things that are needful for the body"—No, he warmed, clothed, and filled them. The Writer has known him, when near 80 years of age, ascend a dark and dangerous staircase, to visit the abode of sickness and want; and there, with the gentle hand of charity, and the warm heart of a Christian, relieve and soften the sorrows inflicted by poverty and sickness. To feel for misery

sery, and to relieve it, was the business of his life.

Mr. Goadby was also a public-spirited man; never sparing himself or his purse, when properly called upon. In the year 1754, he was one of the warm and active friends of Betty Canning; her story some persons now living must remember. Mr. Goadby subscribed fifty pounds to the Patriotic Fund; he was, for many years, a subscriber to the Lying-in Charity, and to several Dispensaries; and, by his will, left handsome legacies to the institutions he had subscribed to. Mr. Goadby's shop at the Royal Exchange was, for many years, of an evening, the meeting-place of a select party of men of superior abilities, for the purpose of conversation,—Mr. Payne, late Accountant-general of the Bank, the late Mr. John Ryland, Mr. John Cole, and, the Writer believes, the late Dr. Hawkesworth, with many more sensible men, that improved and enlarged their mental powers by the communication of ideas. Those meetings had a very different effect upon the members of this friendly circle, to that produced by convivial meetings, where wine and riot preclude sentiment, and destroy reason. The late Dr. Towers was, at the period of these sentimental meetings, a little lad, under the patronage of Mr. Goadby; being very small, he used to slip into the circle unperceived, listen with great attention to all he heard, and, by treasuring it up in his mind, he then laid the foundation of all his future respectability as a literary man. It will be well for young persons to remember such a circumstance; and to be anxious never to lose an opportunity that offers for enriching their minds, by attending to the conversation of the good and wise. Mr. Goadby had survived every member of the circle, in which he had for many years enjoyed so much rational satisfaction. How painful is the reflexion, that the lot of all persons living to advanced age must be, to spend many of their solitary hours in a retrospect of past comforts—comforts that never, never, can return in this life! What then are the consolations of old age, under all the gloom of solitude, and pressure of infirmity? Nothing short of a well-grounded hope in the prospect of a happy Eternity. The circle they hope to join in a better world, will never be broken in upon by death; nor will their powers of enjoyment ever decrease.

Mr. Goadby had many singularities; he was very nice in his person; dressed very plain; but had made no change in the cut of his coat for near 50 years. He had a particular dislike to the using a hackney coach on the Sunday; thought it, *in general*, a profanation of the day; but he lived to be shocked by the rattling of stage-coaches from morning to night on that day, which, when he was a young man, was in this country devoted to rest and Public Worship. If Voltaire could now visit England, he would not say, as he once did, that, in this country, the Sabbath was more strictly observed than in any other he had been acquainted with; but to Voltaire's principles we may, without doubt, attribute the profaneness and dissipation that pervades, more or less, all ranks in society; as the spread of Infidelity will produce every moral evil. Mr. Goadby was a Dissenter from the Ceremonies of the Establishment; but he felt all that cordiality which Christianity inculcates, for *every good* man, though he might not be able to say Amen to his Creed in every point. The ladies who became his daughters-in-law, by his marriage with their mother, were, for the greatest part of his life, a source of real comfort to him; and the one with whom he resided for many years had the painful, though delightful task, of consoling him in his last moments, with all the tenderness of an affectionate child. Mr Goadby had much perplexity and trouble throughout his long life; but the domestic comfort he enjoyed for the last 20 years was derived from his marriage 56 years ago: he had been a widower 42 years. His remains were deposited, in the same grave with those of his late wife, in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, on Tuesday, June 22, 1808. Mr. Goadby had, for many years, attended the Ministry of the Rev. Hugh Worthington; and the Funeral Oration was delivered at the grave by that gentleman, with a warmth of expression that evinced how justly he appreciated the excellence of his departed friend.

*The*

*The following Note was sent to the Writer of the preceding Memoir, by Mrs.* Fisher, *widow of the late Dr.* Fisher:

"For many years Mr. Goadby sent a rich supply of Bibles, Testaments, and pious books, for the poor at Hadleigh and villages around, to the great comfort of Mr. Toms, the Pastor of the Congregation in Hadleigh Meeting; and sent also money for the sick and afflicted. The benefit received by a great number from the benevolence of Mr. Goadby, both in spiritual and temporal things, cannot be expressed, though so often seen by me.

"Eliza Fisher."

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Some Account of the late William Burgh, Esq. LL. D.

It has been the surprise and regret of many, that no account of the late William Burgh, esq. but such as appeared in a Provincial Newspaper, has ever been given to the publick through the medium of any of our monthly publications. To remedy this defect, however inadequately, and though nearly at the distance of seven months from the time of his death, I beg to transmit to you, for insertion in your valuable Magazine, the substance of the Newspaper account, incorporated with notes taken from an unpublished Sermon, preached in the Cathedral of York, the Sunday after his interment.

On Monday the 26th of December, 1808, died at York, where he had been a resident near 40 years, in the 67th year of his age, William Burgh, esq. LL. D.; in whom that City and the Literary World have sustained an irreparable loss. So great was the character, and so eminent the genius and talents of this gentleman, that the principal difficulty seems to be how to appreciate them properly, in order that justice may be done them. Whether we advert to those sound principles by which he was governed, to his general character, his intellectual endowments, his literary attainments, his orthodox sentiments in Religion, his firm attachment to the Church of England as by law established, or to that real Christianity in which he died, there is sufficient on each head, for those who knew him best, largely to expatiate. In principle sound, as it respected his King, his Country, and his God; and, in a political sense, not more distinguished for loyalty to the King, than in zeal for the liberty of the subject. He disapproved of the American war; and expressed himself with that warmth which was natural to him. When the Association for a Parliamentary Reform was established in the county of York, Mr. Burgh was a sanguine promoter of that object; but, when the French Revolution broke out, he was one of those who early took the alarm; and who, discovering Anarchy under the mask of Liberty, feared what he lived to see realized, *viz.* the total extermination of the principles of Freedom. At this period, the spirit of party ran high in York; and Mr. Burgh's was the unpopular and unfashionable side of the question. The prevailing party opposed the war with France, continued to view the career of the Revolutionists as favourable to the cause of Liberty, and panegyrized the Tyrant who is now at the head of public affairs in that kingdom. Unmoved by the shafts of ridicule and obloquy, feeble, but numerous, with which Mr. Burgh was then assailed, he was no afraid boldly, and almost alone, to stand forth at the public meetings in York, and avow his sentiments—

"Nor number, nor example with him wrought, [stant mind,
To swerve from truth, or change his con-
Though single."

Among other gross and groundless fabrications, he was charged with being a spy, and with receiving a pension from Government. In short, every species of insult was heaped upon him by men whose names are not worthy to be mentioned with his; and who, if they are not lost to every sentiment of honour or of shame, must long since have repented of their unfounded calumnies. Such, however, was the spirit of party, and such the local influence of those from whom these calumnious rumours originated, that, for a time, they had the intended effect; and Mr. Burgh was too generally regarded by the satellites of the party which he opposed, and the lower classes of the people at York, in the invidious colours in which, to answer party purposes, his opponents had unjustly and maliciously pourtrayed him. Fortunately, however, he outlived their calumnies. He lived to see his fellow-citizens

citizens appreciate his worth. It was he who at length roused them to the exercise of their elective franchises, and the assertion of their independence; and, since the last General Election, his name has been (and may it ever continue!) dear to the inhabitants of York, as a friend of freedom, and a protector of rights. In private life, Mr. Burgh was truly amiable. With whatever vehemence or severity his replies to political opponents may be charged, his private character was uniformly mild and affectionate; and no man was ever more beloved by his family, his domesticks, or a large circle of estimable friends. In his general deportment he was kind to all around him; humble and unassuming, honest and sincere, and neither ostentatious nor hypocritical. So strongly was his soul imbued with benevolence and the milk of human kindness, that he was always ready to administer to his fellow-creatures whatever, under existing circumstances, could be administered, either of active bodily service, pecuniary aid, or seasonable counsel and advice, issuing from the magazine of his well-stored, capacious mind. Disposed at all times to do good, in the Apostle's language, "he was ever ready to distribute, and willing to communicate, whether the object was a friend or an enemy;" and he was never more ready to rejoice with them that do rejoice, than to weep with them that weep. In Ireland, the country of which he was a native, and where he possessed considerable estates, his name was to be seen amongst the foremost in every plan of a benevolent and public-spirited nature, with a liberal subscription placed opposite to it; and we need hardly add, that at York his heart and his purse were open on all occasions. As to his genius and talents, and his attainments in literature, they were of the first eminence, extraordinary, extensive, and profound. His eager, powerful, and inquisitive mind soon became acquainted with all those departments of literature, to which his attention was at any time directed. His zeal and perseverance were commensurate with his mental powers, which were equal to any investigation; and his success was proportionate, when engaged in the pursuit of any object which was worth pursuing, or which, by its importance, could attract his mind. With the quickest perception imaginable, he always seemed intuitively to lay hold of that point of a subject, which is in general attained by the slow and laboured deductions of reason; and thus, while the generality were employed in reconnoitering the outposts, he, by his genius, had already penetrated to the citadel of science or of the arts. And what he was thus possessed of, was arranged with the utmost precision, and communicated to his friends, as occasion offered, with the utmost strength and clearness, yet accuracy of diction. Whatever he touched upon, he elucidated; and, in conversation, was extremely animated and interesting. In short, as the late Mr. Mason used to say of him, he was a walking library, from which you might always draw out some rare and curious article of Literature. With respect to his religious tenets, they are well known to have been purely orthodox, formed upon the model of scriptural and primitive truth, and to have been embraced upon the strongest conviction, after mature deliberation. Indeed, he took nothing for granted, nor assented to any thing upon slight grounds, but examined minutely every position to which his assent was required; and, having deliberately proved all things, he held fast that which was good. For proof of this, we have but to advert to those invaluable publications which have long since been given to the world, and received the plaudit of the most learned individuals and bodies of men. In these he earnestly contended for the Faith which was once delivered to the Saints. Tremblingly alive to the integrity of religious truth, and the maintenance of Christian doctrines whole and undefiled, he could not silently witness the dissemination of error, nor look without emotion at the threatened danger—a danger which he conceived to be more formidable, because it came recommended by a public and considerable sacrifice at the altar of conscience. His curiosity, as he observes in his introduction to his Scriptural Confutation, &c. was, in the first instance, excited at the novelty of the case; and he was determined to examine for himself the nature of those objections to the subscription

of

of the Articles of the Church of England, which had induced a respectable Clergyman of the Church (the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey) to relinquish his preferment from conscientious motives. In perusing the Apology of the above gentleman for resigning his Vicarage, he soon found a much larger circle taken than the title of the Apology promised; and that the design was not barely to offer a vindication of the motives and conduct of a private person, "but to assail every fundamental doctrine of the Church; to degrade the God of our Salvation; to snatch from us the object of our Religion; and to evince that Jesus Christ is not one, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, God."—"Upon what foundation Mr. Lindsey had raised the flimsy superstructure of his own doctrine, or rather with what engines he had endeavoured to subvert the fixed fabrick of our Religion, and force it from the basis of Revelation," Mr. Burgh, from his zeal for truth, thought it incumbent upon him to shew. This led him into a minute enquiry into the scriptural view of the Divinity of Christ, and afterwards into the belief of the Primitive Church, for the first 300 years, in this great article of Christianity. Though at that time unaccustomed to theological controversy, or to that peculiar kind of reading which seemed requisite to qualify for polemical divinity, he yet entered the lists, with a zeal peculiar to him, like David of old, in defence of his divine Master, against those, who not only defied the armies of the living God, but the living God himself. "New," as he observes in his Dedication to Mr. Burke, "both to the world and to himself as an author," and therefore a stripling in literary warfare, he nevertheless was not deterred from his laudable purpose, but met the enemy in the open field of discussion, and upon his own ground; and as of a warrior in another cause, so of him it may be said in this, that he came, he saw, he conquered. Those who wish to see in the field of religious controversy those rare concomitants, the polite gentleman, the polished scholar, the lucid writer, and the sound divine; and who can appreciate properly a well-conducted argument, close reasoning, and sound criticism ingeniously applied, may be referred to Mr. Burgh's "Scriptural Confutation of the Arguments against the one Godhead of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," and to his very learned Sequel to that Confutation, in an elaborate inquiry into the belief of the Christians of the first three centuries, respecting the same grand doctrine. Whatever could be urged in favour of the doctrine he undertakes to defend, or in reply to objections, either from the Scriptures or the Christian Fathers, they will find concentrated there, and reasoned upon in so lucid and powerful a manner, that conviction must be the result; and they will rise from the perusal, I am sanguine to hope, with the strong impression upon their minds that, as long as ever sound learning, unsophisticated criticism, and religious knowledge shall retain their ascendancy among us, so long will these volumes exalt the author as a Scholar and a Divine, and remain the most honourable memorial of the extent of his talents and learning, the clearness of his reasoning, the soundness of his religious principles, his indefatigable industry, and his ardent zeal for truth. Of the former of these works the Author had the satisfaction to receive the approbation of a distinguished Layman, who derived, as he observes, "his honours from the clear and unpolluted springs of merit, and that Layman Mr. Edmund Burke." And the late Bp. Newton mentions the Scriptural Confutation by Mr. Burgh, as a work of merit, which was well spoken of, and, in his estimation, much more valuable, because the author was really a Layman, as he assumed; and, what was more extraordinary, a young gentleman of very great estate, and a Member of Parliament. "It is happy," adds the Bishop, in a letter to one who had written in the same cause, "that Providence raises up such champions of the Faith; and grace be with all them who, like you, and like him, love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." And the latter work was so well received, that the University of Oxford, in the handsomest manner, conferred upon the Author, in full convocation, by diploma, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law. This public mark of approbation he used to call, I believe with unaffected humility, the condescension of the Uni-

University. Merit, however, demanded what the University, in its wisdom, thought proper to confer; and if it was condescension to confer such a distinction upon an individual, I think it was reflected back upon that seat of Learning by the honour of enrolling among her sons the Author of the Confutation and the Sequel. That the approbation thus publicly shewn, was not the effect of a momentary impulse, but the result of mature deliberation upon the intrinsic merit of the performance, is evident from the high estimation in which the works of Mr. Burgh continue to be held by the Heads of that University, and from a learned Prelate and Head of a College having lately recommended them to the study of all who are under preparation for the Church. They certainly are of great worth, and ought to compose part of the library of every Clergyman. In Church Communion, he was a firm friend and consistent member of the Established Church, to which he conformed, not merely from education, but upon principle and deliberate choice. And as none could better appreciate her worth, none valued her more highly, or held her Liturgy, her Creeds, her Articles, or her Homilies, in higher estimation than he; and none, it may be confidently affirmed, was better qualified, or more ready to defend, at all times, her Doctrines, her Discipline, her Ministers, or her Ministrations. He could never bear, to see the discipline of the Church departed from, or her doctrines corrupted or mangled, either by the flippant, clerical, half-thinking coxcomb, or the exalted Dignitary; instances of which sometimes occurred to him. These never passed without notice to the individual, as opportunity offered; and he always spoke with indignant remembrance of those who took such unwarrantable liberties with the doctrines of the Church, which he conceived to be the doctrines of Scripture, and of the Primitive Christians, and who did not hold them whole and undefiled. One point of character, never to be forgotten, and which of itself ennobles all the rest, remains yet to be mentioned; which is, that he was not merely a speculative Divine, but to all his other excellences and endowments superadded that of being a Christian in deed and in truth. Those sound principles in Religion, which he had successfully maintained against gainsayers and infidels, *viz.* the Trinity in Unity, the Divinity of Christ, and his atonement for sin by the sacrifice of himself, he kept to the last as a sure foundation of hope. *He*, in particular, whose cause he had advocated, whose name he had defended, and whom he adored as his God and Saviour, was his comfort in sickness, his hope in death, his rod and staff through that dreaded valley, and, on the day of his appearing, will doubtless be his exceeding great reward. In the view he took of his justification before God, he had nothing to offer on the score of merit, or that could influence divine mercy in his favour; but his whole dependence was placed upon the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God, and in that mercy which, through this medium, was extended to guilty man. The state of the case between God and man, to use his own words when he laid upon his death-bed, was not in the nature of a debtor and creditor account, which might be settled by striking a balance; but man was considered as an insolvent debtor, unable to answer the demands which the justice and righteousness of God had upon him; and salvation was acknowledged to be by grace, through faith; and eternal life, not the merit of man, but the gift of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. At this awful crisis, the feelings of his heart, and the language of his tongue, were in exact unison with the 11th Article of our Church, which says, that "We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith, and not for our own works or deservings: Wherefore that we are justified by faith only is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort." In this comfort he died; and, in the hope which it inspires, he now rests from his labour.

The remains of this much-lamented individual were interred in the Cathedral at York, under circumstances of more than ordinary esteem and regret. The funeral was arranged as a private one; but this could not restrain many of those who loved and valued him from attending, at an early hour, to pay their last respects

to

to their departed friend. When the funeral procession arrived at the South door of the Cathedral, it was joined by upwards of 40 gentlemen and citizens of the first respectability, all of them in mourning, who preceded the corpse, two and two, to the place of interment, in the Lady's Chapel behind the Altar. Amongst those who thus voluntarily attended, besides Sir M. M. Sykes (Member for the City), Mr. Des Voeux, and Mr. Norcliffe, who were at the head of the mourners, were observed, the Rev. Archdeacon Markham, many of the Clergy of the City, Col. Lloyod, Capt. Duffin, and the three Messrs. Thompsons from Kirby Hall. The Funeral Service, by desire, was performed by the Rev. James Richardson, A. M. one of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral. Notwithstanding the concourse of spectators, the utmost stillness and solemnity prevailed; and a general sympathy pervaded the whole. The peculiar spot selected for the interment of the deceased, rendered the spectacle more appropriate and impressive; and with the deep regret of his surrounding friends, there was mingled some degree of mournful satisfaction, when they saw deposited amongst the tombs of our most illustrious Prelates and Divines, the ashes of one, who, though a Layman, had been so able a defender of the doctrines of the Church and of Christianity; and who, in this point of view, without diminishing their lustre, might be ranked with a Locke or an Addison, a West or a Lyttelton. The scene was truly affecting and solemn; and all seemed impressed with the loss which society, and the literary world in particular, had sustained.

Mr. Burgh was nearly related to Mr. Foster, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and to several families of the first distinction in that country. He possessed, as might be expected from his talents, &c. a very extensive acquaintance with the first political and literary characters of his time; but was more particularly in habits of intimacy with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Wilberforce. He was also the most intimate and confidential friend of the late Mr. Mason, and furnished the commentary and notes to his celebrated poem of the English Garden.

We understand that a handsome monument to his memory is soon to be erected in the Cathedral, under the direction of an eminent Artist in London.

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## Illustrations of Horace.

### Book II. Epistle III.

To L. Calpurnius Piso and his Sons.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

*Celebrare domestica facta*, &c.] Horace, in order to commend somewhat however in his Roman Poets, extols at least the patriotism of an Ælius Lamia, an Afranius, a Pomponius, and others, who introduced *prætextatas* and *togatas*, that is, tragedies and comedies, with Roman persons, upon the stage. The compliment which, on this occasion, he pays to the Roman genius, the Greeks might, without prejudice, acquiesce in.

*O Pompilius sanguis!*] The Calpurnian family derived their pedigree from Calpus, a son of King Numa, as we learn from Plutarch and Festus; though some historians allow that king only a daughter. Tradition, at least, was in favour of the Calpurnians.

*Excludit sanos Helicone poetas Democritus.*] Democritus affirmed, that nobody could be a great Poet, without a species of madness, *neminem sine furore quemquam poetam esse posse.* This we are told by Cicero *, who adds, "The same thing is affirmed also by Plato. He may, if he pleases, call it (that inspiration which constitutes the Poet) madness, while he says such glorious things of that madness, as he does in his Phædo." The passage of the Homer of Philosophers to which Cicero here refers, is too beautiful to let me refrain from attempting to translate it. "The third species of madness," he makes his Socrates say, "is that which proceeds from the Muses. This, if breathed into a tender, undisguised, and unvarnished soul, impels it, as in a Bacchic rapture † (*i. e.* in a sort of spiritual intoxication), to embellish in odes and other species of poetry, the miracles and achievements of the days of old, and thereby to instruct the generations to come. But whoever approaches, without being urged by this

* De Divinat. *lib.* i. *cap.* 37.

† Like the Corybantes, says he in the Io; where he is speaking likewise of this enthusiasm of the Poet.

madness

madness of the Muses, the gates of poetry, in the opinion that art alone can make him a poet, will always remain defective, and the poetry of such a sober and discreet (uninspired) Poet will always be effaced by the poetry of the mad (the inspired) *." — Notwithstanding the bad use which the lunatic, crack-brained, frantic Poets, whom Horace here, and in the sequel, ridicules, may make of the theory of Democritus and Plato, he was himself so convinced of the truth of it, that, even though his poetical frenzy was not always so real as in the 25th Ode of the third Book, *Quo me, Bacche, rapis*, he has, however, frequently the art to counterfeit it as beautifully as we can reasonably require from a Poet of the Augustan Age. As for example, in the passage, *auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania?* and what follows, in the 4th Ode of the third Book. Be that, however, as it may with Horace, who (generally) belongs to the class of Poets retaining their senses, the observation itself is well-founded; and experience has uniformly, amongst all nations, confirmed the declaration, that the uninspired Poets, however greatly they may please when we hear them alone, yet, all other things equal, they never can stand in competition with the inspired. But the opinion of Plato was assuredly not, that a glowing imagination, enraptured by the fury of the Muse, alone constituted a great Poet: and here, likewise, as in religious and amorous inspiration, it makes a vast difference, whether we are possessed by a divinity, or by the foul fiend Satan. Homer, Pindar, Æschylus, the three greatest Poets of the inspired class that ever lived, are no less conspicuous for understanding, sagacity, and judgment, than for imagination; never did they lose the just sense of propriety; judgment constantly hovers over the fermenting chaos of their ideas, like Ovid's *deus aut melior natura*, the central principle, which separates, regulates, combines, and fructifies them before our staring eyes, into a world of living energies, playing in concert to one determinate end. The possession, the *amabilis insania*, which Plato — at that very moment seized with it — attributes to the inspiration of the Muses, may have fanned the original sparks in their mind; may have animated them in their labours; may have imparted to them that genial warmth, which evolved the soaring pinions of the soul; may have elevated it in certain passages above itself; dispelled, as it were, the mists of humanity from their eyes, and capacitated them for the vision of celestial forms; but all this presupposes organs, which the Muses could not impart, sciences which they could not infuse into them, a diction which must be previously there, and which they, like other individuals, must have learnt. — In short, an Iliad, or only one canto of the Iliad, is as little the work of poetic frenzy alone, as it is the production of a moment — and, although there is an autoschediastic poetry, which may be regarded as the mere natural product, and the effusion of an inspiring passion, and of a fancy stretched beyond its ordinary compass, it yet remains true, that even in Poetry, the noblest plants by culture receive additional beauty, and their fruits a superior flavour; and that, as Horace afterwards better says, without a rich vein, the severest study, and, without art, the best native genius, is equally insufficient to produce a very excellent work.

*Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile numquam*
*Tonsori Licino commiserit.*] An Aristophanic stroke! Julius Cæsar had admitted a certain barber, named Licinus, into the senate, because he was a zealous Anti-Pompeian. Licinus grew so rich, that his heirs built him a monument of marble, which furnished some honest man with an opportunity for writing the following epitaph:

*Marmoreo tumulo Licinus jacet; at Cato nullo;*
*Pompeius parvo. Quis putet esse deos!*

*Tribus Anticyris.*] That is, all the sneezewort that could grow in three

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* Τρίτη δε η ΑΠΟ ΜΟΥΣΩΝ καλουχη τε και μανια, λαβουσα ΑΠΑΛΗΝ και ΑΒΑΠΤΟΝ ΨΥΧΗΝ, εγειρασα και εκβαχευσα καλα τ'ωδας και καλα την αλλην ποιησιν, μυρια ΤΩΝ ΠΑΛΑΙΩΝ εργα ΚΟΣΜΟΥΣΑ, τους επιγινομενους παιδευει. Ος δ'αν ανευ μανιας Μουσων επι ποιητικας θυρας αφικηται, πεισθεις ως αρα εκ τεχνης ικανος ποιητης εσομενος, ατελης αυτος τε και η ποιησις υπο της των μαινομενων η τε σωφρονουντος ηφανιστη. PLATO in PHÆDO.

Antieyras.

Anticyras. The Island Anticyra was extremely fertile in that medicinal plant.

*Præter laudem, nullius avaris.*] A golden sentence! — however, in the time of the great Poets and Sages of Greece, poverty was no disgrace; and a great man who died poor, had no reason to fear that his children must go a-begging. — Indeed it was only for a very short space that the nation produced great men, and was deserving of them.

*Cupresso.*] If the Epistle to the Pisones even contained nothing excellent but this passage, from ver. 326 to 332, it must secure to its author the affection of every generous mind.

*Lamiæ.*] The *lamia* was, in the nursery tales of the antients, somewhat of the hobgoblin kind, the old hag, the mawkin, the ogress, and other the like chimæras of the moderns. They were pourtrayed as a woman with asses' hoofs, and ate up children alive, if they would not be good.

*Chærilus.*] See the remarks on this proper name in the Epistle to Augustus.

*Ut pictura poësis erit*, &c.] Horace, as it usually fares with sententious Authors, has had the misfortune frequently to have passages extracted from his writings, and (very contrary to his opinion) adopted as apophthegms or maxims; which, in the association from whence they are torn, have a totally different, and sometimes a directly opposite sense — of which kind the *Chorda semper oberrat eadem*, and the *Interdum quoque bonus dormitat Homerus* are notorious examples. Just so it has likewise sped with the passage before us. What is simply comparative in one single point, is converted into a universal proposition; and, in pursuance of this conceit, abetted by all the interpreters, Batteux boldly thus paraphrases this hemistich: "It is with Poetry as with Painting*. There is no other difference between these two arts than this; that the one is expressed by colours and lines, and the other by diction and harmony, &c." — Any chatterer may indeed run on at this rate, who is neither Poet nor Painter, and has only a superficial acquaintance with the two arts, without having dived into either by his own reflexions; but Horace could not have that meaning, and says no such thing. Now, adds the latter, in order to inform the Pisones "how particularly a Poem stands in the same predicament with a picture:"

—— *quæ, si propius abstes*
*Te capiet magis*, quædam *si longius abstes*:
*Hæc amat obscurum, volet hæc sub luce videri*
*Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen.*

And how does now the French critick understand this? — "I do not perceive," says he, "how the similitude of Horace suits, unless by taking the word *poësis*, for *quædam poësis*, "a passage of a Poem." For I know of no Poem, which, upon the whole, is calculated to be seen only at a distance, in a half light, and no more than once." — And in this manner he runs on for two whole pages; always groping about, with his Dacier in his hand, for the Author's meaning, stumbles over it every instant, and yet cannot lay hold on it, because that unhappy "It is with Poesy as with Painting," has given his eyes such a twist, that he sees difficulties where there are none. It is inconceivable how any one could mistake the true meaning of Horace, since it seems impossible for him to have expressed himself more clearly. — We know, from numerous other passages, his extraordinary fondness for extreme elaboration and correctness, for what he elsewhere terms *cælatum novem Musis opus* — and on that head he is here speaking: solely in reference to the *faultless* and *finished*, he compares certain poems to certain pictures. As there are paintings, which should be viewed at a particular distance, or in a faint light, that they may produce a proper effect — and others, wherein the detail is wrought with such exquisite neatness and industry, and every touch of the pencil so nicely softened down into the others, that the nearer and more accurately we examine the piece, the more beautiful it appears: so there are poems, for example, dramatical perform-

* The bare grammatical sense of the words might have shewn him his error: for *pictura* and *poësis* here evidently mean, not *painting* and *poesy*, but a picture and a poem; and that makes a vast difference in the signification of the whole passage.

performances, which, at the first representation or reading — perhaps from the interesting nature of the plot, from a proper management of the intrigue, from the rapid succession of incidents, from the novel situations, from strong-drawn characters and passions, and the like, give singular pleasure; but if we examine them close, and in a full light, *i. e.* more accurately, with coolness and deliberation, in the detail, with attention to all the minute requisites to an excellent poem, we gradually discover a multiplicity of defects, which, at the first or second view, we either did not at all, or not distinctly observe; and thus the work loses, in point of merit, the more nicely it is examined. Another, on the contrary, has not that striking quality, whereby the former surprised and charmed us; it, however, gently attracts the eye the more accurately we scan it, even to the minutest parts of the detail, the more beautiful, faultless, and finished we find it; and a perfectly natural result of it is, that, if the former pleases at once, or at the first view, yet at every review, loses somewhat, we cannot on the other hand be satiated with reading the latter, but always discover new beauties, which had escaped us in the crowd, at the first, second, third, &c. perusal. This, methinks, is the only possible signification which the words of Horace, in their due combination, admit of; and the comparison holds good in this manner just as well as the proposition which was to be illustrated by it is an undeniable truth, founded on experience.

*Crassum unguentum.*] At an entertainment, before sitting down to table, it was the practice to present the guests with fragrant oils for the beard and hair.

*In Metii descendat judicis aures.*] The critick to whom Horace here seems to pay a very flattering compliment, was named Spurius Metius Tarpa. The old commentators inform us, that this Tarpa was one of the five critical commissioners who were appointed to examine all dramatical pieces previous to their production on the stage. This licensing commission held their meetings in the temple of Apollo, where they probably had enough to do, to give audience to all the Poets who presented themselves before them to rehearse their performances, and to await their judicial sentence. From a letter of Cicero *, already quoted, written in the year 699, it is to be inferred, that this Metius or Mæcius already, at that time, held the office of public dramatic censor; but the manner in which Cicero expresses himself concerning him, excites by no means so advantageous an opinion of his taste as Horace would lead us to entertain. "Whilst thou (at his country-house) wert passing the day agreeably to thy fancy, we were obliged to endure what Spurius Mæcius had first approved of." *Nobis perpetiundum erat, quæ Sp. Mæcius probavisset.* From what follows, it is plain that he has in view theatrical compositions. Throughout the whole letter, however, we see the ill-humour of a spectator, who went with the determination to let nothing please him. Cicero was fond of bantering on such occasions; and, at that time, he was not upon such good terms with Pompey as to induce him to use much violence in restraining his turn for raillery. It is likewise to be supposed, that Mæcius was then a tolerably young man, and that the apparent scorn exhibited by Cicero was rather referable to the youth, than to the bad taste of the critick. The opinion of Dr. Bentley, that the Mæcius, to whom young Piso was recommended to read his essays, could not be him, of whose critical judgment Cicero, forty years before, spoke so contemptuously, is therefore destitute of competent foundation.

*Qui Pythia cantat tibicen.*] In the Pythian games there was also a prize for the best flute-player; and from the manner in which the antients speak of it, we perceive, that it was a very difficult thing to obtain it, and therefore naturally the highest object of ambition to a flute-player.

*Reges dicuntur multis urgere cullis*, &c.] How came Horace to think of placing two such extraordinary proofs of friendship together? Had he not perhaps some particular case in his recollection, which fur-

* To M. Marius (*ad Famil.* vii. 1.); where the matter is concerning the various spectacles, with which the newly-erected amphitheatre of Pompey was first opened to the publick.

nished

nished occasion to it, and rendered the joke more poignant? Certain it is, that Lucius Piso himself was one of those men (not every day to be met with) who stood out this vinous ordeal. Augustus and Tiberius had both of them put him to it; and the manner in which he sustained it, was what (together with his other qualifications for business) procured him their confidence. Tiberius, who required more than ordinary proofs before he trusted a man, carried it so far, according to Suetonius's account *, with L. Piso and Pomponius Flaccus, that they were obliged to sit tippling with him two days and a night in a fortress; who immediately thereupon made Flaccus proconsul in Syria, and Piso præfect of the city of Rome †; both of them places of trust. Suetonius seems to think this action the more enormous, as Tiberius, just at that time, was projecting a sort of reformation of manners, in virtue of the *censura perpetua* which was annexed to his sovereign dignity. That, however, was probably the very thing that determined him to put a couple of *viri consulares*, whom he otherwise already knew as men of ability, to so decisive a test. Amid the prodigious depravity of manners at that time, gluttony and hard drinking were pretty general vices at Rome. Of drunken sots Tiberius could feel no deficiency, if it had been them he wanted; but he sought men, who, in the greatest excesses of that nature, were still masters of their head and their tongue; and because these two were in repute for those rare advantages, he wished to put them to such a test as should leave no room to doubt. This is the idea I form of the matter; and I conceive that we must be poorly versed in the character of Tiberius, to impute to him, especially in the early years of his reign, the stupidity, to trust an office of so much importance both to the city of Rome and to himself, as the *præfectura urbis* was, to a man, purely because he was good at a drinking bout. The manner in which Seneca speaks of our L. Piso, seems to indicate, that this Philosopher, who had such a profound experimental knowledge of the world and of the court and of mankind, saw the affair in the same point of view; and he testifies of him, that, notwithstanding it was his ordinary practice to sit up drinking all night long, and not lie down to sleep till six in the morning, he discharged the functions of his office with the strictest punctuality. — All this happened, indeed, not till long after Horace's death; but we are told by Seneca, that even *Divus Augustus*, after constituting this Piso chief commander in Thrace, gave him secret commissions; and from the whole, we are to conclude, that Augustus — who, in the early part of his life, was very much addicted to Bacchanalian revels — had had some opportunity of studying his trust-worthiness from similar trials. And that is, perhaps, what Horace, in his fine indirect manner, has glanced at in this passage.

*Aristarchus.*] As Horace, whenever he would rate soundly a miserable Poet, calls him a Chœrilus, so Aristarchus (the famous emendator of the MS. of Homer's works) is to him the ideal image of a true critick; and I humbly conceive there is no need of any higher authority for putting down the disparagers of that critick.

*Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.*] It is in itself an act of violence, like that; and is just as odious and cruel to him who is determined no longer to live, as it is to kill him who would fain live on. W. T.

*Great Ormond Street.*

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Mr. Urban, *July* 4.

YOUR notice of an eminent Philomath (pp. 111, 404), reminds me of a MS. which I have now before me, intitled, "Lister's Arethmatick; or, A Welspring of Sciences; being an Art boath pleasant and profitable boath for Merchants and Mercers, and also for Ironmongers and Iron Masters; being a thing boath needfull and necessary for each person that purposeth to practice either Art or Trade. By Tho. Lister, æt. 24, 1656."

This curious little Volume begins with

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* Sueton. vita *Tiberii*, cap. xlii.

† The truth of this anecdote is confirmed by the elder Pliny, *lib.* xiv. *cap.* 22. *Eaque commendatione credidere L. Pisonem urbis Romæ curæ ab eo delectum, quod biduo duabusque noctibus* (therefore, one night more than Suetonius states) *perpotationem continuasset apud ipsum jam principem.*

with the ordinary Rules, and proceeds regularly, through the higher order of the Mathematicks, to "The Gunner's Lists," "Geometrical Progression;" "Cosmography;" "Divination," &c. &c.; and contains many valuable Tables for the measuring of Timber, &c. &c.; and a Regal Table, thus prefaced:

"Yet, yet, the Regal Table suits the Nation: [fashion."
Kings are not out of date, though out of

Mr. Lister had three daughters:

1. *Martha*, the wife of George Huddleston; whose only daughter Elizabeth, wife of George Green, had two children, now living; Mr. John Green, and Mrs. M. H. Calder, as stated in p. 111.

2. *Anne*, married to a Mr. *Pitkin*, or *Tipkin*; whose only daughter Anne was the wife of Julius Walker; who had an only son JOHN.

3. A third daughter, whose name I do not recollect; but one of whose descendants is a claimant under the will of Mr. John Walker, formerly of the Imprest Office, afterwards of Ley Court, Kent, esq. (where he was steward to Lord Sondes) who died in November 1805; and, by his last will, dated, Oct. 24, 1804, left ample food for litigation, by devising his property, in trust, "to and for the benefit of all and every of my present first cousins, as well *ex parte paternâ*, as those *ex maternâ* (including my cousin *Mary Walker*), who, being a male or males, shall have attained, and shall or may attain, the age of 21 years, or depart this life under that age, leaving any issue, &c. — and who, being a female, shall or may attain the age of 21 years, or hath or have been, or shall or may be, married, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

## THE PROJECTOR. No. XCVIII.

"You hold the word from Jove to Mo- [Heaven;
mus given,
That Man was made the standing jest of
And gold but sent to keep the fools in play,
For some to heap, and some to throw
away." POPE.

THERE is no one subject about which the opinions of mankind are more widely at variance than that of wealth; yet there are few that have been more frequently brought into discussion; and, when we consider the many dissertations which have been published, and the many conversations that are daily held on this topick, it is surely not very unreasonable to wonder, that difference of opinion should yet prevail, and that so few conclusions have been drawn which may be brought into practice.

Of rules and advice, indeed, we are in no want. Moralists and preachers have never failed to repeat, from generation to generation, certain prudential maxims, and to make certain appeals to reason and conscience, which, if duly attended to, might have been productive of much good. All the consequences of the love of money have been fairly laid before us; and we cannot pretend that we have theory only in favour of the instructions offered, since we cannot look for a moment on the busy world, without finding examples and confirmations that are irresistible. But there is still something in the nature of hard cash, which disposes certain persons to form very odd notions about it, and to be extremely pertinacious in retaining them; and these notions will, I am afraid, continue to create differences among mankind while there is a guinea left.

So obstinate, indeed, are we in our theories on this subject, that perhaps there is no cause of quarrel so very common and predominant, nor any thing that enters so largely into the composition of the human character. One particular may be sufficient to illustrate this assertion: Whatever may be the quality of wealth, one might naturally expect, that a calculating nation would have long ago acquired some correct notions about its quantity; but, so far is this from being the case, that, during all the centuries in which we have been a commercial nation, we have never been able to ascertain what is *enough*; and it is very certain, that, until we can come to some conclusion on this point, our disputes must be renewed every day to no purpose, and constitute a perpetual fund of unavailing contest, of anger which no man regards, and advice which no man takes.

Amidst this vast variety of jarring opinions, contradictory theories, and irreconcileable practices, there is one class of men, of whom I have often contemplated several bright exam-

ples,

ples, who at least deserve the praise of *consistency*; I mean those who, in common language, "will do any thing for money." When we say of a man, that he "will do any thing for money," we bestow upon him that character for consistency, the want of which creates so many anomalies and oddities among men of every other description. Others are timid and half-formed characters, this man alone is complete; others are unfinished sketches—in this the outlines are filled up, and all the forms are decided, bold, and unalterable. Whether, however, in such men, the love of money, or the love of consistency, originally prevailed in the formation, may admit of a question; but it will admit of no question, that, when once a man has determined that he will "do any thing for money," he becomes emancipated from all those doubts, difficulties, and embarrasments, which so often perplex the rest of mankind.

The praise of being a decided character is reckoned very high; and we can no where look for more complete examples of it, than among the class of men whose consistency I have undertaken to celebrate, and who deserve this at the hand of every moral Projector, because they, and they only, are the persons, who, without troubling their own heads or ours with long dissertations, trains of argument, and beauties of declamation, shew us the *real* worth, and *true* value of riches to human happiness. And it must be observed to their honour, that, in doing this, there is nothing wavering, irresolute, or capricious in their conduct. One day's actions are not at variance with those of another; and age itself, which makes men to relax in other pursuits, seems only to redouble their desires, and to invigorate their zeal.

Among the mass of mankind, what are called reason and conscience seem to have great weight in determining the nature and modes of their conduct; but, as these principles are either not well understood, or not fairly consulted, the only consequence is, the infinite variety of good, bad, and indifferent which we perceive in human affairs, and that large portion of the doubtful, the perplexing, and the mysterious, which is perpetually forcing us to enquire whether such a man be a rogue or a fool. But when once we find a man who will do any thing for money, we find a man whose character is too open to demand our utmost scrutiny, and too consistent to leave us for a moment at a loss how to appreciate it as we ought. And, indeed, such is the convenience of possessing a character of this kind, so obvious, so plain, so decided, that we never meet with two opinions on the subject.

It is true, indeed, that as some small degree of imperfection necessarily adheres to the best of us in this world, I have known a man who, while he professed to do "any thing for money," would sometimes talk a little whimsically about integrity, liberality, and other contested points, and would even go so far as to expect to be believed. This, when pushed to excess, may seem to detract from that consistency which I have attributed to this class of men; but, where it appears only in a less degree, I cannot help thinking it ornamental and becoming; nor ought it to give offence to the rest of mankind, since it may have some tendency to do them good, and has a very natural tendency to make them laugh. As to its proceeding to excess, I have only known that to happen, when, in pursuance of the grand original principle, it has been necessary to yield a little to the prejudices of the publick; and, in this case, the man who affects to be thought liberal and honest, both which qualities he dislikes, from the expence with which they are attended, is but labouring in his vocation, whether he pays for paragraphs in a newspaper, or hires a mob to take off his horses. In all this he is still the man who "will do any thing for money;" still the consistent character, exhibiting itself under one of those pleasant disguises that hide nothing from the attentive observer.

Without such characteristicks, it may be also observed, that the man who "will do any thing for money," would not be so highly accomplished as is necessary. "Where there is *shame*," says Dr. Johnson, "there may be *virtue*;" but if the good Doctor had considered the men of whom we are now speaking, he would have added — "and where there is virtue, there may be a want of *the ready*." These two words, *shame* and *virtue*, unless

unless where they happen to be merely words, are sore obstructions in his way, who is disposed to "do any thing for money;" nor would he adopt them voluntarily at the risk of a shilling a-piece. If, however, he has arrived at the length of pretending to qualities opposite to his natural bias, and if he goes yet farther, and wishes to pass with the world as a man of liberality and integrity, he may comfort himself that he has got rid of shame and all its disagreeable consequences.

In farther defence of my heroes, I must say, that the world is so fastidious in these matters, that it sometimes becomes necessary to comply, or to seem to comply, with its prejudices, merely in self-defence; but, beyond the strict principles of self-defence, no man that "will do any thing for money," can ever carry his complaisance. The world at large, indeed, is so very unreasonable in its demands, that it would be impossible to comply, without a very considerable expence, particularly in the articles of charity or generosity, which the experience of the class of men I am pleading for shews, are the most unproductive of all speculations, and have a tendency to bring on that kind of reputation which would expose them to continual solicitations; and if it were to be concealed, as affairs of that kind sometimes are, would be still more unprofitable. Let not the world, therefore, be too severe on men who "will do any thing for money," since they have their embarrassments as well as others; and, perhaps, were they to be very narrowly inspected, they would be found to have fewer consolations.

But as consistency is that feature in their character which I have thought proper to celebrate, it may be necessary to add another particular, in which that consistency will be found to excel all that is attempted of the kind by the rest of the world. Most men who have had the praise of consistency have been discovered varying and changing. Some men are so altered in the course of years, that their friends can with difficulty recognize them. Some have been known to change their character by illness; others from various motives or persuasions; and age very generally produces new modes of thinking and acting. But nothing of all this is perceptible in the man who "will do any thing for money;" he would be contemptible in his own eyes, if he were to yield to common opinions and persuasions; and as to age, it is well known that he becomes more attached to his favourite system as he grows older, and is never more desirous to accumulate money, than when it becomes unnecessary for all possible wants, and he has, perhaps, lost the very power of counting it.

While the world continues to entertain no very favourable opinion of this class of men, it may be supposed that they entertain a very good opinion of themselves. But even here, I presume, they never act consistently. The man who "will do any thing for money" is not a proud man; he does not boast of what he does; nor will he, if he can help it, exhibit the fruits of his doings. The establishment of a property-tax would have been a very fatal measure to men of this description, if their humility had not induced them to be shy of ostentatious disclosures. In truth, there is no ingredient in pride, and no species of that passion, to which the man who "will do any thing for money" can safely lay claim. Poverty, indeed, he will often affect, if it may be called affectation, of which there is some reason to doubt, for there are instances in which the dread of "coming to the parish" has been seriously entertained by men who left enough to have enriched every inhabitant of it; and others, who are perhaps not so far gone, are observed to part with a shilling or a sixpence, as if it were the last of their store, and they had no knowledge where to get another. And where this occurs in old age, as is most frequently the case, who will say that the persons I have been describing are not among the most consistent of human beings?

Having, therefore, praised them for that quality, it may be expected that I should conclude their character, by adding something respecting their usefulness in society; and, indeed, much might be said on this head. In a world where the greater part of mankind restrict themselves to certain performances only, the man who will "do any thing" must be accounted a being of more general usefulness. But I apprehend, that their utility princi-

principally appears in their doing such things for money, as money only, in certain minds, would be thought an inducement to perform; and how many things of this kind are daily performed, we learn from the proceedings in our courts of law—places where men who "will do any thing for money" are very often brought forward to explain their system, and illustrate their character, and, in neither case, very willingly. I have already hinted at their humility; and I may now add, that no men take more pains to conceal their operations, or seem more seriously angry when the inquisitive disposition of a Judge or a Barrister tempts them to ask questions on the subject, and to ask them in that rude kind of way which would force a reply from the humblest creature upon earth.

As it may yet be supposed that persons who "will do any thing for money" are not only the most consistent, but the most successful speculators in wealth, since it is not possible to conceive any impediment that should disturb their progress, I think it necessary to obviate this last opinion. Undoubtedly some are successful; that is, they acquire an almost incredible quantity of what they will do any thing for; but, on the other hand, they are liable to sudden revolutions and reverses; and it has been sometimes doubted, by very shrewd observers, whether, upon the whole, their plan has any other merit than that of consistency; and whether, in forming the resolution to "do any thing for money," it would not have been as well to except a few things, which are not very ornamental to a man's character. Be this as it may, it is certain that the conclusions of their lives have not always warranted the premises, nor been accompanied with circumstances strictly consistent; for some have been despised, although they died rich, and others have been pitied, although they were hanged.

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Mr. Urban, *July* 6.

THE late Mr. Manning, writing in 1768 to Mr. Feilde, who had circulated proposals for a History of Staffordshire, speaks of his own intention to give the *Antient* History only of Surrey; but sends to Mr. Feilde *a sheet of Queries, circulated by Dr. Mills, who was employed in writing the Natural History* *.

If any of your Readers can inform the present Editor of the History of Surrey who Dr. Mills was, and whether any Collections of his are now in being, by a line addressed to your Printer, it will be esteemed a particular favour. And if any gentleman has Collections for any part of the Natural History of that county, or other papers relating to it, and will communicate them to the Editor, he will confer a great obligation by so doing.

The second volume of Surrey is very nearly printed. The third and concluding volume is in some forwardness; three out of five of the remaining Hundreds being drawn up, and nearly ready for the press.

The Editor of the History of Surrey.

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Mr. Urban, *July* 12.

THE late Charles Montague, esq. whose death was recorded in the last Obituary, p. 590, was not a character to sink in the grave without some notice.

He was the eldest son of Lieut. Montague of the Royal Navy; who, but for some dispute early in life with his commanding-officer, would have risen high in his profession.

He died, scarce having attained to a middle age, leaving a numerous family and widow; to the former, Mr. Charles Montague supplied the place of a parent, providing for their interests with the most unremitting attention; and to the latter he was ever a most dutiful son. Having an ardent desire to see the world, he early adopted the profession of a military surgeon, and was 15 years in the service, in which he profited by seeing various countries, men, and manners.

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* Preface to Part I. vol. II. of Shaw's Staffordshire, p. xvii. The untimely death of this gentleman must be lamented by all lovers of Topography. His abilities and indefatigable researches are rarely to be equalled (except by the Historian of Leicestershire); and his liberality deserves particular mention. Mr. Feilde received subscriptions for a History of Staffordshire, which he (like some others who have received subscriptions) never published. Mr. Shaw took his receipts in payment for his own book; as Mr. Nichols did those of Dr. Farmer.

He

He was three years in the West Indies, that grave of Europeans; but by prudence and careful management, for that time, warded off the fatal blow.

He was, early in life, patronised by John Duke of Montagu, and, after his death, by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, who were great benefactors to him, and justly esteemed him.

On his temporary return to this country he practised in his profession, and with the greatest humanity.

In the summer of 1807, he accompanied Lord Pembroke to Vienna as his surgeon, and availed himself of his abode in that city to make observations with his usual accuracy.

The last service on which he was sent, the Swedish Expedition, proved fatal to him; as the fatigues he suffered in it, acting upon a constitution already impaired by long service and different climates, brought on the disease which terminated in his dissolution at the early age of 43.

He was a man of an amiable and pleasing disposition and great sensibility, cheerful and convivial, and of highly polished manners and instructive conversation, and knew how to accommodate himself to all ranks of people; and *Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.*

His hospitable roof was ever open to his friends, whom he enlivened with his cheerful sallies. He had read much, and profited by what he had read.—He bore a long and painful illness with mildness and patience.

Such a character must be much missed in society: and he has left a numerous set of friends, and a widow, to whom he was a most indulgent husband, to lament his loss; they have, however, the comfort of reflecting, that it is but temporary, and do not sorrow *as men without hope.*

A Friend.

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Mr. Urban, *Coventry, July* 12.

IN turning over your vol. LXXVIII. pp. 1051—4, I find a biographical account of the late Dr. James Anderson, the Writer of which discovers so intimate an acquaintance with his subject, that I am surprised he should have glanced over the most active part of the Doctor's life—unless he was anxious to shield the "fair fame" of Mr. Pitt.

He informs us that Dr. Anderson was requested by the Treasury to undertake a Survey of the Western Coast of Scotland, and that he performed the task in 1784. "But" (he adds) "we do not find that he received, or was offered, any species of remuneration; and we know he was of a temper too spirited and disinterested to ask for any."

Your Magazine, Mr. Urban, has received some benefit from Dr. Anderson's correspondence; and it is due to truth to state, that he engaged to perform this service, only on express conditions that his expences should be paid, and a proper remuneration given him for his time and trouble; because, at that time, the situation of his family did not admit of his applying himself to public services for a length of time, without suitable recompence for it. He obtained, however, nothing but empty praise; and he asserts, that Mr. Pitt, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, could alledge no reason for refusing to fulfil his stipulation with him; and that he did it because he *dared.*

They who knew Dr. Anderson's independence of mind, will readily believe he was not much affected at the loss sustained.

This circumstance, however, placed the moral character of Mr. Pitt in a despicable light in his eyes; and it is mentioned, in a note to his "Correspondence with General Washington," with becoming indignation.

Yours, &c. Wm. Flavel.

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Mr. Urban, *Conduit-street, July* 12.

THOUGH the popularity of the "Boke of Hawkynge, &c." the rarity of a perfect copy, and extraordinary price given for very imperfect ones, joined to the increased taste for reviving early Bibliography, appears likely to form a sufficient demand for an edition of the customary number; yet the success is too doubtful either for it to be recommended, or quickly undertaken. The impression alluded to, p. 512, is intended to be in black letter with wood cuts, and something beyond "*verbatim, literatim,* and *punctuatim,*" but without any *variorum* notes.

Of the first edition in 1486, or Boke of St. Alban's, Gervase Markham in 1595, says, there was "either few or none of the perfect copies thereof remaining,

maining, except in their hands, who wel knowing the excellency of the worke and the rarenesse of the booke, smothered the same from the world."

While this is undoubtedly the first edition, yet the want of the Essay on Angling renders it not the completest. Had that edition, and the one now to be reprinted of 1496, contained the same articles, it might have been considered a reason for giving the variations of the text (which are many); but the conclusion of the portion on Angling implies, the same hand "compyled it in a greter volume;" and thereby proves the most authentic work that printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

Relying on the researches of Warton, Ames, and Herbert, it did not appear necessary to enquire into the probability of other editions in 1496. As your Correspondent has assigned three new ones to that date, there can be no objection to enquiring for existing copies; and the reference may prevent scruples arising in the minds of your Readers, who, on referring to the authorities just noted, will find of the names mentioned by your Correspondent, Toy, W. Copland, Tottell, and Tab, the earliest (Toy) did not commence printing till 1541.

Again, the one printed by John Walley is assigned to 1575. In an interleaved copy of Ames, now laying before me, which belonged to the late Mr. Tutet, in one of the many manuscript additions, he describes a copy in his own possession, and says, "The whole work concludes thus: 'Here endeth the Boke of Haukyng, Huntyng, and Ffyshyng, with other dyuers mathers. Imprynted at London, in Forster Laen, by John Waley;' but no mention of the time when." From these circumstances (however I might be otherwise inclined to adopt the list furnished), a minute reference must be given to proper authorities, or I should justly be considered as attempting to delude with "false lights."

Gryndall's performance, or Markham's "Jewel for Gentrie," I have not examined. Is the last on the plan of "The Gentleman's Academie" of 1595, probably the second edition; though, if it is, I would enquire how it can "be consulted to advantage?" The section on Hunting, originally verse, is given in prose; and the whole compilation, as "reduced into a better method," is only adapted to those for whom Turbervile, in the Epilogue to Hawking, modestly tells us, his excellent treatise was compiled; for men

That nobles serve, for yearely hyre and gaine,
Who are not fine, but homely mates, and plaine;
My purpose was to set them downe their trade,
To man their hawks, and how they might be made."

The editions after the one by W. de Worde, are, at best, doubtful authority; and the variations have but a slender claim for notice, while the redundancy or omission of a letter must too often be considered as the arbitrary adoption of the compositor. A reference to the best authentic account of the "*celebrated* Lord Berners" will oblige,

Yours, &c. J. Haslewood.

## Westminster Abbey Church, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel. Architectural Proceedings.

*(Continued from Vol. LXXVII. p. 1190.)*

THE *Preservers* and *Restorers* have once more laid their hands on Henry's Chapel; and have commenced their operations on the South-East Buttress or Turret. *(See Report, p. 430.)* On Wednesday last, I witnessed their mode of work; three or four men, with large sledge hammers and iron wedges, were forcing out the wrought stones of the basement of the Turret (which stones appeared to me, when so taken from their beds, sound and perfect). They were immediately broken into small particles as rubbish; and new wrought stones, ready prepared, set up in their places. I counted, while I stopped, five stones thus got rid of. I looked also with the most scrupulous attention over the whole Turret for the alledged "decayed" parts; but could not perceive any, except we speak of the minute edges of the mouldings and ornaments, which, I humbly conceive, neither require their original forms to be *restored* (supposing such a thing possible), or the main work of the Turret to be submitted to the most violent of all professional assaults, incessant blows with sledge hammers.

Will

Will any one, from this kind of procedure, ensure the safety of the whole pile, kept thus in a continual state of tremulation? Remember the "angel-knit" groins of the interior of the Chapel, "hanging, as it were, by a thread." I confess I tremble for my second visit; and perhaps my next communication may be of that awful interest, when all "warning" may be too late.

Last year, the *Restorers* exerted their skill on the two buttresses (Westward) on the South side of the Nave of the Abbey Church, imitating, in some respects, the original particulars on the adjoining buttresses, not touched upon by Sir Christopher Wren; but, neglecting to follow the characters in their finials, substituting the cap of a modern vase for a foliaged finial, as is apparent on the old work. Sir C. Wren left much of his repairs on this side of the building incomplete: for instance, in the coin-stones of those buttresses he had begun upon. These negected particulars our *Restorers* have most scrupulously copied; with this *improvement*, however: Sir Christopher's coin-stones were necessarily cut irregular, for future completion; but our new coins are run into a regular sort of rusticated courses, proper only for modern basement stories.

The manner of executing the inclined courses or splays to the several stories of the two *restored* buttresses is incorrect in my eye; but this is but a preparatory stroke to those workings of the mind I must endure, as *they go on*—to Fame, as it may be!

Addison's Monument is set (as previously hinted) nearly at the feet of that of Handel. What has a perverse determination brought about, to put contemplative people upon their duty! Handel raised mortal sensations to taste of immortal joys by his enchanting art. Roubilliac, by his chissel, has expressed the character of the divine Harmonist. The Addison trophy then is perhaps, after all, in its appropriate station; he was a humble man—his Sculptor is no less so! J. C.

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Mr. Urban, *Newgate-st. July* 5.

MANY years ago, while I lived at Yeovil in Somersetshire, my advice as a surgeon was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about nine years old, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair; he could neither stretch it out, nor move it. I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which carrier's oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed; but it was of no great service. I then considered what farther might be done for his relief; and it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought their kid-skins, which were dry, stiff, and hard, to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor made of the yolks of eggs and water; hereupon I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and by this means he soon recovered the perfect use of his leg. The liquor I advise to be thus made: Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then by a spoonful at a time add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture that the egg and water may be well incorporated, and let it be applied by gentle friction.

This remedy, Mr. Urban, I have since advised in like cases with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it have found the same advantage in similar cases. I therefore, for the good of those afflicted with lameness by contraction, transmit the above. S. L.

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Mr. Urban, *Great Russel-street, July* 18.

IT will probably interest some of your curious Readers, as well as Naturalists in general, to be informed that there is at this time a vigorous Bull-calf, about a fortnight old, having three jaws, to be seen at Mr. Tierner's, a milkman in Penton-street, Pentonville. The animal is in perfect health, with its limbs and proportions quite natural; except, that there is hanging to the under-lip an extra-lower jaw, with a second set of teeth, another tongue, the posterior part of the palate, including the uvula, reversed and moveable, covered underneath with hair, and suspended by a piece of skin at the extremity of the mouth! This supernumerary appendix seems not to be so sensible as the other jaw, and the additional tongue is defective at

at its root, nor does it appear to be possessed of voluntary motion. The owner is willing to sell the Calf to any Naturalist, or other high bidder.

Yours, &c. W. Blair.

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Mr. Urban, *Northall, near Southall, Middles. July* 21.

Clericus, p. 548, professes to have some Letters written by Mr. Robert Cruttenden to Dr. Doddridge, which he is willing to communicate to any survivors of Mr. Cruttenden's family. It would very much satisfy me to see these Letters of my grandf ther: my mother, the only surviving daughter of Mr. Cruttenden, unites with me in requesting your kind offices on this occasion with your Correspondent. Mr. Cruttenden possessed considerable talents as a Writer, and was connected with many distinguished persons in the Literary world. My mother is now in her 86th year, and has survived all the children of Mr. Cruttenden.

Joseph Holden Pott.

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Mr. Urban, *Bedford, July* 25.

In the third volume of Lord Valentia's Travels, lately published, is an Inscription, copied from a column in a Mosque at Damietta. His Lordship informs us (p. 420), that to him "*it is quite unintelligible: that it is certainly not entirely in Greek, nor any other characters, but seems to be Cabalistic.*"

To me it appears to be pure Greek. Above it is a Cross, flourished and ornamented, rather defaced at the summit. The form of the letters (which are all capitals) is the same as is now used by the modern Greeks in their books printed at Venice and the Ionian Islands. In the characters employed by our Printers, it would be as follows:

ΜΝΗΣΘΗΤΙ Μ[ΟΥ
ΚΕ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΑΣ[ΙΛΕΙΑ ΣΟΥ, ΔΙΑ
ΤΟΝ ΣΟΝ ΔΟΥΛΟΝ [ΤΟΝ ΑΓΙΟΝ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΝ.

*i. e.* Μνήσθητί μου, Κυριε, εν τῃ βασιλειᾳ σου δια τον σον δουλον, τον Αγιον Γεωργιον.

I have restored the letters which appear to me to have been defaced, at the end of the first, second, and third lines.

ΚΕ is a very common abbreviation for ΚΥΡΙΕ.

St. George is the Patron Saint of the Greek Church. The Inscription, therefore, may be thus translated: "Lord! remember me in thy kingdom, for the sake of (or through the intercession of) thy servant St. George."

You will readily perceive, that this Epitaph is expressed nearly in the words of the penitent Malefactor to Our Saviour on the Cross; Luke xxiii. 42.

Μνησθητι μου, Κυριε, ὁταν ελθῃς εν τῃ βασιλειᾳ σου.

"Lord, remember me, when thou comest in thy Kingdom."

Philip Hunt.

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Mr. Urban, *Hackney, July* 9.

We are much obliged to you for Mr. Hall's set of Proverbial Sayings from the Greeks, p. 428. Erasmus, who has mentioned some of them, tells us, that when the Greeks meant to say that a man was uselessly, foolishly, or improperly employed, they used to say,

He is teaching a dog to bark;
He is teaching a bull to roar;
He is teaching a cock to crow;
He is teaching a serpent to hiss;
He is teaching a hen to chuck;
He is teaching a fish to bite;
He is writing on the surface of the sea;
He is boiling a bone;
He is shaving an ass;
He is glueing chalk;
He is sounding the trumpet before the victory;
He is putting meat in a chamber-pot;
He is taking a post to kill a bee;
He is selling an ox to catch a hare;
He is doing what is done;
He is promising golden mountains;
He is taking a hammer to spread a plaster;
He is seeking figs where only brambles grow;
He is taking a hair to draw a waggon.

A New Correspondent.

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Architectural Innovation.
No. CXXXVI.

(*Remarks, &c. continued from p.* 526.)

For Whitting*ham*, read Whitting*ton*, p. 523 b. l. 29.—'The Architecture of France underwent a total change in the Twelfth Century,' p. 525 b. l. 35; read this as a quotation.

Part II. Chapter I. "The Abbey Church of St. Germain." "This Church was begun about the year 557, and finished in 558," p. 71. Another Church built in *one* year; and of the most

most splendid design! "Marble columns, cieling gilt, walls painted on a gold ground, pavement composed of rich mosaic, roof externally covered with gold, &c." *ibid.* After this desc iption our Author seems to discredit his authority. He then continues: "It was probably of no great extent; but, though rude and barbarous in taste, it might still be gaudy and brilliant, &c." p. 72.—"The altars of the Chapels, which, according to the antient custom, stood insulated, and were open behind for the reception of relicks, were placed close to the walls, &c. about the year 1528," p. 79. With us, the Altars of all descriptions appear (in innumerable instances), either from part of the tables being still in existence, or the morticed recesses and brackets for supporting of them, never to have been insulated. In small Chapels, they were let into the Eastern wall; and in Choirs they were let into the basement of the altar-screens themselves. Consult the Cathedrals of Durham, Gloucester, &c.; Abbey Churches of Glastonbury, St. Alban's, &c. With us, the place for containing the relicks and shrines of Saints was immediately behind the altar-screens, called Chapels or Feretories, as at Durham, Westminster, Winchester, York, &c. Perhaps our Author's inexperience in these sort of arrangements made him misconceive the meaning of the historical account he has quoted.—"Interior of the Church is low and gloomy; being principally lighted by small windows, resembling those of our Saxon buildings," p. 86. To say that the windows of our Saxon buildings are small, &c. is an assertion as false, as that his knowledge in our Antiquities was futile and trifling. Behold the magnitude of the West window of Durham Cathedral, Tewkesbury Abbey Church, &c. though now filled in with pointed windows, and their tracery of subsequent dates. Examine the Saxon windows of the Cathedral of Gloucester, St. Alban's, Southwell Minster, &c. &c. wherein every due proportion, according with the uprights, is to be met with. Proofs without end might be adduced to shew our Saxon windows were never constructed of a small size, except in Crypts, Towers to the exterior walls of Castles, and other places of defence.

Our Author then proceeds to give, in general terms, some faint idea of the elevations, particularly of the Choir, where, he tells us, that some of the arches are round (which he calls "the round point" but does not explain what the round point can possibly mean); and others "Pointed, in consequence of the arrangement of the pillars, &c.; and this among a number of instances where the POINTED ARCH *was used from accident and necessity, before it became an object of taste*," p. 87. After this confession, that the Pointed Arch was an "accidental introduction," what becomes of the high-sounding and confident assertion in the Preface, p. viii. that "the Gothic (Pointed, rationally spoken of) Style appeared at once throughout Christendom?"

In this "Survey" of St. Germain, we are left almost in a state of utter darkness, or "gloomy" uncertainty, as to the arrangement, decorations, and detail of parts; and what little light has been diffused, most evidently shews our Author's incapacity to go into that necessary professional description, which, from the title of the work, we were led to expect; and farther, that his exploration was but a momentary gaze. This, indeed, only could be allowed to those who were, in the short space of two years, to "survey" the extensive country of France (to say nothing of the glimpse bestowed in the stride over Italy, &c.) to find materials for a publication that was to glorify a foreign nation at the expence of our own.

Chapter II. "The Abbey of St. Genevieve;" the description of which is but superficially gone into, and its "Façade" (West Front) and Interior, in regard to the detail, barely noticed; and concludes with these lines: "It is too mixed and mean a structure to afford a fair specimen of the early Gothic of that country," p. 94. Why then bring it into notice at all? In fact, its West Front is unworthy to stand in competition with most of our Parochial Churches, much less our Abbeys or Cathedrals. I have before me a print of the West view of St. Genevieve's Church, drawn in the seventeenth century by Silvester, from which take this description:

Three pointed Door-ways, with columns and architraves: these Door-ways are divided by plain buttresses without

without splays, ascending to the top of the elevation, which is in four stories. First Story. The three Doorways as above.—Second Story. Small circular Window, with tracery, and, right and left, a small pl in pointed Window.—Third Story. Four small plain Windows, with circular heads. —Fourth Story. One small circular Window (lighting the roof). These several Windows are without mullions, &c. The pediment pitch of the roof gives the finish to the elevation. I leave it to my Reader's decision, whether such a building as this deserved a place in a general exemplification, to prove the superiority of the architectural skill of France over that of England.

Chapter III. "St. Denys" (date, 1281). "The arch (or flying) buttresses (of the East Front) produce an effect of confused richness, and varied light and shade, which forms one of the greatest triumphs of this Style of Architecture," p. 107. Our Abbey Church, Westminster (having been shewn drawings of St. Denys made in the years 1802 and 1803, in the possession of Major Anderson), I am inclined to believe, gave the idea to France, for the construction of these kind of buttresses at St. Denys, which very much resemble those of our Abbey, erected by Henry III. 1245, thirty-six years prior to the completion of St. Denys. "The interior presents a more regular and magnificent prospect—a prospect which cannot fail to remind the English Traveller of our grand national receptacle of monuments, though it certainly surpasses it, both in the richness and lightness of its Architecture," *ibid.* This assertion is what no Englishman, whose mind is not contaminated with the mania of travelled prejudice, can submit to read with indifference. The above-mentioned Drawings plainly shew, that the interior of St. Denys is much inferior to our "grand national receptacle;" and as for "richness and lightness of Architecture," what can possibly surpass its Eastern interior end or Choir, and the two Transepts? "But it is certain that the earliest arches of that shape (Pointed) which occur in the Architecture of the middle ages (beginning of the eleventh century), &c." p. 108. This assertion must be corrected; see again a general display of Pointed Arches, jointly with semi-circular ones, in our Abbey Church at Malmesbury, date 675, three centuries prior to such display in France. "Our belief that the English Artists (1144) were prior to those of other nations in the use of the Pointed Arch, must be considerably shaken," p. 109. Let Malmesbury once more vindicate the priority of design in my countrymen.

A number of instances are here introduced, with a view to prove the backwardness of our ancestors in using the Pointed Arch; that is, we were the humble copyists of France, the great exemplifier of the Pointed Style; and his list of our Ecclesiastical *Imitations* is run out in the two Western Towers of Durham Cathedral, with this date 1233 (p. 111.) In Moore's correct "List of Monasteries, &c. in Great Britain," the date stands 995. Here then our Author has shewn his incorrectness, not alone in dates, but in description, as the Tower is in itself a complete Saxon work. It may, however, be observed, that a few Pointed Windows, of a very recent period, have been stuck about the Tower. This will also confirm how hasty the young man was in his comparison. "The bold and striking elevation which distinguishes the works of the French Architects, is very remarkable in this Church (St. Denys), where the Nave is 90 feet high," *ibid.* Oh, the fatality of French prepossession! Our Abbey Church, Westminster, in the Nave, 101 feet high. "The works at St. Dennis afford a further illustration of the superior advances of the French in Gothic Architecture," *ibid.*—"The upper range (of windows) at St. Dennis are eminently magnificent, that none at all similar or comparable can be adduced from the contemporary buildings of this Country," p. 112. An unprofessional or unsatisfactory explanation of these windows is given; which, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, seem to fall far short in their dimensions and "flowery" tracery, to those in the Transepts of Lincoln; which are certainly of a much earlier date than those of St. Dennis; its date, 1281; Lincoln, 1211. A triumph is excited, that those "eminently magnificent" windows, "if compared with the more simple combinations of Westminster Abbey, and other contemporary buildings

ings of England, the superior advances of the French Architects will be immediately manifest," p. 113. The turn of the finishings of the Westminster windows are a chaste appropriation of parts to the general fabrick; and I more than suspect, that our Author suffered his judgment to be led astray; he, no doubt, was unacquainted that, at various periods with us, and of course in France, the mullions and tracery of the original windows of fabricks had undergone one, two, three, or four renewals, with regard to their fillings-in; and it is very common to see one range of windows with us, say Saxon, containing the varied tracery of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; and executed at those times when any of the windows in their work wanted repair or renewal. Hence, may not the famed windows of St. Dennis stand with the fillings-in of subsequent periods? Answer me this, my masters! Let us have a regular drawing of one of the windows, and then for victory!

"It would be impossible, perhaps, to select two more striking instances of the superiority of the French in the thirteenth century, in the arts of Sculpture and Decoration, than the tomb of Dagobert, the principal founder of the Church," p. 113. In looking over the plate of this Monument in Montfaucon, I find that it consists of an arch, with small statues of angels in the architrave, supported by niches right and left, containing the statue of a king and a queen. Within the arch, at the basement, is a very ordinary tomb, bearing the recumbent statue of Dagobert. On the back-ground above, a series of basso-relievos. Over the arch of the Monument rises a pediment; in the tympanum, three small statues; the lines of the pediment are run with crockets and a finial. Pinnacles with crockets rise from columns on each side of the design, which is thus terminated.

Notwithstanding the above date (thirteenth century), the Monument in question falls far short of one of a similar design in Beverley Minster, called the Lady Percy Monument. It gives, on the North side, an arch, filled with royal statues, and a profusion of ornaments, supported by clusters of columns; on each side the columns, rich compartmented buttresses, in four stories, with small and delicate pinnacles. From the buttresses rises the pediment; its mouldings enriched, and its crockets turned with the most beautiful foliage. On a bracket, over the point of the arch, is a statue of Our Lord, seated; and the finial to the pediment composes a canopy over the statue. From the sides of the pediment rise two angels on brackets. The whole of this work is repeated on the South side of the Monument. The intent of the statues, however, are different, giving other noble personages; the seated statue on this side is that of God the Father receiving the soul of the deceased, supported by two angels. The interior finishings of the Monument are full of sculptures, both of statues and ornaments. The tomb part of this work, and its basis, are despoiled of their enrichments. On the top of the slab of the tomb are the indents, once containing a brass of the effigies of the deceased *.

If praises were wanting to evince the vast superiority of this design over that of Dagobert, the task would far exceed my humble ability; but the detail of each here introduced, I trust, will decidedly award the wreath "to that Nation which best deserves it." In regard to the real purposes of an Architectural "Survey," we are with this Church, as at St. Germain's, again plunged in doubt and uncertainty.

As these Remarks have necessarily exceeded the limits I proposed, they will be concluded in the next Miscellany; at which time, an Engraving of the West Front of York Cathedral will be submitted to the Readers, as a comparative example with that of the Cathedral of Rheims, given for the Frontispiece to the work under disquisition. AN ARCHITECT.

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Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

ABOUT the year 1390 Cards were invented to divert Charles VI. then King of France, who was fallen into a melancholy disposition. That they were not in use before appears probable, 1st, because no Cards are to be seen in any painting, sculpture, tapestry, &c. more antient than the

* Engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

preceding

preceding period, but are represented in many works of ingenuity since that age. Secondly, no prohibitions relative to Cards by the King's edicts are mentioned, though some few years before a most severe one was published, forbidding by name all manner of sports and pastimes, in order that the subjects might exercise themselves in shooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppose the English. Now it is not to be presumed that so alluring a game as Cards would have been omitted in the enumeration had they been in use. Thirdly, in all the Ecclesiastical Canons prior to the said time, there occurs no mention of Cards, though 20 years after that date Card-playing was interdicted the Clergy by a Gallician Synod: about the same time is found in the account of the King's cofferer the following charge: "Paid for a pack of painted leaves bought for the King's amusement, 3 livres." Printing and stamping not being discovered, the cards were painted, which made them so dear; thence, in the above Synodical Canons, they are called *pagellæ pictæ*, painted little leaves. Fourthly, about 30 years after this, came a severe edict against Cards in France, and another by Emanuel Duke of Savoy, only admitting the ladies this pastime, *pro spinulis*, for pins and needles. Observe, Mr. Urban, this was in the 14th century: How unlike the belles of the 19th! STEPHANUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *July* 6.

WHERE is a correct Table of Precedence to be found? The Table given by Blackstone in his Commentaries differs in many particulars from the ones issuing from the Heralds' office, the Peerages, &c.; particularly in assigning rank to Colonels in the army, &c.

The pedigrees of the Ormond family do not state clearly from whence the title of Baron in that family is taken, but in a patent the Duke of Ormond is called Baron of *Arclo*; qu. *Arklow*?

The Marquis of Thomond is styled Baron of Burren in some of the Peerages; qu. when was that honour conferred?

Why is Viscount Mountgarret called Baron of Kells, no patent appearing for that honour?

John, twenty-fifth Lord Kinsale, succeeded as heir male after Gerald, twenty-fourth Lord, the latter leaving daughters. Kinsale being a barony in fee, it seems singular how the right of the daughters was passed by.

Pierce, tenth Lord Caher, died *June* 1788, and was succeeded by Richard Butler, 11th Lord, son of James Butler, who died *July* 1788. Qu. as the latter survived Lord Pierce, was he not the *eleventh* Lord?

A CONSTANT READER.

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## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The publication of the Second Number of TRESHAM's splendid "Gallery of Pictures" has been postponed to the next season, on account of some arrangements which the Proprietors have found it necessary to make, in order to secure the same excellence in the colouring of the Plates as was displayed in the First Number. When these arrangements are completed, it is stated, that the publication will proceed regularly, and with as much expedition as can be expected in a work of such a nature.

Mr. H. COOK, of St. Alban's (under the patronage of Lord Grimston), has just favoured the curious with an accurate Representation of a Painting discovered in the Church of St. Michael, St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford, in October 1808, upon taking down some boards, which had served as a cover or lining of the antient Rood-loft, between the Nave and Chancel of the Church. The greatest part of it was painted in Distemper upon the wall; but the lower part, which is distinguished in the Print by a semi-circular mark, was painted in oil-colours, upon a board shaped so as to fill up the arch in the wall.—At the same time, the head of a King, believed to be that of Henry VI. painted in Distemper upon board, was found fixed to the wall in the same Church.

Mrs. BAYLEY will shortly publish a work, in three volumes duodecimo, under the title of "Vacation Evenings;" consisting of familiar conversations on various interesting subjects of Literature and Morals; interspersed with some original Tales and Poems, and occasional selections from other Writers.

The Rev. J. WILSON, of Cheam School, has announced his intention of publishing, in a Series of Letters, an Introduction to Bp. Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.

Mr. MERRICK's History of the County

County of Cardigan is in a state of considerable forwardness at press.

Mr. CUMBERLAND proposes to publish, by subscription, in a 4to volume, twelve of his Plays, not before printed.

The Chronicle of GRAFTON is nearly reprinted, in two volumes quarto, to correspond with those of Holinshed and Hall, and will very shortly be published. Fabian will succeed it at press, under the direction of an able Editor.

A Collection of Farces, and other Afterpieces, in seven volumes, royal eighteens, will shortly be published. The selection is made by Mrs. INCHBALD, and will form a desirable Supplement to her "British Theatre."

Mr. W. WARD has nearly ready for publication, a Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, in one volume.

Miss A. M. PORTER's new Novel, "The House of Braganza," will appear early in August.

The Rev. E. NARES, of Riddenden, is engaged in preparing for the press some Remarks on the Version of the New Testament, lately published, on the basis of Abp. Newcome's translation, by the London Unitarian Society.

A Work, under the title of "Tales of other Countries," is in the press. The Tales are founded on circumstances relating to the Author in his travels through some of the Continental Countries.

Miss WILSON is reprinting her Letters on Antient History.

"Cœlebs" has given rise to a variety of publications on a similar plan. In addition to those which have already issued from the press, another, professing to be on the same plan and principles as that popular Work, has been announced as in preparation, by a Clergyman.

Dr. EDMONSTON has in the press "A View of the Antient and present State of the Zetland (Shetland) Island;" embracing the history of every thing connected with that country. It will form two volumes in octavo.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of "Letters on Antient and Modern History," &c. is engaged upon a General History of Europe from the Conclusion of the Peace in 1783 to the present time.

Mr. EDWARD BUNTING of Belfast has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, "The Antient Music of Ireland, adapted to the Piano Forte, with Poetry for some of the best Melodies, by CAMPBELL and others." Prefixed will be given an extensive Memoir on the Harp; and in the course of the work a comparative view of the principal stringed instruments of Antiquity, and an inquiry into the Highland and Lowland musick of Scotland, with some account of the Bagpipe, will be introduced. We understand the work is at press, and is expected to be ready for publication by the winter.

The Rev. H. J. KNAPP will shortly publish "An Abridgment of Universal History adapted to the Use of Families and Schools, divided into Portions calculated for each Day's Learning, to which are annexed appropriate Questions for the Instructor."

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution will soon be ready for publication. It contains the late Mr. Astle's Library, and the best authors on every branch of knowledge. It is methodically arranged, with an Index on a plan partly new; which renders it of the greatest use in all Libraries.

The two gold medals, value five guineas each, left by Sir W. Browne, the first for the best Greek Ode (in imitation of Sappho) is adjudged to Mr. Edward Blomefield, of Caius college; subject *Desiderium Porsoni;*— the second, for the best Latin Ode (in imitation of Horace) to Mr. Lonsdale, of King's college; subject, *Lusitania liberata.*

We have to announce that a new edition of WOOD's Athenæ Oxonienses is preparing for publication, with many corrections and additions.

The late Mr. Porson's large paper copy of the splendid Grenville Homer was not, as erroneously supposed in our last (p. 527) purchased by the Marquis of Buckingham. It was knocked down to Messrs. Payne and Mackinlay of the Strand, who disposed of it immediately for a hundred pounds.

Messrs. Laurie and Whittle have printed and circulated a very civil (but spirited) Letter to Lord VALENTIA; who, in his late excellent Work, has inserted some disparaging remarks on certain Charts published by them.

The University of Aberdeen has conferred the degree of LL. D. on SAMUEL GUISE, esq. who brought from India the purest collection of MSS. ever imported into this country (see an account of them in the British Critic, Feb. 1803); also many rare Indian Cameos and Intaglios.

77. Gothic

77. Gothic *Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of* York; *drawn and etched by* Joseph Halfpenny, 1795. *Large 4to.* Todd *and Sons*, York; C. *and* R. Baldwin, London. 1800.

THIS splendid and accurate Publication, consisting of CV Plates, and a brief Description in Letter Press, was briefly noticed in vol. LXX. p. 759. It comprises CLXXV different Specimens of Gothic Architecture, and Four general Views, taken from the internal Parts of the Church and Chapter-house; which satisfactorily explain the situation that the respective Ornaments have in the Church; and, whilst they give an idea of the different style of design at the several periods of building, convey a just idea of the magnificence of the whole.

From the brevity of the Description of the Plates there is not much opportunity of selection. Yet it may be proper to observe, that each Plate is clearly and distinctly illustrated; and in several instances the Reader is entertained and instructed by valuable historical remarks. For example, after explaining the Plate about "Four Compartments in the Chapter-house," Mr. Halfpenny adds,

"History informs us, that the Arts and Sciences were introduced into this Island in the seventh century; and that in the tenth century, in the reign of King Edgar, Painting was then held necessary to the accomplishment of a refined education. Yet Mr. Horace Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," says, that the earliest account on record, he could meet with, is dated 1233, in which King Henry III. orders the Sheriff of Southampton to have the King's Chamber at the Castle of Winchester painted with the same Histories and Pictures with which it was first painted. On comparing the Chapter-house with the Cathedral, it will be found that the style of the Windows, Buttresses, Foliage, Heads, and the singular introduction of Grotesque Figures on the parapet of the former, are very similar to the same parts in the Nave, or West End of the Church, founded in 1291; and that some of these peculiarities are not to be found in that part of the Church which was built either prior or subsequent to the West End. It therefore seems reasonable to fix the building of the Chapter-house at or about 1291; and if it is admitted that the Paintings in the Cieling are coæval with the Building, this Specimen of the Art of Painting may be classed with the oldest we have in the Kingdom."

"From the scaffolding erected for the purpose of repairing the inside of the Chapter-house, I had an opportunity of making a more faithful drawing of the Paintings than could have been done from the ground, the whole being much impaired by Time. However, there were sufficient remains to ascertain the design of the whole.—I am sorry to add, that, on examination of the Cieling, it was found in such a state of decay as to make it necessary to take down the whole. Consequently, this antient and venerable piece of Art is now no more."

Illustrating a door on the side of the North aile of the nave of the church, Mr. H. observes,

"The opening of this door is eight feet high and four feet seven inches wide. It is evidently an alteration made after the finishing of that part of the church; and by the arms of France, which is fleur de lis seme, must have been done prior to Henry V. as the arms were then changed to three fleur de lis."

We are glad to see a respectable (though not very numerous) List of Subscribers; and warmly recommend the work to all who wish well to the Arts, and particularly to the Lovers of English Antiquities and the Encouragers of English Artists.

78. Fragmenta Vetusta; *or, the Remains of Antient Buildings in* York; *drawn and etched by* Joseph Halfpenny. 1807.

THIS Collection, though in a different style, is a very suitable companion to the preceding volume; and contains XXXV beautiful Views of well-chosen subjects.

York cannot fail of being an object of interest to the Historian and the Antiquary. The City was built by the Romans, and fortified with lofty towers and high-built walls; and it was for a considerable time the seat of the Roman Emperors.

"When the Romans withdrew themselves, and left Britain a prey to the barbarous Nations, so large a share of those miseries fell upon this City, that, towards the conclusion of the Scotch and Saxon wars, it was nothing but a shadow of what it had been; for, when Paulinus preached Christianity to the Saxons in this Province, it was reduced so low that the whole City could not afford even a small Church wherein to baptise King Edwin, who in the year 627 erected a fabrick of wood for the purpose of divine worship, intending, afterwards, to build another of stone, of which he had scarce laid the foundation when he died, leaving the work to be completed

completed by his successor, King Oswald. From this time the City began to be great in ecclesiastical dignity; and, notwithstanding the destruction that befel it in the time of William the Conqueror, yet in the reign of Henry V. it appears to have greatly increased, from the List of Parish Churches and other Religious Houses delivered upon oath to the King's Commissioners. The number of them, according to Mr. Drake (I take his own words) is 45 Churches, 17 Chapels, 16 Hospitals, and 9 Religious Houses; of which great numbers are utterly destroyed by Time; and of many even the very site is unknown at this day — an incontrovertible proof of the great use and benefit of topographical drawings, in illustrating the history of our forefathers, and transmitting to posterity these monuments of Antiquity, which the hand of Time is rapidly wasting away. Monuments of this sort are the history of past ages; and so long as those remain, or are handed down by faithful representations, they will give lectures of instruction to man, and will also afford him intellectual pleasure; as whatever brings to our recollection the customs and manners of antient times will never fail to produce an association of ideas that must ever delight the imagination.

"That the remains of Antiquity in York are, by Time, and various alterations which frequently take place, declining almost into oblivion, is so manifestly clear as to require no farther observation; and although some detached Prints have been published, I have, notwithstanding, been induced to offer a selection of subjects, accompanied with extracts from the best authorities, in one volume: and although the inferiority of the execution of the Plates, to many in similar publications at this period, may be great; yet the advantages of local residence may, it is hoped, produce a minute attention to the various parts, that will, in some measure, atone for other imperfections. My utmost endeavours have been exerted to give faithful representations; and, I hope, my labours will meet with the approbation of the Publick."

Such is the modest description given by Mr. Halfpenny of his own labours; which, we are confident, will be properly appreciated by the curious Collector; and, we hope, with a degree of liberal encouragement sufficient to induce the ingenious Draftsman to persevere in his laudable undertaking.

79. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* St. Alban's, *at the Visitation, holden* May 24, A. D. 1809. *(Connected with a former on Religious Education.) By* Joseph Holden Pott, *A.M. Prebendary of* Lincoln, *and Archdeacon of* St. Alban's. *Published at the Request of the Clergy present.* Rivingtons. 4*to.* *pp.* 39.

PURSUING the train of reflection which with the greatest perspicuity he last year unfolded (vol. LXXVIII. p. 801), the respectable Archdeacon expatiates on the parallel which might easily be drawn between the entire proofs of Natural and Revealed Religion.

"The slightest glance at any of the heathen systems will convince us that, whatever may be pretended, they depart widely from that conformity to Nature which adapts the scheme of Christian duty to ordinary life, and yet provides for the best improvement of the character of man."..."When the Divine Word speaks home to the mind and heart, and embraces every rational conclusion, there is no need, I conceive, for assuming the colours of a sect, or for enlisting under the tattered and imperfect standard of partial and contentious systems*."

"There is nothing wild, fantastic, or extravagant in all the scheme of Christian duty; nothing which does violence to Nature where it calls for reparation and improvement; no such marks as denote the characters of Superstition under any of its forms; no forbidding singularities; nothing churlish or uncouth; no childish tokens of distinction in garb, speech, food, or gesture; no violent restraints; no false opinions about things indifferent; no proud contempt of others."

The whole Charge is replete with solid sense and sound argument; and concludes with the following testimony of gratitude:

"The recent loss experienced in the Diocese renders me desirous to pay the last debt of duty and respect to one whose exemplary life and happy government in his arduous see will convey his name with honour to posterity, and will commend it to the gratitude and approbation of his countrymen. The contempt of posthu-

*"A good judge of such matters writes thus to his friend: "Take a plain man with an honest heart, give him his Bible, and make him conversant in it, and I will engage for him he will never be at a loss how to act agreeably to his duty in every circumstance of life. Yet give this man a good English translation of Aristotle's Ethicks, one of the most complete works for method in its kind, and by that time he has got to the end of it, I dare say he will not understand one word he has been reading." Bp. Warburton's Letters.

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mous reputation has made one particular which has been pointed out as an outrage done to the common sentiments of Nature in the page of Antoninus. Yet the same man who wrote in terms of the highest discouragement with respect to all attempts to grace the names or to perpetuate the remembrance of illustrious men, could procure the votes of the Senate for a golden Statue for his Child who died at seven years old, directing it to be carried with much pomp at the public games. The same man, when the Senate, regardless of a deeply-blemished reputation, raised a Statue to his departed wife Faustina, and erected altars both to him and her during his life-time, so far from rejecting that egregious flattery, built a temple for her, and founded a society to preserve her name. It may serve to satisfy us that to live in the memories of good men is one part of the recompence of well-doing, and one earnest of an happy immortality, to call to mind a sentence of our Lord, concerning one whose generous services he vindicated from an envious and sordid cavil. His words were, "Verily I say unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall this that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her." If in one page of Scripture we are bid to "mark the upright man," in another we are bid "to give heed to things of good report:" and above all we have sufficient assurance that God the gracious Author of all good gifts will assume that to his glory which is wrought or endeavoured in his service, and will permit those streams which descend from Him to rise to their own level.—It will be a great relief to my mind, amidst the concern which we must all feel at the loss sustained in the removal of an exemplary Pastor from his seat of eminence among us, to point to the various branches of a character and conduct which shone with equal lustre both in public and domestic life. In several remarkable instances he put in force the discipline of the Church, when the difficulties arising from relaxed times might seem to offer great impediments. His vigilance did not reach only to his Clergy: the Metropolis at large was made to feel its salutary influence in checking the growth of dissipation, and restraining its encroachments on religious times and seasons. His uniform exertions for abolishing an odious branch of traffick, and his pains since for ameliorating the condition of those who wear the bond of servitude under British masters, will deliver down his name as a friend to the best interests of mankind. The early countenance which he gave to the plan for assembling children for instruction on the Lord's day, when the first establishment of such schools might have some prejudices to encounter, will be remembered as long as those useful institutions shall last; and I trust they will never cease to spread their beneficial influence through this kingdom. His charitable endowments will survive him; and his writings have gone far to form a standard for popular discourse, distinguished as they are by purity of style, and combining in the happiest manner what is plain and simple with what is elegant and cogent. His cheerful and engaging manners in domestic circles, and his readiness to converse with those around him, were the results of a sensible, humane, and unassuming spirit: if they sprang, in part, from natural good dispositions, they displayed also the more perfect tokens of religious culture and improvement."

80. Nubilia *in Search of a Husband; including Sketches of modern Society, and interspersed with moral and literary Disquisitions.* 12*mo.* 456 *pp.* Ridgeway, Sherwood and Co.

THAT a successful work should be the cause of many similar publications, will not excite surprise; it would be more wonderful were it otherwise, and *Nubilia* will most probably not be the only companion of *Cœlebs*. The "Miseries of Human Life," it will be recollected, occasioned, amidst an inundation of miserable trash, one exquisite antidote, in a little tract called "The History of Mrs. Placid" (see vol. LXXVII. p. 538); and if the present Author approximates in any degree to the merits of the Prototype, he or she may think a proportionate share of commendation an ample reward. It is not, we are told in the Preface, "a servile imitation." This is a good omen. But we are also told that the work was commenced on the 10th of May 1809, and finished on the 3d of June following, which is nearly twenty pages in a day; a tolerable task, were it only as a transcriber. There is, however, in *Nubilia*, much deep thought and close reasoning; which, notwithstanding some parts are acknowledged to have already appeared before the Publick in print, under a different form, must have required some assiduity to have so hastily arranged and made subservient to the tenor of the work; which, we are told, is intended as a vehicle for the conveyance of opinions upon Morals, Society, and Literature.

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That the Author, whether Male or Female, possesses great ingenuity and superior powers of mind, is sufficiently obvious; and many of the observations bear the irresistible evidence of truth, though occasionally interspersed with sophisticated arguments, which, whilst they offend common sense, may mislead the ardent imagination. How must it wound the feelings of an artless, innocent girl, to be told that, whilst in the gaiety of her heart she is enjoying the exercise of dancing, she is at once exciting and receiving impure ideas, from which her nature would revolt, and from which the conscious rectitude of her mind should for ever shield her! And if it is on innate *principle* alone that we are to rest our integrity, why should it not be trusted in one situation as well as in another? for, in speaking of the intercourse of persons in married life, the greatest liberality of sentiment is extended, and *Love* is permitted to range at large, without feeling itself fettered by a *Ring*. With fixed *principle*, we are told, that such a passion may exist, extending its benevolent affections to an enlarged circle, without detracting from the duties of the married state. "It is only a secondary inmate of the heart, in which a superior dwells enshrined, and must for ever dwell, unless the sanctuary be already corrupted." That suspicion frequently creates the evils it deprecates, we readily admit; and that a generous confidence is an equal incitement to virtue.

But it is not our design, nor within our limits, to investigate the opinions of *Nubilia* upon the various topicks here introduced; many of which are forcible and impressive.

It is impossible, however, to pass over the severe sarcasm upon *Trade*, for which *Lying* is stated to be a necessary part of education; as is *Collusion* for the profession of the *Law*.

The language is very superior to what we commonly meet with, and is generally correct and elegant; yet we are among those who consider perspicuity and simplicity as great excellences in prose writings.

The efforts of Genius have our warmest commendation; and we hope the Author who has so *hastily* prepared this work for the Publick will hereafter give us the well-digested produce of *Leisure*.

81. *Thoughts and Remarks on establishing an Institution for the Support and Education of unportioned respectable Females. By the Author of "The Step-Mother;" "Letters to Young Females;" "Constantia Neville; or, The West Indian;" &c.* Longman and Co. Cadell and Davies, &c. 8vo. *pp.* 248.

THIS Author has ever employed her pen in the cause of Virtue and Morality; and in the present instance we have to regret that there is so little probability of her benevolent wishes being carried into execution. An Institution for the Reception of unprotected Females would certainly be a desirable addition to the numerous Charities this Country has to boast of; but the plan here suggested is far too visionary to produce any good effect. It must have been the lot of this Author to have witnessed an uncommon share of *depravity* in the present System of Education, which we confess ourselves not aware of; and we are both surprised and concerned to find that a lady professing so much philanthropy should indulge in such general invective against Governesses and the Friends of Female Boarding-schools; amongst whom may doubtless be found some truly valuable Members of Society.

The following extract is descriptive of the particular Class of Females here so earnestly recommended to public attention:

"The children of the poorer classes* have a provision and receive instructions far beyond what their own parents would be disposed to allow, even were they less necessitous than they are. The orphans† of those who have forfeited their lives at the bar of justice are rescued from misery and wickedness; even those‡ who have themselves been trained to vicious courses have a door opened to shelter them from future iniquities; to point at *The Asylum*, emphatically termed so; the Free Masons Orphan School§, in the

* "The great Charity-schools yearly assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral, to the number of many thousand children; a most affecting sight!"

† "The Philanthropic Society."

‡ "The Marine Society."

§ "The late Duchess of Cumberland, as Patroness; situated not far from the Circus."

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same neighbourhood; the School where Blind Children are taught to become useful to themselves and others; the Deaf and Dumb, the Foundling Hospital, the Refuge for the Destitute, with a long *et cætera*, too tedious to enumerate. Among the higher classes, for the Sons of both Navy and Army, the Charter-house; and though last not least in *our* estimation, or in its great effects, the Blue Coat School, founded by Royal Charter many hundred years since. What, among all this attention to the Sons, has been done for the Daughters of our noble Defenders by Sea and Land? those of the Clergy, of Gentlemen in Public Offices and other Professions*? also decayed Merchants, who have in many instances sacrificed their all (not including those who have, by dashing speculations, frequently been even more ruinous to their tradesmen than to themselves), at a time of life when it was impossible to retrieve what they had lost, consequently were as little able to provide for their families as those whose incomes die with themselves, and, if cut off in the prime of life, must necessarily leave their children wholly dependent on the benevolence of others?"

82. *Sacred Elucidations; or,* Sunday *Evening Remarks upon the most important Subjects that can interest the Human Heart, proving the Necessity of spending the Sabbath according to the Divine Command: peculiarly addressed to the youthful Part of the Community, but of equal Importance to those of riper Years. By Mrs.* Pilkington, *Author of many approved Works for the Instruction and Amusement of Youth.* Harris. 12mo. *pp.* 190.

THE credit Mrs. Pilkington has justly acquired by her Calendar, and many other excellent Works for the Instruction of Youth, will not be diminished by the present publication, which conveys much unaffected pure morality, in a form adapted to the capacity of children; and displays Religion in its most amiable and truest character. "Those who dress Virtue and Religion in the garb of *austerity*, or represent it in colours over-shadowed with *gloom*, do more irreparable injury to its cause than the greatest libertines; for the ways of Religion are pleasantness, and the paths of Virtue, peace." (p. 153.)

* "The very confined funds which are distributed to the Sons of the Clergy, in which also, it is understood, some of the Daughters participate, are of too little moment to do away the necessity of the present Plan."

83. *An Account of the Life and Writings of* James Bruce, *of* Kinnaird, *Esq. F.R.S Author of "Travels to discover the Source of the* Nile, *in the Years* 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, *and* 1773." *By* Alexander Murray, *F. A. S. E. and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.* Longman and Co. &c. 1808. *One large Vol.* 4to.

THE Work before us does not now for the first time meet the public eye, as it appeared prefixed to the second edition of Mr. Bruce's Travels, which was issued in 1805. It is thus reprinted in quarto, with considerable additions and emendations, for the use of those who, possessing the first edition only, may be desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the personal history of a gentleman who exposed his life and sacrificed every domestic comfort to a thirst for exploring countries previously almost wholly unknown, and extremely dangerous to visit; by which he has obtained a degree of celebrity that will annually increase, as the result of his labours, dangers, and fatigues, are more coolly examined, and are discovered to be founded on truth, by the concurrence of hitherto-unknown evidence. As things remain at present, his Works retain an undiminished value; for it is well known no adventurous European has, during the last thirty years, attempted to trace his steps, or penetrate into Abyssinia; nor is it probable his example will be imitated, unless some fortunate event should induce the governors and people of the intermediate Nations to relax their unmanly dislike to strangers and their faith. Mr. Murray says, "The merits of Mr. Bruce's Work may now be considered as sufficiently well known; but they can be estimated in detail only by the light of future discovery. Its imperfections must be finally ascertained from the same source; but when Criticism and Envy have both exhausted their severity, the Author will occupy a place far above the ordinary description of travellers."

We cannot help observing that the strange perverseness and illiberality of literary men never appeared in a more disagreeable light than in their attempts to undermine the assertions of Mr. Bruce by direct contradictions and insidious doubts. The evil consequences of such contradictions and doubts must tend to one point, which themselves would ardently deprecate

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if their practices proved successful with the Publick. Supposing this to be the fact, a man of honour and possessed of a fortune and abilities for the arduous task of exploring unknown regions would naturally think it was useless for him to expend his money, risk his life, waste his health, and leave his friends with every probability of never seeing them again, for an unthankful people, who will no sooner see a detail of customs and manners new to them, and possibly disgusting and savage, than they will pronounce him a bare-faced deceiver, an inventor of falsehoods, and only fit to be pointed out to the world as a base impostor. Viewing the lamentable fate of Mr. Bruce calmly and dispassionately, the person who can risk a similar must be possessed of uncommon hardihood and confidence. Hence, if he feels an impulse for travelling beyond his powers of resistance, he very naturally pursues the route which, being well known, his observations will find full confirmation in Works familiar to all classes of Readers; but, under such circumstances, let us hear no farther complaints of a dearth of information. We must, however, observe, at the same time, that we do not mean to recommend implicit belief in every thing advanced by Travellers; yet surely, when a respectable person risks his name and reputation publicly, we ought, in common decency, to allow him the same favour granted by our excellent Laws, the supposition that he is an honest man, till witnesses of veracity prove him the reverse.

We are informed, by Mr. Murray, that the Appendix given to this volume contains, partly, a selection from the correspondence of Mr. Bruce with many persons eminent in situation and literature; some of which have been printed, not on account of their intrinsic value as such, but because they contain additional illustrations and information respecting his Work; others were inserted to characterize their Writers; and those written by Mr. Bruce, particularly from Algiers, "display the indignant spirit with which he was accustomed to resent every attack on the honour, the privileges, and welfare of his Country."

The Editor expresses his hope that the notices of the Ethiopic MS. will be found acceptable to those who propose to examine the History of Abyssinia, or the sources whence Mr. Bruce obtained his sketch of it.

"The description of the Abyssinian customs and provinces, however imperfect, has not been compiled without more labour than it may be altogether prudent to confess. An ordinary acquaintance with Oriental Literature is in this country seldom reckoned either useful or profitable. The study of the Ethiopic and Amharic may therefore possibly be judged such a misapplication of time as ought to be corrected by more than negative discouragement."

Number XLVI. Part I. contains an abstract of the transactions in Abyssinia immediately preceding the period of the entrance of Mr. Bruce into that country; and the history of Ras Michael, a conspicuous character in the account of his travels, which were compiled from Ethiopic manuscripts; exclusive of an extract from the Author's Journal, written at Gondar, in March 1770, which gives a narrative of his own reception and first occupation at Court. "These are followed by the most important parts of his Journals, in Italian and English, relating to his journey into Agow-midre to visit the sources of the River."

The same Number, Parts Second and Third, consists of an arrangement of all the miscellaneous information relating to Habbish Atbara and Sennaar which the Editor could discover amongst Mr. Bruce's papers, who expresses a hope that it will supply the deficiency of minute explanatory notices in some parts of the work; "in many instances confirm the reports of other travellers, and shew that his enquiries respecting the interior of Africa were extensive and indefatigable." The edition of 1805 contains the articles relating to Natural History, which are reprinted in the volume before us, No. XLVIII. The observations of longitudes and latitudes are likewise inserted in the succeeding number.

"The specimens of the Abyssinian languages contained in vol. I. of Mr. Bruce's own edition, and engraved in a more correct state for that of 1805, are

are annexed to this Account of his Life, along with vocabularies extracted from a MS. compiled for him at Gondar." These, Mr. Murray conceives, may be eminently useful to future Travellers in the countries visited by Mr. Bruce; "and it is evident that if a distinct classification of the African Tribes be ever attempted, it must be formed chiefly from their languages, the only permanent monument of nations that have no written records. But until the Civilized Part of the world make a better use of its science than to employ it in abetting private vices, and in defending public crimes, it will not benefit the cause of Humanity to reveal to the unprincipled Factions of the North inveterate evils which they are more willing to know than to remove. In the course of the subsequent Narrative it has not been mentioned that Mr. Bruce was a member of various Literary Academies, both in France and Italy, particularly of Bologna and Marseilles. He was elected a member of the Royal Society soon after his arrival from Abyssinia, and contributed some Memoirs, which were first inserted in its Transactions, but afterwards printed in his own Work."

This Preface, dated April 2, 1808, is followed by an Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Bruce, contained in 134 pages, which is certainly compiled by the hand of a master; and it would give us pleasure to support this expression of our opinion of its merits were it practicable to follow the Author through it. The character given at the close deserves particular commendation, and tempts us to exhibit an abstract of part of it to our Readers. Mr. Bruce procured many enemies by the expression of his virtuous indignation excited by the immoral conduct of some of his contemporaries; hence persons of doubtful character avoided his society, and directed many a poisonous shaft at his fame. Full of confidence in the uprightness of his own intentions, and conscious of the acquirements he had in possession, any attempts of his neighbours to assume claims to which he knew they had no pretensions, he immediately opposed, but at the same time was uniformly friendly and attentive to those who acted differently. Though he discharged all his public duties with superior ability, he was still more respectable in his private station, exercising the duties of a father and a husband with the most amiable propriety. He was in the constant habit of displaying the munificence which had distinguished his ancestors; behaved with the greatest kindness to his domesticks, and rejoiced in the happiness of all around him. He celebrated the feudal festivals of his predecessors in the presence of his tenants with genuine pleasure, and was particularly delighted by their pleasantry and rustic humour. There was nothing in the habits of Mr. Bruce which distinguished him from other temperate men; but he eagerly and ardently pursued his designs and literary labours.

The principal defect to which he was subject arose from the indulgence of an irritability in his temper, and a tendency to suspicion; these produced capricious enmities, though generally his dislikes were well founded. His least generous and determined enemies magnified his attachment to the honours of ancestry and the relation of his own exploits into vices; the former was derived from the loyalty and patriotism of his forefathers, and made him an affectionate and loyal subject; the latter was certainly pardonable when the extraordinary and interesting nature of them is properly considered. Possessed of a perfect knowledge of the French national character, he felt convinced that the frenzy of their proceedings would tend merely to produce a Revolution only in persons and places, without the smallest advancement of Rational Liberty; and he wept when he heard of the violent death of the mild Monarch of France, justly deprecating the possibility of similar acts of violence in the surrounding countries of Europe. His religious faith was founded on a conviction of the existence of a superintending Providence, and the rules for life given in the inspired Writings. He felt no particular attachment to any one of the numerous sects which prevail in all directions; and omitted no opportunity to expose the errors and flights of Fanaticism. At the same time it might be perceived that his wonderful escapes from repeated and dreadful dangers had given him a

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slight tinge of what Mr. Murray charitably calls *amiable superstition*. Admitting this character, added to the still superior traits given by the Author, to be fully founded on fact, and we certainly possess no grounds for disputing it, it will appear that the Learned World could not have expected or desired a better candidate for their favour than Mr. Bruce, or one whose claims were more powerful in the demand of implicit credence to his assertions.

The Appendix, No. I. commences with an account of Mr. Bruce's family, which is traced to the Conquest. This is followed by a great number of letters to and from Mr. Bruce, exclusive of many from Chiefs met with in the course of his travels, recommending him to others, in the singular style of the East; a specimen succeeds, in a letter written by Bajerund Janni, Ras Michael's deputy-governor at Adowa in Tigré, to Mr. Bruce at Masuah:

"Praise be to God alone. To the presence of the exalted Nobleman, the honourable, the brave, the liberal, the generous friend, the faithful Bruce; may God direct him! So be it. After salutation, if you enquire after us, praised be God, we are all well and in health, wishing only to hear the same of you, and, if God will, better than that. We now inform you that we have received your honoured letter, and understood the contents of it. Praise be to God for his protection; and may our Lord make us meet together in safety! You mentioned to us, in your letter, that you are afraid in the journey to Habbesh, because of the war, which is in the hands of God only; but fear not, for God is with you. Further, I who am unworthy have written a letter on your account to the beloved and brave, the Naybe Othman Aga, that he provide for you a safe place, and supply you with whatever things you want, and conduct you to Dixan. Also, we have written to Ahmed Aga, son of the renowned the Naybe Hassan, and to Hagi Jabuhadeky, that they provide you with a safe place, and a residence where you may dwell, till you come to us, and supply you with necessaries, and give you all that you shall have occasion for, and conduct you to Dixan, with your chosen servants, and my servant now going to you; and inform him of whatever you need, and he will demand it for you; and come to Dixan with my servant, and send us notice of your arrival there. With respect to the letters which you sent to us with the knowledge of the Naybe Othman Aga, Ahmed Aga, and Hagi Jabuhadecay, they were given to me. With regard to the letter brought by Sidi Francis, we sent it to Gondar. And if you enquire at us about Ras Michael, he is happy, in good health, and well, and on his way returning to Gondar. For certain. May our Lord comfort you with safety and peace! Salute, in our name, Mahommed Gibberti, the respected. Peace; and again peace be upon you!"

Number XLI. informs us that the antient burying-place of the family of Kinnaird was in the church of Airth, where the same oblivion envelopes the long lines of ancestry of De Airth and De Bruis. As both are extinct, the very names of the individual Knights are lost in the place where they flourished. Robert Bruce, the founder of the present family, having preached in and repaired the church of Larbert, after his expulsion from Edinburgh by James VI. was buried in it. Mr. M. supposes his descendants were deposited there, except David Bruce, the father of the Author of the Travels in Abyssinia, who lies in Edinburgh. "This circumstance, along with the prevalent disuse of burying within churches, inclined Mr. Bruce to erect a monument for himself and his family in a different place, which he did in the year 1785. Over the vault or tomb he raised a beautiful monumental structure of iron, cast at the neighbouring foundry of Carron, adorned with emblematical figures and Greek inscriptions; perhaps the most ingenious work of the kind that ever was executed." The inscription is too long for insertion; but it records the decease of Mary Dundas, Feb. 10, 1785, aged 31, wife of Mr. Bruce; that of their eldest son, Nov. 10, 1778; and his own, on the 27th of April 1794, aged 64.

In Number XLII. Mr. Murray asserts Mr. Bruce had only one assistant in the course of his Travels, which was Signior Luigi, who made observations on the weather in Barbary, Egypt, and Habbesh, by notes on fragments of paper that were afterwards transcribed in a folio book; this also contained the astronomical particulars, but nothing topographical. Luigi made architectural drawings, and others in natural history. Mr. Bruce had provided a number of small

small blank books, and in those he wrote his own remarks. He began in Egypt, and continued the practice till he left Gondar. Luigi having fallen a victim to the fatigues and vexations incident to their joint undertaking, the whole labour devolved on the principal, and he began to write some observations in the large volume. Mr. Bruce had directed his assistant, on their leaving Cosseir, on the Red Sea, to keep a journal in the Italian language, to consist of the *minutiæ* of routes, time, &c. "These journals of Luigi are written on the cream-coloured paper on which the Arabs write their books. The sheets are somewhat larger than common letter-paper; the surface is very smooth, as if hot-pressed; the material of which it is made is probably cotton, as its texture resembles that; and the name of *Charta Bombycina* is commonly given it by describers of Oriental MSS." Other memoranda were written by Mr. Bruce as circumstances would permit; and some demonstrate, by the character of his writing, and the neglect of order, that he had little hopes of recovering his lost health, and of reaching England.

Number XLIII. is extremely interesting, as it informs the Publick of the Ethiopic MS. brought from Gondar by Mr. Bruce, which are now in the library at Kinnaird. Poverty prevents the Abyssinians from generally possessing the Scriptures entire; but those whose means are sufficient have them so, and with the same number of books we enumerate. The copy of the Old Testament belonging to Mr. Bruce consists of five large quarto volumes, and contains all the books in our Canon, except the Psalms and several of the Apocrypha. A book called the Prophecies of Enoch is inserted before that of Job; and it should be observed, that, though Mr. B. had not the Psalms, they are common in Abyssinia.

There are two copies of the Gospel, in four volumes, at Kinnaird, with the Synodos, or Constitutions of the Apostles, containing 215 folia, which is beautifully written. Two small quartos are, the Acts of the Apostles, all the Epistles in our Canon, and the Revelation of St. John. A short Chronicle of the Kings of Abyssinia, from Arwè to Bacuffa, has a curious Preface on the Law and Customs, brought, as has been alledged by Ibn Hakim, the son of Solomon, from Jerusalem; this afforded the owner much assistance in compiling his Introduction to the History of Abyssinia. The MS. contains a perpetual Chronicle of all the Princes from Icon Amiac; from which circumstance it has been of great use in preserving the connexion interrupted in the larger Annals: 10 of the 48 folia belong to the Preface.

Another valuable MS. is the Kebir Zanegusti, or Glory of Kings; a treatise intended to establish the Ethiopic Monarchy on the basis of Divine Right, and was written to shew forth the glory of Rome and Ethiopia, two nations which are said to divide between them the sovereignty of the world, in direct inheritance from Adam. Many other curious particulars of this MS. may be found in a note, p. 337.

The Annals of Abyssinia are in five quarto volumes, which were the principal source of the History given in the third volume of the second edition of Mr. Bruce's Travels. The first contains the Kebir Zanegusti; the second the Acts of Amda Sion, Zera Jacob, Baeda Mariam, Iscander, Naod, David, Claudius, Menas, and Sertza Denghel; the third, Annals of Susneus, Facilidas, and Hannes I.; the fourth, those of Yasous Taliak, or Yasous the Great, of Teclahaimanout I. Tiflis, and David IV.; the fifth, the History of Bacuffa, his son Yasous II. and grandson Joas murdered the same year Mr. Bruce entered Abyssinia. "The History of Ras Michael is an interesting part of this volume, which authenticates his character as drawn by Mr. Bruce."

"The Synaxar, or Lives of the Ethiopic Saints, arranged according to their Order in the National Calendar, in four volumes, quarto. Most of the idle legends contained in this book are translations from the Greek and Coptic. The Saints are nothing inferior to their Western brethren in strength of faith. They perform greater miracles, live more ascetic lives, and suffer more dreadful martyrdom, than those holy men; all which is nothing surprising in the native country of Superstition and Religious Zeal." The

The last MS. is of vellum, and has the Song of Solomon in the Amharic, Falashan, the Gafat, the Agow, the Tcheretz Agow, and the Galla languages, with a vocabulary of each.

Number XLIV. explains the manner of choosing the King of Abyssinia, who receives his high office at the hands of the strongest Party at Court and the principal Officers of the Army; it is sufficient that the person thus appointed is a member of the Royal Family, and well formed in his exterior. Immediately upon his elevation to the throne he becomes the absolute Sovereign, having the lives and property of his subjects at command, who prostrate themselves before him on the few occasions his mystic Majesty affords them, when he appears on horseback, habited in white robes, with a muslin diadem encircling his long hair: indeed, the system of seclusion is carried so far that, during the sitting of his Council, he sends his vote from a latticed alcove, by a particular officer. When the Abyssinian Monarch dies, his body is inclosed in a coffin, and conveyed into a hall of the palace; there the Royal Family and the Courtiers exhibit marks of frantic grief; the same affection spreads into the city, the People mourn, cut their hair, and neglect their dress: the young King is then introduced to the Priests, Nobles, and Judges, who happen to be within immediate summons in the Zefan-bet, or Banqueting-room, where carpets are spread on the floor, and the Prince placed on the throne; the Reis-hatzi, or Almoner, representing the priest who officiated at the Jewish coronations, anoints his head with olive-oil, poured from a horn, and the Chamberlain crowns him, pronouncing, "——, King of Kings, is dead!—our King liveth; his we were, who is dead; his we are, who is alive. Mourn ye for the dead, and rejoice for the living." At this moment the Female Mourners appointed for the purpose of honouring the solemnity utter a shriek of lamentation, which is answered by a shout of joy from the Courtiers, who exclaim "Long live King ——!" prostrate themselves, and kiss his hand. The Royal Guards are posted, during the ceremony, in the outer square of the palace, where the large kettle-drums used at announcing Edicts are placed; those are sounded in the presence of the Nobles, and the same words pronounced as at the coronation; the Soldiers fire their pieces; the Multitude shout; and those who are armed with weapons only fight in honour of the day. Such is the method of proceeding when the succession is not disputed.

They embalm the bodies of their deceased Monarchs in a manner peculiar to the practice of persons who profess the art in that country, and inclose them in a coffin of wanzey-tree, which is deposited in the vault of some favourite church. The whole of the Royal Family, males and females, the Nobles and the King, follow the body to the place of interment; and it sometimes happens that they prefer carrying it on a couch or bier without a coffin, and merely covered with rich brocade or cloth embroidered with gold. At the same time the royal standards precede it, and the kettle-drums are beaten in distant hollow sounds; the Monarch's steeds follow his body, and are covered with rich caparisons; a number of young Nobles, and the Children his relatives, bearing the crown, robes, belt, sword, spear, and shield of the deceased, are next in order; and they frequently transfer the above articles from one to another, that each may share the honour of bearing them: indeed, the Queen has, for the same reason, sometimes worn the crown in the funeral procession. The whole of the Relations, and the Queen and the Ladies of the Court, ride on mules, with their hair cut very short, and appear with their faces lacerated by their nails, supposed to be done in the same paroxysms of grief which prompts their continued shrieks and lamentations.

The young King, his Nobles and Officers, then advance, accompanied by Priests bearing crosses; the former are in part mounted on horses, and dressed in old and torn habits, with their heads shaved, each endeavouring to express the deepest grief and dejection; a crowd of people closes the procession. As they approach the church, the Priests repeat a Service composed from the Psalms of David; and in due time the coffin is deposited in the Royal Sepulchre, in presence of the King's Family and his Nobles,

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one of whom is compelled by custom to bear the whole expences of the ceremony, and receives the appellation of the Betûdet. "By his order, the empty bier is carried back; and a person employed to represent the late King rides after, on one of the caparisoned steeds, dressed in the Royal robes, and armed with the spear and shield. This was the case at the funeral of Susneas, as related by Tellez; but it appears from the MS. and Mr. Bruce's papers, that it is the custom for the Betûdet to rig out an image dressed in the Royal arms and robes, to fix it on the steed, and drive him round the square before the palace." At this instant the drums are sounded, and the Royal standards wave before it; but this ceremony is not confined to the King, as it is used at the funeral of the Queen, the Ozoros (children or relations of the King of both sexes), or any person of considerable eminence, and is known by being termed burying with sendic and nazareet.

The populace and part of the Army are accustomed to meet the procession on its return with ejaculations and piercing cries; and the Courtiers and other Nobles make their appearance in the King's presence, weeping and lamenting. "Then, after an address from some of the most respectable of their number, inculcating the vanity of lamenting what cannot be prevented, and what must happen to all mankind, they conclude with congratulations and prayers for a happy and glorious reign to the new Sovereign. The mourning is protracted according to the Royal pleasure, and even resumed afterwards, when the King thinks proper. This last is called the Tascar, or commemoration of the deceased; it is generally followed by a kind of donative to the Army, which introduces a festivity not very compatible with real sorrow."

It is customary for the Abyssinians to appoint a Governor in the following manner, at the public market-place, or Adebebaye of Gondar: the King's attendants are directed by the Badjerund of the Zeffanbet to encircle the head of the new Officer with the Ras Werk, which is a band of gold, and clothe him with the Kaftan, a white robe, sometimes lined with blue; one of the persons concerned in the ceremony then exclaims, "Hear! hear! hear! We make our servant * * * Kasmati of ———." A response of kettle-drums and trumpets succeeds, accompanied by the shouts of the people assembled. The Kasmati next mounts one of the King's horses, richly caparisoned, and proceeds to the outer gate of the palace, where he alights, and advancing to the presence-chamber, he prostrates himself before the King, and kisses his hand; whence he is conducted with sendic, nazareet, and nesserkans, which implies that the Royal standard precedes him to the sound of drums and trumpets.

A Basha receives the Ras Werk and Kaftan, but with the addition of gold chains for his arms and legs, a sword with a hilt of the same metal, and a particular kind of turban, called a Shasha. The King admits him when seated on the throne, and he is permitted to sit at the foot of it, with carpets under his feet, where he is refreshed by liquids from a golden cup; "after which he is conducted by all the Nobles and Army at Gondar, in full procession, to the house allotted to his office. The Musqueteers, with sendic, nazareet, and nesserkans, fire repeated peals of musquetry; and the rejoicing in this, as indeed in all cases of that nature, is noisy and riotous beyond description."

It is vain to attempt noticing even the heads of the extremely interesting articles contained in this work; but, as some compensation for the loss our Readers thus sustain, we shall present them with an "Extract from the Weather Journal at Teawa, from Monday April 6 to Wednesday 15:— Monday 6 April, thermometer at noon 130½°; wind N. 1.; cloudless, and not over hot. Tuesday 7th, at noon 127°; wind N. 1.; cloudy, united flaky clouds, but clear in the horizon to the N.; hot. Wednesday 8th, noon 120°; a few light clouds streaked in the sky. Thursday 9th, noon 129°; wind N.; hazy, streaky clouds in the horizon. Friday 10th, noon 124°; wind N.E. 1.; cloudy in the horizon; at one P.M. 124°; wind N.E. 1.; cloudy in the horizon, with streaks. Saturday 11th, noon 110°; wind N.E.; cloudless; a haze of dust. Sunday 12th, thermometer at noon 126°; wind N.; perfectly clear. At one P.M. 124°; wind N.E. A violent gust of wind some minutes ago came

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from the East. It has since become calm. At two P. M. thermometer 116°; wind W. by N.; cloudless; the wind comes in gusts and fades away; three o'clock thermometer 116°; wind W. by N.; cloudless. A whirlwind passed from the N. E. which seemed high in the atmosphere; the cloud which accompanied it appeared near two feet thick, and in the form of smoke from a chimney. At the part next the earth it was in the shape of a funnel; and at its broadest part, where it whirled the dust, it might be about seven or nine feet thick, and not above half a foot where it touched the ground. It passed with a great noise along the plain, though slowly, and I suppose a quarter of a mile in eight minutes, frequently growing larger and smaller in the part near the ground, and increasing its force and velocity in whirling. When the white cloud above dispersed, it ceased immediately. The upper part was not dust, but cloud. Kites passing through the cloudy part did not seem affected, though it overthrew houses and my tent as it passed, and violently moved the earth and every shrub within its vortex. Thermometer in the sun at 4 evening 116°; at 8 P. M. 84°; wind calm; cloudless, moon and star-light. Tuesday 14th, noon 132°; wind N.; cloudless. Wednesday 15th, noon 128°; wind N. E. gusty."

The plates which decorate this work are, a portrait of Mr. Bruce, those of Ozoris Esther, Tecla Mariam, Kefla Yasous, Woodage Asahel, and of an Abyssinian lady of quality; specimens of the Ethiopic and Amharic written characters, and of Mr. Bruce's writing; with two other plates of Eastern writing, and several plates representing curious plants, their flowers and fruits.

After this copious notice of the Life of Mr. Bruce, it would be almost an insult to the understanding of our Readers to say how much we think it deserves their perusal, and the encouragement of the Publick.

84. *The Academy; or, a Picture of Youth.* Harris, &c.

THE Author of this little volume professes to have been several years employed in the education of youth; and he has availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded, of studying their various characters and dispositions, as well as the mode of treatment a judicious master would apply to each; which he exemplifies in a number of pretty stories relating to Mr. Macadam and his pupils, all tending to inspire good and virtuous principles, and shewing that the passions of youth are to be regulated and restrained by an attention to their several particular propensities.

85. *The Pleasures of Benevolence; or, The History of Miss* Goodwill: *intended as a Companion to "The Sorrows of Selfishness."* Harris.

THE plan of this little book is, as the title implies, to contrast the Pleasures of Benevolence with the Sorrows of Selfishness, in the History of Miss Goodwill, who is, on every occasion, led to consider the happiness of others, and to practise forbearance herself. It is blended with some short Elucidations of History, Botany, &c. intended to convey instruction, but which, in some parts, render the narrative heavy.

86. *An Address to the Inhabitants of* Great Britain, *on the Danger of Dissension at the present alarming Crisis; being the Substance of a Letter to a Friend. By the Rev.* W. V. *pp.* 23. 8*vo.* Sherwood and Co.

TO those who wish well to their Country this short and, on the whole, neat Address will prove highly interesting. The Author is afraid that the late investigation into the conduct of the Duke of York is calculated to do more mischief than good; but with regard to this opinion of the Reverend Gentleman, we leave our Readers to judge for themselves.

87. *The Tarantula; or, The Dance of Fools. A Satirical Work. In Two Volumes.* 8*vo.* *By the Author of "The Rising Sun,"* &c. Holmes and Whitteron. 1809.

THIS Author poetically bespeaks the candour of the Criticks, and not without reason. The Grumbler seems determined to have a lash at every thing, and spares neither the *ins* nor the *outs;* and treats all the world as fools or knaves. The Tarantula bites friends and foes with equal virulence; and it must be confessed, as a Satirist, he has so completely soaked in gall, that the venom is most profusely scattered around him. He has no more respect for ALL THE TALENTS than for the Cabinet Old Women, as he terms them, of other times. Absurd

surd matches, gin-drinkers, and divorces, are all attributed to Lord Chesterfield's mock morals; and army contractors and upstart red-coats have not escaped his scorpion scourge. The second of these delicate volumes has a cut at our senators, drunken elections, and other follies as well as evils of the day. On private card parties, debating societies, Methodists, the Southcotts, mock auctions, cheap shops, and medical quacks, he is particularly severe; and many of his observations are very just, and highly merit attention. Against sharping companions, which he describes with much energy, the bubbles of many benefit societies, and lotteries, he is very pointed. In short, as well as their mischievous influence on fine servant-maids, ladies' maids, and the evils of private theatres, which he has very forcibly delineated (to which we might have added the fate of poor Bartholomew, of the White Conduit-house); we should have felt a pleasure to have accompanied him in the exposure of many more of the deceptions continually practised in the metropolis. To each of these volumes is prefixed an humourous satirical print, alluding to the times.

88. *The Town and Country Auctioneer's and Appraiser's Pocket Companion, or complete Guide: containing the fullest Instructions to Auctioneers, Appraisers, and all others interested in Sales, either as Buyers or Sellers, of every Species of Property; with Directions for avoiding the incidental Penalties, and adjusting the Accounts of Sales by Auction. Also, some useful and correct Tables for calculating the Duties; and a copious Preface, containing an History of the Duties on Auctions,* &c. &c. *and various useful Intimations. To which is added, an Appendix, containing much important Matter. By an eminent Auctioneer, assisted by several others.* 12mo. Holmes and Whitteron. 1809.

IT is of little moment by whom this little manual has been compiled. Our business is to attend to the matter, the nature of which is fully displayed in the title. The model of Burn's Justice and Ecclesiastical Law has been adopted; and there cannot be a more useful one. We think it needless to state the particulars of this little tract, where every part contains information to the less-knowing, and is a faithful monitor to the proficient. A second impression has just met our eye, with some interesting remarks for the detection of sham-auctions.

89. *The Speech of Lord* Erskine, *in the House of Peers, on the Second Reading of the Bill for preventing malicious and wanton Cruelty to Animals. (Concluded from p.* 548.)

WE resume with peculiar gratification our promised task of expatiating farther on the "Speech" of this humane and considerate Nobleman. Nor do we apprehend a continuation of the subject will be unacceptable to our numerous readers—fully convinced that mankind in general will approve and profit by its sentiments; and that the heedless few who treat it with levity, will, on a more minute investigation, confess themselves proselytes to the cause of humanity.

The Noble Author, in the 10th page of the "Speech" before us, notices the Bill formerly brought into the House of Commons for discontinuing the practice* of bull-baiting, and

* So far from considering either this cruel amusement, or fighting of cocks, a stimulus to natural courage, as was observed by some of the opponents of the Bill to which Lord Erskine alludes, we perfectly agree with a reverend and ingenious author, Dr. Edward Barry, who preached an eloquent Sermon upon the subject, on the 20th of December, 1801, at his Parish Church of Wokingham, that "the heroes of a bull-bait, the patrons of mercenary pugilists, and the champions of a cock-fight, can produce, I should think, but few, if any, disciples brought up under their tuition, who have done service to their country either as warriors or as citizens! but abundant are the testimonies which have been registered at the gallows of her devoted victims, trained up to these pursuits. Whatever is morally bad cannot be politically right. The monster who can wilfully persevere to torture the dumb creation, would feel little or no compunction, to serve a purpose, in aiming his bludgeon at the head, or ingulphing the murderous blade within the warm vitals of his fellow-creature. And in regard to horses, our whole hearts confirm the sentiments of Mr. Pratt, so appropriate to an author who has written upon *sympathy*: that "although the true-bred racer may love the sport as well as the rider; and that this instinctive ardour may be stimulated by exercise and habits most likely to call it forth, he must have the testimony of the said running horse itself

and informs us it is not his intention in the present case to enter on that subject; and after adverting in a very liberal manner to the degenerate ideas of an Honourable Member who at that period injudiciously supported the cruel practice, continues his laudable design in the following words:

"As to the tendency of barbarous sports of any kind or description whatsoever to nourish the national characteristic of manliness and courage, the only shadow of argument I ever heard upon such occasions, all I can say is this: that from the mercenary battles of the lowest of beasts (*viz.* human boxers), up to those of the highest and noblest that are tormented by man for his degrading pastime, I enter this public protest against it. I never knew a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity; nor a kill-him-and-eat-him countenance, that did not cover the heart of a bully or a poltroon."

These are the sentiments of a sound and penetrating mind; a mind truly capable of ringing the knell of barbarous cruelty, elucidating the just privileges of Nature's offspring; and teaching England, civilized and polished as she is, that one of her most flagrant vices yet remains to be corrected!

In the succeeding pages, the Noble Lord endeavours to impress the minds of his Fellow Peers with a just sense of the sufferings and goading hardships which are unnecessarily inflicted on the brute creation, and particularly draws their attention to that useful but ill-fated animal the *post*-horse; whose life, sacrificed to the basest ends, is torn away piece-meal, merely to gratify the desires of inconsiderate impatience, or the hurry of craving business. For the better information of our readers, we shall present them with the following quotation:

"For my own part, my Lords, I can say with the greatest sincerity to your Lordships, that nothing has ever excited in my mind greater disgust, than to observe what we all of us are obliged to see every day in our lives—horses panting—what do I say! literally dying under the scourge, when, on looking into the chaises, we see them carrying to and from London men and women, to whom or to others it can be of no possible signification whether they arrive one day sooner or later, and sometimes indeed whether they ever arrive at all. More than half the post-horses that die from abuse in harness, are killed by people who, but for the mischief I am complaining of, would fall into the class described by Mr. Sterne, of simple or harmless travellers, galloping over our roads for neither good nor evil, but to fill up the dreary blank in unoccupied life. I can see no reason why all such travellers should not endeavour to overcome the *ennui* of their lives, without killing poor animals, more innocent and more useful than themselves. To speak gravely, my Lords, I maintain that human idleness ought not to be permitted, by the laws of enlightened man, to tax for nothing, beyond the powers which God has given them, the animals which his benevolence has created for our assistance."

His Lordship next adverts to another abuse, which he observes is "not less frequent, and much more shocking, because committed under the deliberate calculation of intolerable avarice," *viz.* the practice of *buying* * *up*

itself before he can believe that the pleasures of victorious competition balances the pain from the bloody engine which urges to the goal." "Or," adds the author, "there is another sort of evidence I shall deem decisive, and that is no more than the testimony of the riders; and I here pledge myself to believe whatever they please to assert on this subject, when any one jockey will submit to be lashed and spurred only once round the course—a mere two-mile heat—with a gag in his mouth, and a whip at his tail, and give me any reasonable proof that his ardour for the chace has extinguished the sense of the smart by which the race is to be won. But till some such evidence is adduced, I shall no more credit that the thirst of glory reconciles the race-horse to the savage barbarities inflicted on him, than that the bull at the stake, with a dog at his throat, or the game-cock armed with weapons of death against his antagonist, are too much in a passion with each other, or too much delighted with the gratification of a strong propensity, to know whether they are annoyed or not."

† We have in recollection a passage from the author quoted in a former note, respecting a plan of benevolence said to be adopted by Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkstone, and a near relation of the Noble Lord who is the Mover and Patron of the present Bill, the Honourable Henry Erskine, leading Advocate of the Scotch Bar. Mr. Pratt, in his "Gleanings," tells us, that "the above-mentioned gentlemen, instead of bleeding poor animals to death, and wantonly destroying them, or making them destroy one another, often

*up horses when past their strength, from old age or disease*, upon the computation of *how many days torture and oppression* they are capable of living under, so as to return a profit, with the addition of the flesh and skin, when brought to one of the numerous houses appropriated for the slaughter of horses."

We confess, in a country so famed for its refinement, so applauded for the generous and sympathetic feelings of its people, *and so remarkable for those who study the suppression of vice!* the existence of such hardened cruelties excites in our breasts the deepest sensations of surprize and horror! and, after perusing the extract of a letter which his Lordship read to the House, recapitulating the preceding account, we are amazed to think that his Lordship's Bill should have met with one dissenting voice. But we shall not take up our own nor the reader's valuable time, nor digress from the merits and importance of the work, to investigate a cause of this nature; fully persuaded that the sentiments and feelings of the Noble House of Peers, like those of the publick at large, will be on the side of justice and compassion. They will feel the glow of enthusiasm, and respect for the Noble Character who rose to ease the speechless brute of his torments; and let *him* taste, as well as man, the comforts of life.

His Lordship goes on to prove that his Bill, passed into a law, might be executed by Courts and Magistrates, without their being invested with a new and arbitrary discretion.

"How," says his Lordship, "are Magistrates to distinguish between the fatigues and sufferings of beasts for slaughter, in their melancholy journeys to death in our markets, from unnecessary and therefore barbarous aggravations of them?

"Here,' continues his Lordship, "I am at home;—here I know my course so completely, that I can scarcely err. I am no speculator upon the effect of the law which I propose to you, as the wisest legislators must often be, who are not practically acquainted with the administration of justice. Having passed my life in our Courts of Law when filled with the greatest Judges, and with the ablest Advocates, who from time to time have since added to their number, I know with the utmost precision the effect of it in practice: and I pledge myself to your Lordships, that the execution of the Bill, if it passes into a law, will be found to be most simple and easy; raising up no new principles of law, and giving to courts no larger discretion nor more difficult subjects for judgment than they are in the constant course of exercising.

"First of all, my Lords, the law I propose to your Lordships is not likely to be attended with abuse in prosecution, a very great, but I am afraid an incurable evil in the penal code. I stimulate no mercenary informers; which I admit often to be necessary to give effect to criminal justice. I place the lower world entirely under the genuine unbought sympathies of man.

"No one is likely to prosecute by indictment, or to carry a person before a Magistrate, without probable, or rather without obvious and flagrant cause, when he can derive no personal benefit from the prosecution, nor carry it on without trouble and expence. The law is, therefore, more open to the charge of inefficacy than of vexation.

"It can indeed have no operation except when compassionate men (and I trust they will become more numerous from the moral sense which this Bill is calculated to awaken), shall set the law in motion against manifest and disgusting offenders, to deliver themselves from the pain and horror which the immediate view of wilful and wanton cruelty is capable of exciting, or is rather sure to excite in a generous nature."

After other strengthening remarks, his Lordship concludes in the following energetic manner:

"I must once again impress upon your Lordships' minds, the great, the incalculable effect of wise laws, when ably administered, upon the feelings and morals of mankind. We may be said, my Lords, to be in a manner new created by them, under the auspices of Religion, in whose steps they must ever tread, to maintain the character of wisdom; they make all the difference between the savages of the wilderness and the audience I am now addressing.—The cruelties which we daily

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often repair the ruins, heal the bruises, and bind up the wounds, of such as fashion or avarice, poverty or age, have brought low. For hapless and helpless steeds under these circumstances, they have a warm shed and a rich pasture. Nor is this sweet pity exercised in favour of their own steeds. They purchase the way-worn and the infirm wherever they find them. They rescue them from the labour to which they would be no longer equal; and give them the repose which age, misfortune, and honest servitude, deserve on the purest principles of compassion."

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deplore, in children and in youth, arise from defect in education, and that defect in education from the very defect in the law which I ask your Lordships to remedy. From the moral sense of the Parent reanimated, or rather in this branch created by the law, the next generation will feel, in the first dawn of their ideas, the august relation they stand in to the Lower World, and the trust which their station in the universe imposes on them; and it will not be left to a future Sterne to remind us, when we put aside even a harmless insect, that the world is large enough for both. This extension of benevolence to objects beneath us, become habitual by a sense of duty inculcated by law, will reflect back upon our sympathies to one another; so that I may venture to say firmly to your Lordships, that the Bill I propose to you, if it shall receive the sanction of Parliament, will not only be an honour to the country, but an æra in the history of the world."

90. *The Mother's Catechism; or, First Principles of Knowledge and Instruction for very young Children. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. Author of many popular Works for the Use of Children and Schools.*

91. *Catechism of General Knowledge; or, a Brief Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. For the Use of Schools and Families. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. &c.*

92. *The Catechism of Health; containing simple and easy Rules and Directions for the Management of Children, and Observations on the Conduct of Health in General. For the Use of Schools and Families. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. &c.*

THE well-known, ingenious, and industrious Author of these little Tracts, is with the most perfect propriety called the Children's Friend. Unless that word was of the most comprehensive import, including the instructor, guardian, and parental friend, we should, from an attentive and diligent survey of his numerous services, in various forms of counsel and mental training, consider the word *friend* as too contractive and indefinite to express our full sense of his value to the rising generation. The little Tracts now before us confirm and justify us in this opinion; and we are persuaded that we shall have the suffrage of all our most judicious readers, when we have made them better acquainted with the design and execution of the above-named pamphlets. The apt and brief advertisements prefixed to each will best explain that plan and that execution.

The first Catechism sets out with the following address to Christian Mothers.

"Religion ought to be the beginning and end of all education; and even before children are capable of reading, their memory should be stored with the leading principles of divine truths and moral duties. A general knowledge also of the nature and qualities of things, and of the objects around them, may likewise be acquired by oral instruction: the more they learn in this way, the more anxious they will be to read, in order to gain further information on what had previously arrested their attention. Children are naturally curious and inquisitive; and these propensities, if properly directed, will lead to the happiest results.

"It was from this persuasion that the following Catechism was written, and it is with a view of doing good that it is published. If mothers and nurses will use it in the manner prescribed, much benefit may arise from its introduction into the nursery. No other work is formed in the same model, nor aims to accomplish its peculiar ends. The Author, however, claims no merit from his humble performance, except that of being zealous in every possible way to promote the best interests of mankind, and of youth and childhood in particular, to whose instruction he has long devoted his most assiduous services."

This being the first step in the mental ladder of the child, is less favourable to extract; though, as the author very properly observes,

"It would extend this little work too far, to include every thing that would be proper for a child from three to seven years of age to learn. What has been written, it is hoped, will supply some leading questions and answers, and assist in directing the mother, or the nurse, in filling up the outline of early instruction proposed. A few Prayers and Hymns are added; which will be usefully taught, as as soon the child is able to speak distinctly."

In order, therefore, to evince its practical utility, we will abridge its subjects, all of which are aptly and shortly arranged. Chapter I. Religion; Social and Civil Duties. Chap. II. Letters and their Divisions; Writing; Printing; Numbers, and their Application; Money, Weights, and Measures. Chap. III. The Earth, Planets, Stars; Principal Divisions of the Globe; Chronology, Language; the Duration of Life. Chap IV. Time, and its Division; Points of the Compass; Miscellaneous Questions; Furniture, Dress, Food, &c. &c.

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The "Mother's Catechism" concludes with a brief Selection of Prayers and Divine Songs for Children, from Dr. Watts and other eminent Moralists and Divines.

The "Catechism of General Knowledge" is brought under the eye of the Reader as follows:

"In prosecution of his design of compiling a series of Catechisms on some of the more important branches of education, it occurred to the author, that one embracing the general principles of Human Knowledge, could not fail to be acceptable, especially to those who had little time or opportunity for study; and that to others, in happier circumstances, it would furnish useful hints, and stimulate to farther enquiry.

"Perhaps no work within the same compass ever included so many subjects; and though it was impossible, within the limits prescribed, to enter into details, it is hoped that the definitions and explanations will be found correct as far as they go, and that every thing will tend to improvement or instruction.

"The alphabetical mode of arrangement, as it facilitates reference, will render this a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences in miniature, easy to be committed to memory, and useful to every class of juvenile readers, for whose service alone it was intended."

The subjects of this estimable little treatise are: Agriculture; Air; Algebra; Anatomy; Architecture; Arithmetic; Astronomy; Biography; Botany; Chemistry; Chronology; Clouds; Commerce; Cosmography; Dew; Drawing; Eclipses; Electricity; Earthquakes; Ethicks; Galvanism; Geography; Geometry; Grammar; Hail; History; Hydraulicks; Hydrostaticks; Jurisprudence; Language; Logick; Magnetism; Man; Maps; Mechanicks; Metaphysicks; Meteors; Mineralogy; Mists; Musick; Mythology; Natural History; Navigation; Opticks; Painting; Pharmacy; Philosophy; Physicks; Physiology; Physiognomy; Pneumaticks; Poetry; Printing; Rain; Rainbow; Religion; Rhetorick; Sculpture; Snow; Surgery; Theology; Thunder and Lightning; Tides; Trigonometry; Versification; Wind; Writing; Zoology.

The "Catechism of Health" is thus opened:

"It is now upwards of ten years since the Author of this little Work formed the plan of writing a series of Catechisms on subjects of general importance, and partly executed the present. Other engagements drew off his attention from this object; but convinced that he cannot render a more useful or acceptable service to the publick than by resuming his design, he has now performed it in part, and hopes speedily to complete the whole.

"In every country the Economy of Health is too much neglected, and particularly in this. Among the most enlightened persons, absurd prejudices still prevail in regard to the management of children, and dangerous practices are continued, in defiance of reason and science. Parents ought to be strongly impressed with this incontrovertible maxim, that 'prevention is better than cure;' and it should be their study above all things to give their offspring 'the sound mind in the sound body.'

"The young, likewise, of both sexes ought to have some general principles laid down and frequently repeated, for the regulation of their own conduct in such an important point. No vigilance can always prevent them from incurring the risk of health, and often of life, if they are wholly ignorant of consequences, or negligent of the proper means for their own preservation.

"In the following pages the author has carefully avoided usurping the province of the Physician: he has, however consulted several; and for the general plan he is indebted to a German work of greater length, under a similar title, which, on the Continent, had a sale beyond all precedent, though not beyond its value, and was introduced into schools with the most salutary effects.

"May this Shorter Catechism of Health, which has been carefully adapted to the situation and circumstances of the natives of these Islands, be equally beneficial, and assist both young and old to appreciate and secure the most valuable of all sublunary enjoyments!

"*Woodstock, March* 12, 1809."

Agreeably to this plan, the subjects are arranged under the following heads: Chapter I. "Of the Value of Health." Chap. II. "Of the Structure of the Human Body, and the Treatment of Infants." Chap. III. "Of the Treatment of Children from Infancy to Adolescence, in respect to Education, Dress, &c." Chap. IV. "Of Air and Cleanliness—of Food and Drink." Chap. V. Exercise and Rest, with Rules of Health under each." Chap. VI. "Dwellings—chools. The Necessity of Cleanliess and fresh Air. Cautions in Storms,

Storms, &c." Chap. VII. "The Senses, and their Preservation. — Health. Infectious Diseases. Remarks on Vaccination."

The last-mentioned subject is of such infinite importance, that a suggestion of Dr. Mavor's shall be transcribed.

"I am sorry to remark, that the local surgeons and apothecaries are not only unskilful, but prejudiced. The Small-pox, even in its mildest form, to them was a beneficial source of income: and though I am unwilling to impute selfish views to such a respectable body of men, a sense of public duty obliges me to declare, that Vaccination will never be universal or to be depended on, till Government is pleased to appoint persons duly educated in the Jennerian school, to districts and counties, with a moderate salary, for inoculating the poor, and the privilege of being paid and employed by the rich."—The persons I allude to, and wish to see appointed, should be obliged to take the circuit of their districts at regular periods, of which public notice should be given for the poor to attend them; and they should continue in one town or neighbourhood till they had seen the progress and termination of the disease on the inoculated, and be able to grant certificates that they were safe. I would restrain them from practising any other branch of the medical profession, that they might devote their whole attention to this; and I am certain that the small sum of 100*l. per annum*, for a county, to inoculate the poor, and the chance of being paid by persons in easy circumstances, would be of more public service than millions which are annually expended for other purposes."—2. "But would you compel the poor to be vaccinated?" *A.* "No. In a free country, and where the prejudices of the people ought to be consulted, no compulsion should be resorted to. It might indeed be rendered penal to inoculate for the Small-pox, because it would be an offence against society; but as for Vaccination, if it were once gratuitously offered, if the Clergy were to exert themselves in their respective parishes, which they cannot at present conscientiously do with incompetent practitioners, in a very short time, both poor and rich would eagerly embrace this important discovery; and the Small-pox, as I have already said, would be wholly extirpated."

Upon the whole, we recommend this as a well-suggested and well-executed plan, from which the greatest good may be derived in the most important points of Nurture and Education in its first stages, and happiness in all.

93. *Exempla Propria: or, English Sentences, translated from the best Roman Writers, and adapted to the Rules in Syntax; to be again translated into the Latin Language: designed for the Use of junior Boys in Classical Schools. By the Rev.* George Whittaker, *A.M. Domestic Chaplain of the Most noble the Marquis of* Lansdowne, *and Master of the Grammar-School in* Southampton. Law. 12*mo.*

PROFESSEDLY intending this to be "an introductory Book," Mr. Whittaker "commences with the characteristic distinction of the declension of nouns substantive, and the conjugation of verbs."

"A Table of the termination of active and passive verbs is given for reference, when a boy may be in doubt. Ten verbs are expressed under a variety of forms. Short examples follow, of the best classical authority, under ten rules in Syntax which are of most common occurrence, with the English and Latin on opposite pages.

"The second part contains sentences under all the rules of Syntax in order, as nearly as possible, as they are arranged in all Latin Grammars. These examples also are literally translated from Roman writers of unquestionable purity. The English and Latin are likewise in this part on opposite pages.

"In the third part the examples are given without any Latin annexed, with the exception of an occasional word or phrase. These sentences are selected from the best classical authors, and are translated as literally as the idioms of the different languages will allow."

Mr. Whittaker has evidently taken much pains with this little volume; and is likely, we understand, to receive his reward by the admission of his work into some of the first-rate public seminaries.

94. *Poems. Consisting of Translations, from the* Greek, Latin, *and* Italian; *with some Originals. By Mrs.* Ware, *of* Ware Hill, Herts. Cadell *and* Davies, 12*mo. pp.* 230.

THIS ingenious Lady thus deprecates the Critic's wrath:

"My education was that of most females; and, if I have any where mistaken the Poets' sentiments, from whom I have attempted to translate (though I have *endeavoured* to follow them) I hope it will be attributed to my not having had the advantages of a classical initiation. As far as my knowledge of the dead languages extends, it has been acquired purely from private study, without instructor

structor or assistant.—Under this candid exposition of facts, I trust I may deprecate the blasts of severe criticism, which would not fail to founder my fragile, and perhaps too venturesome bark. Though I arrogate not fame, if the public voice does not condemn me, I shall feel gratified and, in the experience of this indulgence, be more than repaid."

Though the Muse of Mrs. Ware has *nobly dared*, the attempt has not been unsuccessful; and some selections from Homer, Theocritus, Moschus, Anacreon, Ovid, Horace, Ariosto, and Guarini, are introduced to the English reader in pleasing strains.

We take the following, from Theocritus, not as one of the best, but as one of the shortest.

CUPID ROBBING A HIVE.

Roving Cupid was tempted to pilfer one day
From a honey-stor'd hive, as it lay in his way,
When a little impertinent bee, on the wing,
Fix'd deep in his finger his sharp-pointed sting;
Soon the venom inflam'd it, and, swelling with pain,
Cupid fretted and stamp'd, and would loudly complain,
Till he hied him to Venus, his rage to impart,
That so paltry an insect created such smart.
The Goddess, all smiling reply'd, "Little elf,
You exactly resemble this insect yourself;
Insidious, though trifling, you flutter around,
But you deep fix your sting, and you wide make the wound."

Nor are the following lines "to the Memory of a Village School-mistress" devoid of merit:

"Unnotic'd in her humble cot,
By Christian precepts sway'd,
Without repining at the lot
That Poverty display'd.

Her life no selfish leisure found,
No talent misapplied;
To teach the infant tongue to sound
Its Maker's name, her pride.

Taught by that sacred name, we know
A widow's mite was prais'd;
From the same source will mercy flow
On pray'r sincerely rais'd.

By warm benevolence sustain'd,
From want's severest state,
Her humble pittance oft restrain'd
A neighbour's harder fate.

When, prostrate at the altar's feet,
This widow's mite was laid,
The penitent there hop'd to meet
And feel her Saviour's aid.

Her secret prayer, her alms, we trust
Acceptance may have found;
Her soul, no more allied to dust,
With endless life is crown'd."

95. *An Improvement in the Mode of administering the Vapour Bath, and in the Apparatus connected with it; with Plans of fixed and portable Baths for Hospitals and Private Houses, and some Practical Suggestions on the Efficacy of Vapour, in Application to various Diseases of the Human Frame, and as may be beneficial to the Veterinary Branch of Medicine. The whole illustrated by Eleven Plates.*

THIS "Improvement" is thus inscribed to Lord Melville:

"My Lord; Unaccustomed to the language of adulation, which I know your Lordship despises, I shall express the purpose that has led to the present address, in the dictates of simple truth. A just sense of your Lordship's superior talents, and of the zeal with which they have been unremittingly employed, during a lengthened series of years, in the service of your country, induces me to solicit your protection for the improvement I have made in the mode of administering the Vapour Bath, which I am about to submit to the consideration of the publick. It is intended for the general good of mankind, and is particularly calculated to benefit the Navy;—it is, therefore, with the greater propriety that I address your Lordship on the occasion: your Lordship having, with so much honour to yourself, advantage to your country, and satisfaction to the heroes of the ocean, presided over that department.

"Availing myself of the present opportunity, permit me to offer to your Lordship the tribute of my gratitude, for the liberality and indulgence I once experienced at your Lordship's hands. The period to which I allude is, indeed, remote; but the kindness it embraced is fresh in my memory, where it will be ever cherished. I have the honour to be, with deference and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's faithful and obliged humble servant, BASIL COCHRANE."

And the Plan itself is thus satisfactorily recommended:

"We have examined the improved Models as well as the Baths erected by the Hon. Mr. Cochrane; and we have no hesitation in declaring that they are constructed with much ingenuity and simplicity, and that they possess, within a small compass, a degree of efficiency, accuracy, and variety of application and power, beyond anything of this nature which we have witnessed. We are, therefore, of opinion, that they would prove an admirable addition to all Naval and Military Hospital

Hospital Establishments. There are few diseases in which, under the superintending care of the judicious Medical Man, they may not, at one stage or another, be useful; and in the prevention of disease, as well as during the periods of convalescence, they will also produce effects highly beneficial."

[Signed by 77 respectable Physicians and Surgeons.]

The Plates are neatly engraved; and we select a short specimen of the author's style:

"I am aware that the application of vapour has been long known, and frequently resorted to, in this country; yet I can safely say that, with me, it was entirely new, as I had scarcely ever heard of the Vapour Bath, when necessity directed my attention towards it; and I was totally ignorant of every part of the machinery connected with it, when I first had recourse to its powers.

"A very protracted residence in India had considerably deranged my constitution; and I began to feel the painful consequences. My chest was loaded with phlegm: I laboured under a severe, and almost incessant, cough; and my voice, which was feeble and interrupted, sometimes failed me. Accident about this time threw in my way "Mudge's Inhaler," and I made use of it with something of a prophetic assurance that it would lead to salutary results; and my success was equal, at least, to my expectation. This naturally produced reflection on the superior advantages that might be obtained from vapour, upon an extensive scale, and with a more general application.

"Without the least knowledge in Medicine, I clearly ascertained, that nine-tenths of the complaints with which Europeans in India were afflicted, originated in checked perspiration; and I conceived, that to remedy the evil, the best means would be an application of vapour, if it were possible to confine it in such a manner that the whole surface of the skin should be subjected to its influence."

96. *Short Pieces, in Verse.* *By* Clericus. *Published for the Benefit of the Charitable Fund for the Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in the City of* Lincoln. *Printed at* Spalding, *by* T. Albin; 8*vo. pp.* 50. Crosby *and Co. &c.*

THE profits of this little work, which is inscribed "to the benevolent Supporters of Public Establishments for the relief of the sons and daughters of affliction; to those whose hearts melt at the sight of misery, and whose purses are ever open at the call of Christian charity;" are so laudably appropriated, that we doubt not of its successful circulation; particularly in the County which it is more immediately intended to serve.

The Introductory Verses, on the *Lunatic Asylum*, may properly suffice for an extract:

"THE matchless form of human beauty rare,
Stamp'd by the Godhead in an earthly mould,
The noble feature, and proportion fair,
Are to the *mind*, as dross to finest gold.

But when that mind, to *lunacy* a prey,
Proclaims the vanity of all below;
No sight on earth such mis'ry can display,
No human aid can heal the mourner's woe.

Yet still the little, which our pow'r allows,
RELIGION bids us frankly to impart;
To her behest each free-born BRITON bows,
For lib'ral hand springs from a lib'ral heart."

97. *Practical Observations on the Nature and Cure of Strictures in the Urethra. By* William Wadd, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London. Callow. 8*vo. pp.* 88.

THE subject of this ingenious pamphlet precludes our entering into a minute account of it. But we may venture to say, in general terms, that it is well written, and displays great professional talent, and a spirit of candour worthy of imitation Mr. Wadd, we believe, was a juvenile pupil of Sir James Earle; and reflects credit on his preceptor.

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## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We shall be much obliged to Mr. BARNES for the "Extract" he mentions relative to Governor THICKNESSE. There is nothing particular in the Coins with which he has favoured us.

PHILO-SUS asks, Why a Sow, who has a litter of Pigs all black except one white one, or all white except one black one, manifests an extreme hatred to the one which is singular in its colour, and takes every opportunity of shewing its aversion by depriving it of its food, &c. Also, why Goats, during the time they are with young, will never eat a herb called Dogsfoot, of which they are at other times particularly fond.

We refer SCRIPSIT to the justly celebrated Mr. TOMKINS.

A. B. C. is informed that "Luke's Iron Crown", is a real allusion, which has again and again been explained. See vol. LVIII. p. 602, vol. LXVIII. pp. 842, 951. We cannot repeat questions *ad infinitum.*

Mr. DONOVAN's Answer to Mr. HUGH DAVIES in our next; with ST. PETER's and MONKTON Churches, &c. &c.

ON

## ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE BUTTERFLY.

By Dr. Shaw.

THE helpless crawling caterpillar trace
From the first period of his reptile race,
Cloth'd in dishonour, on the leafy spray
Unseen he wears his silent hours away;
Till satiate grown of all that life supplies,
Self-taught the voluntary martyr dies.
Deep under earth his darkling course he bends,
And to the tomb, a willing guest, descends.
There long secluded, in his lonely cell,
Forgets the sun, and bids the world farewel.
O'er the wide waste the wintry tempests reign,
And driving snows usurp the frozen plain.
In vain the tempest beats, the whirlwind blows;
No storms can violate his grave's repose.
But when revolving months have won their way,
When smile the woods, and when the zephyrs play,
When laughs the vivid world in summer's bloom,
He bursts, and flies triumphant from the tomb;
And, while his new-born beauties he displays,
With conscious joy his alter'd form surveys.
Mark, while he moves amid the sunny beam,
O'er his soft wings the varying lustre gleam.
Launch'd into air, on purple plumes he soars,
Gay Nature's face with wanton glance explores;
Proud of his various beauties wings his way,
And spoils the fairest flowers, himself more fair than they!
And deems weak Man the future promise vain,
When worms can die, and glorious rise again?

G. S.

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## ON THE CICADA.

From Anacreon. By Dr. Shaw.

HAPPY insect, blithe and gay,
Seated on the sunny spray,
And drunk with dew the leaves among,
Singing sweet thy chirping song.

All the various seasons' treasures,
All the products of the plains,
They lie open to thy pleasures,
Fav'rite of the rural swains.

On thee the Muses fix their choice,
And Phœbus adds his own,
Who first inspir'd thy lovely voice
And tun'd the pleasing tone.

Thy cheerful note, in wood and vale,
Fills every heart with glee,
And Summer smiles in double charms
While thus proclaim'd by thee.

Like Gods canst thou the nectar sip
A lively chirping elf,
From labour free, and free from care,
A little god thyself.

## THE BUTTERFLY'S FUNERAL.

OH! ye, who so lately were blithesome and gay,
At the Butterfly's banquet, carousing away,
Your feasts and your revels of pleasure are fled,
For the soul of the banquet—the Butterfly's dead!

No longer the Flies and the Emmets advance,
To join with their friends in the Grasshopper's dance—
For see, his thin form o'er the favourite bend,
And the Grasshopper mourns for the loss of his friend!

And hark to the funeral dirge of the Bee,
And the Beetle who follows, as mournful as he!
And see, where so mournful the green rushes wave,
The Mole is preparing the Butterfly's grave!

The Dormouse attended, but, cold and forlorn,
And the Gnat slowly winded his shrill little horn—
And the Moth, who was griev'd for the loss of a sister,
Bent over the body, and silently kiss'd her!

The corse was embalm'd at the set of the sun,
And inclos'd in a case which the Silkworm had spun!
By the help of the Hornet, the coffin was laid
On a bier, out of myrtle and jessamine made.

In weepers and scarfs came the Butterflies all,
And six of their numbers supported the pall;
And the Spider came there, in his mourning so black,
But the fire of the Glow-worm soon frighten'd him back!

The Grub left his nut-shell to join the sad throng,
And slowly led with him the Bookworm along—
Who wept his poor neighbour's unfortunate doom,
And wrote these few lines, to be plac'd on his tomb:

THE EPITAPH.

"At this solemn spot, where the green rushes wave,
Here sadly we bent o'er the Butterfly's grave!
'T was here we to Beauty our obsequies paid,
And hallow'd the mound which her ashes had made!

"And here shall the daisy and violet blow,
And the lily discover her bosom of snow;
While under the leaf, in the ev'nings of spring,
Still mourning her friend, shall the Grasshopper sing!"

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## SONG

*Sung by* Mr. Braham, *at the late Anniversary Dinner of the London Infirmary for curing Diseases of the Eye.*

HOW cheerless is life while the curtain of night
On Nature's fine optic is clos'd!

Oh!

Oh! where is their pleasure, or where their delight,
Who to darkness and want are expos'd?
The great Panorama of Nature withdrawn,
Doom'd in Sorrow's dark cavern to dwell,
Lost to them is the noon-tide, the evening, the dawn,
And e'en Hope flies their desolate cell.

To draw up this veil for the bright beams of Heaven,
Kind Charity bade us unite,
And Science attended, and said—Be it given,
That success shall their efforts requite.

Now see on the eyes, where hung total eclipse *,
How the clear rays of vision appear;
Whilst the breathings of gratitude flow from their lips
For the blessings conferr'd on them here.

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## THE INNS AND THE OUTS;

*An irregular Ode.*

"MOST worthy Signors, why this rout?
And why do you ask us to *go out?*
First lovingly, with kind and soft persuading,
Then louder, in a voice of stern upbraiding—
And lastly, really ye make such a pother,
Ye fall to loggerheads with one another.
Besides, Signors, the truth to tell,
We're *very well*—indeed we're very well;
We do not want a change of air,
Although indeed you offer very fair,
And tell us that, upon *mature reflection*,
To take our seats the while, you've no objection.
What can ye do if people have no *nous?*
We're obstinate, and like the *air o' the House*,
Worn out with listening to your exhortations,
(We mean those same confounded long orations
That kept us up so late, night after night,
And vex'd us sadly)—yes—we'll stop for spite."
"But *good* Lord CASTLEREAGH—won't *you* go out?"
Says Signor Brewer—'So many people think you ought, that if you don't—"
"No, d—— me!" says Lord CASTLEREAGH, "I *won't*, stout."
I neither want your speeches, nor your
"But, Gentlemen," Lord Baron *Stiff-back* cries,
(Who always wore his hat over his eyes,)—
"Have you no consciences?—it's quite a sin
To think how *very long* you have been *In*.
And we've been shivering out o' doors the while,
And *such* a winter! ah! ye well may smile;
But every one cries shame—no *arts* can win them, them!"
Nor will they take a *hint*—the devil's in
"No, Signors, no, we cannot take a hint,
However broad—and if you'll call to mind,
There's nothing wondrous novel in't:
To stay i' the *House* ye once were much inclin'd;
Ye feign'd yourselves all very sick,
And on your *broad-ends* sat—as dying,
Ye would not stir without a shocking kick
That sent ye flying!
And—as 't was said, gave you such woeful pain
Ye never *could be fit to sit again!*
Howe'er, your case it seems was not so hard,
From *sitting in the House* you're not debarr'd;
Ye still can *sit*—not without pain perhaps,
And making of some few grimaces,
But truly you're such discontented chaps,
Nothing will serve your *ends—but our places.*

PUSS IN THE CORNER.

---

*On the Death of Sir* JOHN MOORE.

*By a Non-commissioned Officer of the Fifty-first Regiment.*

YE Sons of Britannia, whom War's loud alarms
Have call'd from your peaceable shore,
With me drop a tear—for the foremost in arms,
The brave Scottish Hero 's no more.

On the heights of Corunna his warriors he led
Undaunted against the proud foe;
On the heights of Corunna, where hundreds have bled,
There the pride of the battle fell low.

The sun slow descending beheld him in fight
The foremost on Honour's stain'd ground;
But, as it withdrew the last rays of its light,
Brave Moore receiv'd his death-wound.

Night spread out (in pity) her mantle around,
To cover the scene of deep woe;
And darkness envelop'd the blood-crimson'd ground,
Where the pride of the battle fell low.

Peace rest with thy manes, thou Chieftain of Fame!
Future ages shall bend o'er thy grave;
And tell to thy children thy deeds and thy name,
While old Ocean contains a salt wave.

Fond memory thy earliest actions will trace,
And point with a bosom of woe,
To the friends of thy fame, the lamented sad place
Where the pride of the battle fell low.

Where

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* Many children who had been born blind, and who had received their sight under this Institution, were presented to the Assembly, who raised a contribution of between 7 and 800*l.* for the Charity.

Where a small battery stands by Corunna's fair town,
Close down by the sea-beaten shore,
There sleep the rem. ains of that Chief of renown,
The gallant, the brave Sir John Moore.

And the Spaniards, for whom he undauntedly fought,
With bosoms high swelling with woe,
Shall often repair to and weep o'er the spot,
Where the pride of the battle lies low.

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SONNET, No. IV.

*Continued from p.* 552.

BEHOLD yon orb, around whose sanguine form
Horrific spectres wheel their sullen flight, [night!
Wrapp'd in the dark habiliments of
Sure 't is the sad precursor of the storm!
Oh! tell me what vicissitudes forlorn
Am I, poor wanderer! doom'd by Heaven to know? [morn,
At noon—at eve—at midnight, and at
I view the foul concomitants of woe!
The woodlands now have ceas'd to charm my sight, [Muse;
Where erst I saunter'd with the lisping
No more shall Cynthia, from the vault of night,
On me her bland irradiance diffuse;
For Death his fatal, never-erring dart,
Has aim'd already at my labouring heart!

*Twickenham.* J. M.

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THE SEA-FIGHT;

*Lines descriptive of an Engagement which took place off* Hispaniola, *between the* English *Privateer the* Revenge, of 14 *Guns, Capt.* Wetherall, *and a* French *Merchantman, of Six Hundred Tons burden, and mounting* 24 *Guns.*

THE stars had fled, the sun arose,
Along the deep the sea-breeze blows,
With rippling track the current flows,
The British flag flies gloriously.

When, lo! a vessel hove in sight,
'Twas French; both crews prepare for fight,
And summon all their skill and might,
To gain the conquest speedily.

The English was a privateer,
Renown'd for valour far and near;
Their Captain Wetherall loud they cheer,
To lead the combat manfully.

The French for merchandize was made,
The Captain late retir'd from trade,
For wife and only son afraid,
Fought for his life, love, property.

Of murd'rous guns they number'd more,
But British hearts, true to the core,
Who ne'er in battle flinch'd before,
Rush to close battle furiously.

With deafening shouts they board the foe,
Twice the French Captain aim'd a blow,
Two of the English sunk below,
The rest retreated hastily.

"Turn, cowards, turn," bold Wetherall cried;
Furious he boards, and at his side
Seldale, whose courage oft was tried,
Assails the foe impetuously.

The Frenchman's sword, in vengeance drest,
Had laid full low the foremost crest,
But Seldale pierc'd the hero's breast,
And thus secur'd the victory.

O cruel, fatal, bloody War!
Where'er the Furies drive thy car,
Nor husband, sire, nor son they spare,
Fell Slaughter reigns promiscuously.

Great God of Heaven! to thee we kneel;
Thy guardian care may England feel,
Secure from hostile fire and steel,
From force and secret treachery!

Soft Pity weave thy golden chain!
May widows, mothers, ne'er complain
For husbands, sons, untimely slain;
But ev'ry soul breathe harmony!

May love 'twixt man and man increase,
Stern war and ruthless carnage cease,
The world obey the Prince of Peace,
And Mercy reign triumphantly!

SAMUEL ELSDALE.

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*On hearing a Lady sing the well-known Song of "For the Son of* Alknomok *shall scorn to complain."*

SONG OF THE DYING MARTYR.

MY eyes close in night, and I draw my last breath, [death,
But Courage is left to support me in
To cheer me with comforts, e'en though danger is near, [fear!
For no servant of Jesus can ever know

In the height of all suffering my voice will I raise; [praise!
I will sing of his glory! will sing in his
Then increase ev'ry fire, or sharpen ach spear, [fear!
Still the servant of Jesus can never know

Though my body may tremble, my mind is at rest, [the bless'd;
My soul soon shall fly to the home of
Then inflict all your torments, prolong ev'ry pain, [plain!
But the servant of Jesus will never com-

I shall go to the place where my Saviour is gone, [his Son:
And my God will accept of true faith in
In my hope then, behold, all your efforts how vain,
That a servant of Jesus should ever complain! Z. A.

A PLAS-

## A PLASTER FOR A MARRIAGE SORE.

*Take this receipt—you may be sure,*
*If well applied,—performs a cure.*

WHY do the Husband and the Wife
Go lamely through a married life?
When there 's a nostrum so complete,
Would make them to each other sweet,
A certain cure—the cheapest bought,
Has but one fault—*the price is nought.*

The morning fine; the time was Spring,
The birds, for aught I know, might sing,
But, as in Birmingham I dwell,
Must leave the rural Bards to tell.

A handsome woman, far from poor,
Was hovering about my door,
Now standing—moving—kept no way,
As if she something had to say;
Distress'd, yet anxious to begin,
Necessity then forc'd her in.

"I live unhappy—not from choice—
Favour me, Sir, with your advice."
"Advice to Lawyers must belong;
I can't, as they do, sell my tongue."

"Pray, Sir, advise me how to live,
You know 't is charity to *give.*
My husband's treatment gives no quiet,
He 's always scolding—making riot;
His temper catches fire like tow,
I now and then receive a blow;
Such cruelty! should he not mend,
Most certainly will be my end."

Sorrow her features warp'd apace,
The tears descended from her face.

"You say, beneath a load you groan;
Pray, is one half the fault your own?
For when your husband's tongue runs high,
Does not your own make some reply?"
"Yes; but, when treatment is so ill,
Where is the tongue that can lie still?"

"Can you find patience to endure
Advice which brings a certain cure?"
"Sir, all I have I 'd freely give;
Nay, give the world, in peace to live."

"Then, in your conduct through the day,
Let Prudence guide you on the way;
And when your husband's tongue runs high,
You must, on no account, reply;
While you, but not in sulks, forbear,
His wrath will spend itself in air.
If you but one objection raise,
You add a chip to force the blaze;
For flint and steel no flame can catch
When there's *no* brimstone on the match:
His lightning spent, his thunder o'er,
Clouds break, the sun shines as before."

The healing-plaster laid on now,
She dropp'd a court'sy—I a bow.

Perhaps three months elaps'd the while,
She then approach'd me with a smile:

"Your plan I follow'd to a letter,
My husband is abundance better."
Then persevere, and in the end
You 'll turn a tyrant to a friend.
If one word 's spoke you have not won,
Th' enchantment breaks, and you 're undone."

Another space of time then pass'd,
Perhaps one equal to the last:
Again she enters—joy she feels,
With chickens dangling by her heels.

"My husband 's cur'd—well treats his wife,
And now I lead a happy life.
To you the best of thanks are due,
Accept this trifling present too."

"The present you must take away,
I 'm paid if you have won the day;
Feel far more pleasure, wrath defeating,
Than I should feel in chicken-eating."

*Birmingham.* W. HUTTON.

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*By a Gentleman whose Wife was induced by her Relatives to leave him in the time of trouble.*

WHEN bidden to the Church repair,
The joy of ev'ry faithful swain,
My "heart" prov'd rebel to the fair,
Till warm'd by charming Fanny C——;

Her shape, her mien, I doating view'd;
But that which fix'd my raptur'd heart,
Was "innocence of mind" so good,
We "sacred pledg'd" ne'er more to part!

In her all hopes of bliss I plac'd;
Could others love her half so well?
For her e'en death itself I 've fac'd,
"My anguish now" no tongue can tell.

With "scorn" she leaves my heart in pain,
Nor can my love her bosom move;
"Two darling boys," they plead in vain,
"Mistaken friends" have banished love.

Y.

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## ANACREONTIC.

WHAT shall we do old Time to kill?
The tedious wretch annoys us still;
With which destroy him of the three,
With Women, Wine, or Melody?
Now Musick cruelly will treat him,
Because she 'll make a point to *beat* him,
But here 's the mischief; she 'll refrain,
And *keep* and *beat* him o'er again.
Send him to Wine and Women;—done;
For here the odds are two to one;
Let him quickly then repair
To the brisk glass and lively fair,
I 'll lay you fifty to a score,
The sad old dog is found no more.

*April* 18. T. W.

PRO-

## Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Commons, *April* 12.

Sir *C. Hamilton* complained of a breach of privilege, in consequence of an irregular arrest being made on his person by a Sheriff's Officer, as he was proceeding to the House.

Lord *Folkstone* moved "That there be laid before the House a copy of the information filed in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench by the Attorney-General, against John Ogle, Esq. in the year 1800 or 1801, together with an account of the consequent legal proceeding therein." The Noble Lord then went into an account of the charges exhibited against Col. Ogle.

Mr. *Yorke* proposed to add, "And also all the proceedings of the War-Office with reference to Col. Ogle's accounts."

Lord *Ossulston* moved for a return of all Offices regulated or abolished, also of all created, since 1782; and for a return of such Offices in the Colonies as were in the gift of his Majesty's Ministers at home, together with an account of their emoluments; which were severally agreed to.

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*April* 13.

Mr. *Creevey* moved for papers connected with the annuity of 9,000*l.* granted to the Duke of Gloucester in 1767, and made payable out of the four and a half per cent duties.

Lord *Ossulston* moved for a return of all Offices in the British Colonies, &c. the appointments to which were held by the Crown, the tenures by which they were held, the emoluments arising therefrom, whether the duties of those offices were executed by the Principals or by Deputies, &c.

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*April* 14.

The thanks of the House were voted to Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, Lieut.-gen. Prevost, Gen. Maitland, &c. &c. for their gallant conduct in the reduction of Martinique; and to Sir A. Cochrane, for his able direction of the Naval force in that quarter.

Daniel Butler, a Sheriff's Officer, was committed to Newgate, for a breach of the privileges of the House, in the arrest of Sir C. Hamilton.

Sir *F. Burdett* made his motion on the ground belonging to Chelsea Hospital, and which had been granted to Col. Gordon. The Hon. Baronet stated, that, from the view which, accompanied by a Member of that House, he had taken of it in the course of the morning, he was enabled to assert that such a building ought not to be tolerated. The ground originally belonged to the Crown, and a long lease of it had been granted to Sir Robert Walpole, which lease became the property of Lord Yarborough. Of this lease a certain number of years were unexpired, when Government thought proper to purchase it, for the benefit avowedly of Chelsea Hospital. An Infirmary had been since built upon a part of it; but the part which has been leased to Col. Gordon was exceedingly desirable for the Hospital, as a fine extent of ground, lying close to the Thames, and affording free air to the Infirmary. Col. Gordon's projected house would stand immediately between the Infirmary and the River, and, being surrounded by a wall eight feet high, would entirely preclude the air from the sick. The whole, he affirmed, bore the appearance of a scandalous job; and he thought the Treasurer as well as the Medical Gentlemen of the Hospital, culpable in not remonstrating upon the subject. He moved for a copy of the warrant granted by the Lords of the Treasury to prepare a Lease of certain lands in Chelsea, &c. dated 11th March, 1809, and concluded with a second motion for summoning the Surgeons of the Hospital, Surveyors, &c. to the Bar, to be examined upon the points alluded to in his speech.

Mr. *Huskisson* stated, that the ground had been valued by the Surveyors at 6380*l.*; a part of it had been appropriated to the building of the Infirmary, and the rest had been leased to Col. Gordon at 52*l. per annum*, because reported to be of no immediate use to the Hospital. The discussion was postponed.

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House of Lords, *April* 17.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the thanks of the House to Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, &c. &c. for the spirited and able conduct they had displayed in the complete reduction of Martinique.

Lord *Grenville* did not object to the motion; but observed, that though the produce of Martinique was not to come immediately into the British market, yet, according to the capitulation, we were to facilitate its introduction into foreign markets; by which means, we deprived our own Colonies of that outlet, and thus increased, instead of alleviating their difficulties.—The different motions of thanks were then put, and agreed to *nem. dissent.*

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In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Folkstone*, after an introductory speech, in which he alluded to the discovery of some late abuses, moved, that a Committee be appointed, to inquire into all corrupt practices relating to offices and places under Government; and into all negotiations or bargains for commissions in the Army; as also into the terms on which letters of service have been granted, for raising men by levies, and how these levies were conducted.

ducted. That the Committee should be empowered to receive evidence of all such transactions, and report from time to time to that House what came out before them.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion, from the conviction that nothing new could be brought to light for which they were not at present competent. Were such a Committee appointed, he believed, it would be the first ever instituted on general surmise, to seek for abuses when unconnected with any particular individual. On these grounds he opposed the motion, and on these grounds he trusted the House would not grant it their support.

Lord *Hamilton*, Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Hutchinson*, *Wynne*, *Parnell*, and *Moore*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lord *H. Petty*, Messrs. *Canning*, *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, and *Brand*, principally on the ground of the motion being too undefined.

A division then took place, when there appeared for it, 30; against it, 178—majority, 148.

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*April* 18.

On the motion of Sir *C. Price*, for the second reading of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill, Mr. Alderman *Combe* objected to its farther progress, as tending materially to injure many who had for a long time resided where the Market now stands, and its being detrimental to those possessing estates in the vicinity of the Foundling Hospital. He should move that the second reading of the Bill be deferred to this day six months.

Mr. *Rose* said, that, in former years, 100,000 head of cattle was generally the utmost which had been sent to it; but latterly, this number was increased to 150,000. The consequence of this increase was, that the cattle were crowded to such a degree, that they not only injured themselves, but those who came for the purpose of either buying or examining them.—After some further discussion, Mr. Alderman Combe's amendment was carried without a division.

Mr. *Parnell* then made his promised motion for equalizing the currency in Great Britain and Ireland, by making Bank of England Notes a legal tender in the sister Kingdom, and also for the issuing of a new coinage for the whole of the United Kingdom.

Messrs. *Foster*, *Ponsonby*, *O'Hara*, *Thornton*, and *D. Giddy*, stated their belief of the impracticability of the plan, when the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then went into a Committee for the Militia Completion Bill; two divisions took place, the one upon the clause for imposing a fine of 20*l.* *per* man upon all counties deficient in their quota of men by a given day, Ayes 29—Noes 9. The other upon a Resolution of Mr. *Biddulph*, to prevent Peers from claiming exemptions from ballot:—Aye 1, Noes 37. The Report was then ordered to be brought up.

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*April* 19.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bankrupt Law Amendment Bill. On the clause being read by which a Bankrupt, after he had obtained his certificate, but before he had given his release for his allowances, was to be rendered a competent witness in any cause relating to his estate in which his assignees were the claimants:

Sir *S. Romilly*, in order to obviate some objections which existed against this clause, proposed, as an amendment, that the bankrupt should not be so rendered a competent witness, until he had given a release as to his interest in the particular matter at issue; which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

A conversation between Mr. *Croker*, Sir *S. Romilly*, and the *Solicitor General*, took place, on the clause for empowering the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners for the time being, instead of personal service to creditors of Irish Bankrupts in England, and *vice versa*, to empower the creditors in the country of the bankrupt to give intimation in the Dublin or London Gazettes as the case might be. The clause was afterwards agreed to. Another lengthened discussion took place on the clause for giving the bankrupt an appeal to the Lord Chancellor, if all or four fifths of his creditors refused to sign his certificate. The *Attorney General* wished the number to be limited, in which Mr. *Jacob* agreed with him. Mr. *Abercrombie*, Sir *C. Price*, and Mr. *Steevens* supported the original clause, which was carried. Several other clauses were then brought up, and agreed to; after which Mr. *Wharton* brought up the Report of the Bill, which was received.

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*April* 20.

Mr. *Huskisson* informed the House, that, after the debate on Friday, being convinced that some misunderstanding with respect to the building of Col. Gordon's house to the annoyance of the Hospital must exist somewhere, he had determined to inquire into the matter. He had accordingly gone to Chelsea, and found persons digging the foundation of a house, on a site which it certainly appeared to him would interfere with the Hospital, and in violation (as he believed, accidental) of the warrant from the Treasury. In consequence of this discovery, he had stated the matter to the Lords of the Treasury, the Paymaster of the Forces, and others concerned, asking them to inspect the situation, and, if necessary, give orders for any alteration. They went on Monday, and, on inquiry, found

found that the spot fixed upon had been chosen without consulting the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, or the Medical Men belonging to the Hospital; and, in obedience to an order to that effect, these persons had since held a consultation, and pointed out another site which was completely unexceptionable. He then moved for the Second Report of the Surveyors.

Messrs. *Maxwell* and *Calcraft* complained that orders had been given to exclude Members of Parliament from admission to make their observation on the site of the building; and that the iron-railing, &c. had been boarded up, to prevent any one's seeing what was going on within.

Sir *O. Mosley* stated his belief that this order had been issued by the present Commander in Chief. He said that Lord Yarborough, on account of its being purchased for a charity, had been induced to part with the remainder of his lease for less than he would otherwise have done.

Mr. *Calcraft* remarked, that, on a former discussion, the Gentlemen opposite had defended the propriety of building on the present site, and insisted that it would not be injurious to the Infirmary. They had quoted the Surveyor-General's Report in support of their opinion; but it now appeared that the erection was against the Surveyor's opinion. He thought this contradiction rendered further inquiry necessary.

After a few words from Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Long*, *W. Wynne*, and *Barham*, the discussion terminated by the Papers relating to the Hospital being laid on the table.

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House of Lords, *April* 21.

On the order of the day being read for the discussion of the late Campaign in Spain, Earl *Grey*, after a very able and lengthened speech, moved, that an Address should be presented to his Majesty, expressive of their Lordships' opinion, that the disgrace which attended the Expedition to Spain was owing to the want of sufficient information on the part of his Majesty's Ministers with respect to the state of affairs in that country, and their neglect in not forming a plan of operations.

Lords *Grenville*, *Moira*, *Erskine*, *Sidmouth*, &c. in speeches replete with eloquence, supported the motion: and were combated by the Earl of *Liverpool*, Lord *Mulgrave*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, &c.

At half past seven in the morning, the House divided on the question—Contents 50, Proxies 42; 92.—Non-Contents 83, Proxies 62; 145.—Majority against the question 50.

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*April* 24.

Lord *Darnley* declared his intention of making Mr. Frere's conduct a subject of inquiry in that House.

The Earl of *Liverpool* bore testimony to the zeal, diligence, and ability of Mr. Frere, on every occasion, and particularly in Spain itself, where his services had been important and various, and such as Ministers and the Country had every reason to be satisfied with; but, while he paid this just tribute to his general merits, he would not deny, and he was not singular in his disapprobation, that, in his recent conduct, there was one circumstance of which he did not much approve.

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In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* presented two Petitions—one from Mr. White, confined in Dorchester Gaol, and another from Mr. Hart, confined in Gloucester Gaol, for a libel. Their purport was, to complain of irregularities on their trial and conviction, as well as for the long period (three years) for which they were incarcerated, and in prisons distant from their families, relatives, and friends. Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord *Porchester* then rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the granting of Offices in Reversion, for Joint Lives with benefit of Survivorship. His Lordship stated, that the Bill which he introduced was precisely similar to that which, having passed the House of Commons the Session before last, had been rejected by the other House of Parliament. His Lordship then concluded by moving, &c.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. Secretary *Canning*, &c. opposed the motion, not because the Bill was likely to trench upon the prerogatives of the Crown, but because it was not likely to be attended with any advantages in lessening the burthens of the people.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, *Whitbread*, *Giddy*, and Lord *H. Petty*, supported the motion. The House then divided—for the motion 106; against it 121—majority 15.

The House then resolved into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted to his Majesty:—Military Roads, 5,569*l.* Roads and bridges in Scotland, 10,000*l.* Inland navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea, 50,000*l.* To Wm. Mellish, Esq. for an equal sum expended by him in rendering assistance to the inhabitants of the settlement in Davis' Straits, 5,265*l.* 19*s.* For relief given to the inhabitants of the Faro Islands, 1,500*l.* For Horse Patrol on public roads leading to the Metropolis, 6,345*l.* 16*s.* For the maintenance of forts on the coast of Africa, 23,000*l.* And many other annual sums for miscellaneous purposes.

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*April* 25.

Lord *A. Hamilton* brought forward his motion against Lord Castlereagh for the corrupt disposal of his patronage, as President of the Board of Controul. By the evidence

evidence taken before the Select Committee, it appeared that in 1802, Lord Castlereagh received a letter from a Mr. Reding; that in consequence a meeting took place; and that a direct proposition was made by this utter stranger to the Noble Lord to assist him in procuring a seat in that House. The Noble Lord, in reply, was pleased to tell Mr. Reding that he did not want a seat for himself, but that a friend of his was in want of one. On asking the names of the parties concerned, however, Reding declined mentioning them "until the terms were settled." Proceeding with the evidence of the Noble Lord, he came to the following passage:—"I was induced to place a Writership at Lord Clancarty's disposal; and certainly the impression under which I did it was, that Lord Clancarty's coming into Parliament might thereby be facilitated." The Noble Lord, after commenting upon this and several other passages, moved that the evidence of Lord Castlereagh and Lord Clancarty, taken before the Committee on the disposal of East India patronage, be entered as read.

Lord *Castlereagh*, after acknowledging that the situation he held subjected him to a more than ordinary responsibility, declared, that, in the occurrences of several years, no single instance had been adduced of any attempt on his part to exercise his patronage for the purpose of obtaining political influence in the House of Commons. He fairly avowed, that he contemplated with peculiar regret the circumstances which had brought him into contact with such an individual as Reding. At that time he had no notion that such a character existed in society as a *trafficking* broker; and he could solemnly declare that he was not actuated by any corrupt motives. His Lordship then bowed to the Chair, and withdrew.

Lord *A. Hamilton* then rose, and read his Resolutions: 1st, That it appears to this House, from the evidence on the table, that Lord Viscount Castlereagh, in the year 1805, shortly after he had quitted the situation of President of the Board of Controul, and being a Privy Counsellor and Secretary of State, did place at the disposal of Lord Clancarty, a Member of the same Board, the nomination to a Writership, in order to facilitate his procuring a Seat in Parliament. 2d, That it was owing to a disagreement among the subordinate parties, that this transaction did not take effect; and 3d, That by this conduct Lord Castlereagh had been guilty of a gross violation of his duty as a servant of the Crown, an abuse of his patronage as President of the Board of Controul; and an attack upon the purity of that House."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not think the House would consult its dignity by punishing with severity a case to which so many alleviating circumstances were attached. He proposed that they should pass to the Order of the Day, because it appeared to him that nothing farther on this subject could be required.

Mr. Secretary *Canning*, after adverting to the penitentiary conduct of his Noble Friend (Castlereagh), contended, that it had ever been the practice of Parliament, under such circumstances, to avoid severe proceedings. He should therefore submit a Resolution to the following purport: "That it is the duty of the House to maintain a jealous guard over the purity of election; but, considering that the attempt of Lord Viscount Castlereagh to interfere in the election of a Member has not been successful, the House does not consider it necessary to enter into any criminal proceedings on the subject."

Lord *Binning*, Messrs. *Lascelles*, *Windham*, *Ponsonby*, *Bankes*, *M. Sutton*, &c. disapproved of the severity of the Noble Lord's (Hamilton) Resolutions, as well as of passing to the order of the day—they were for steering a middle course.

Messrs. *Grattan*, *Whitbread*, *Burdett*, *Wynne*, *Tierney*, &c. supported the original motion, upon which the House divided; when there appeared for it 167, against it 216—majority 49.—For Mr. Canning's amendment 214, against it 167—majority 47.

Mr. *W. Wynne* proposed an amendment to Mr. Canning's Resolution: "That the House were more confirmed in their opinion by the regret expressed by Lord Castlereagh for his misconduct;" which was negatived without a division."

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HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 26.

The *Lord Chancellor* gave judgment in the appeal of the PARISH OF ST. GREGORY against THE MINOR CANONS OF ST. PAUL'S; and affirmed the decree of the Court below, with 150*l.* costs.

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The Commons, the same day, went into a Committee of Supply, to which the Irish Estimates were referred, and in which 15,000*l.* Irish currency was voted for repairs, &c. of the harbour of Howth last year; 3,741*l.* Irish currency, for the seceding Ministers in Ulster; 3,500*l.* Irish currency, for Treasury incidents; 15,000*l.* for allowances to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, of the Public Offices in Ireland, and various grants of smaller sums to Public Officers.

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*April* 27.

Mr. *Abercromby* moved for all the General Orders issued by the late Sir J. Moore, to the Army under his command, during the period he was serving in Spain; but it being

being opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, the House divided on the motion, when it was rejected by a majority of 25.

Mr. *Eden* also moved for the Letter written by Mr. Frere to Sir J. Moore, on the 23d November, urging him to advance with his Army. The Hon. Gentleman stated, that it was in consequence of the receipt of this Letter, and another from Morla to the same effect, that Sir J. Moore had been induced to delay his retreat; and it had since appeared that Morla had an interview with the French Commanders on the very day he wrote to the English General—at that period he deemed the resistance of Madrid hopeless, and five days after he surrendered. From the whole of the circumstances, it might be fairly inferred that the object of Morla was, to decoy the British forces into the power of the Enemy; and though his plan had been frustrated, he thought no credit was due to Mr. Frere, who had suffered his credulity to be grossly imposed on. The situation of Sir J. Moore was one of peculiar hardship, inasmuch as he had been enjoined to consult Mr. Frere on all occasions. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Huskisson* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, allowing a discount of 12 *per cent* on Newspapers, the price of which did not exceed 6½*d.*

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*April* 28.

The Manchester Water-Works Bill was read the third time, after a division, when there appeared a majority of 49 in its favour.

A motion of Lord *H. Petty* respecting the Army Extraordinaries was, after considerable discussion, negatived without a division.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Martin* made some observations upon the sums granted for the allowances to Emigrants; on which a long conversation ensued, and the claims of these unfortunate persons were most feelingly defended by Mr. *Windham*.

A great number of other questions were asked, and explanations required; after which the Resolution was agreed to:—3,000,000*l.* for defraying the Extraordinaries of the Army for the current year.—22,651*l.* 9*s* 11*d.* for the office and establishment of the Commissary-General, 1809.—44,000*l.* for the Storekeeper-General's Department and his Deputies, 1809.—1,080,000*l.* for the Commissary-General's Department for the same period.—579,563*l.* for the Barrack Department, same period.—4,260*l.* for examining Accounts of this Department, from 1805 to 1809.—175,000*l.* for Foreign and Secret Services for the current year.—1,550*l.* to make good the losses sustained by the inhabitants of the Faro Islands, from the plunder of these Islands by the Letter of Marque under Baron Hompesch.—13,215*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* for paying off Loyalty Annuities.—1,328*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* for small charities to poor in St. Martin's in the Fields.—278*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to the Rev. Mr. Clarke, for his trouble relative to the Clergy Residence Act.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the sum of 2,757,352*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* being for the Surplus of last year's Ways and Means, was granted towards the Supply for the present year; and 6,000,000*l.* were directed to be raised by an issue of Exchequer Bills.

Mr. *Wardle* then made a motion for the return of certain accounts from the War-office. He observed, that the Clerks in the War-office had, when the last new arrangement was made, been augmented in number from 10 to 50; yet still the business of the office, so far from being in a state of greater forwardness, was, if possible, more backward than ever.—The Hon. Gentleman, however, withdrew his motion for the present, on the *Secretary of War* engaging that he would ascertain what could be produced without impeding materially the business of the Office.

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## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, June* 24. Letter to Lord Gambier.

*Amelia, off St. Andero, June* 10.

My Lord, Acting in obedience to your Lordship's order of the 15th ult. I received information of an attack being about to be made by the Spanish Patriots on the French troops in possession of the town of St. Andero; and having established signals between his Majesty's ship under my command and the fortress of Golezand, I proceeded off this place in company with his Majesty's ship Statira, she having joined me on the 8th inst.; but a strong wind and current prevented our getting up till this day, when, on our approach, firing was observed in every direction on the shore, and several vessels trying to effect their escape out of the harbour, which were captured as per margin*, one boat only getting away; more must have escaped, but were prevented through the activity of Capt. Boys, in H. M. S. Statira. They appear fine vessels, and have several of the French Army on-board, with chief part of the hospital staff. The Corvette is the same lately so gallantly engaged by Capt. Skinner in H. M. sloop Goldfinch,

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* La Mouche, 16 eight pounders; La Rejoine, 8; La Mouche No. 7. 1; La Legere and Notre Dame.

and

and since by the Black Joke Lugger, and has proved a great annoyance to our trade. I learn by a Spanish officer, who came to me from the shore, (aid-de-camp to Gen. Ballestero,) and by our own boats which I sent on shore, that the French troops have all surrendered, and that town is in possession of the Spanish patriots under the command of Gen. Ballestero.

In consequence of the number of prisoners, I have sent the Statira into port with the prizes, and shall remain myself on this coast, in hopes of being able to render further assistance to the Spanish cause. FRED. PAUL IRBY.

[Capt. Goate, of the Mosquito sloop, has transmitted two letters from Lieut. Mansel, commanding the Patriot gun vessel, giving an account of the capture by that vessel of a Dutch National gun-vessel of one gun, with swivels, and ten men, in the river Jahde; and of a Danish privateer of one gun and six swivels, and 25 men, off Langerooz; and also of the destruction by the Patriot and Alert hired vessel, of two French privateers and a sloop, in the Jahde.]

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*Admiralty-office, July* 1. This Gazette announces the capture of the Loven Danish privateer, of two long guns and 11 men, by the Talbot, Capt. A. Jones.

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*Admiralty-office, July* 4. Letter from Capt. M'Kinley, of the Lively.

*Lively, Vigo, June* 12.

Sir, I have to request you will be pleased to make known to their Lordships, that the Enemy having taken post on the North side of the bridge of St. Payo a pistol shot across, in houses, and in a wood a little below it, kept up his attack, supported with field artillery, and three 12-pounders, with great vivacity during the whole of that day (the 7th), which was sustained by the Gallician Army with great coolness and bravery.—During the night of the 7th, the Enemy erected a battery. Commodore Don Juan Carransas sent up three gun-boats, one of which Capt. Wynter manned, under the charge of Lieut. Jefferson, his first Lieutenant. At day-light in the morning of the 8th, the Enemy opened his fire, both on the Gallician troops and the boats; the latter of which, from the tide being up, got near, and destroyed the Enemy's batteries. At the fall of the tide, the Enemy made two desperate attempts to cross below the bridge with his cavalry and infantry, but the great courage and spirit displayed by our friends, repulsed them with great slaughter. A body of them went higher up the river to the bridge to Sottomayor, and that active and brave Officer Don Pablo Murillo, was detached with a division to oppose them, and the Enemy, after persevering for an hour and a half, were obliged to give way to the superior gallantry of the Spaniards, and retreated to San Payo, where another attack, during a thick fog, was again made by the Enemy, who, as in the former ones, was driven back, and Marshal Ney, who commanded the French troops, consisting of 8000 men, 2,500 cavalry, with field artillery and two 12-pounders, experienced a defeat from a new-raised Army, consisting of 6000 armed men, and 3000 without arms, and some small field artillery, with two 18-pounders, and in the night retreated, leaving some of his wounded. The Enemy burnt many of their dead, and in one pit has been discovered 30 buried; his loss must have been great. The loss on the side of the Spaniards has been trifling, only 110 killed and wounded. Capt. Wynter, who was some time at the camp, and who had a narrow escape, a grape shot having grazed his hat, described to me that such was the animation of the Spanish troops, that it was with difficulty they were restrained by their Officers from pushing across. Thus, Sir, the spirit and good conduct of this division of the Spanish Gallician Army, who, though without almost every part of clothing, and exposed to heavy rains without shelter, had shewn to their own nation, and to all Europe, that they are inspired with ardour for the delivery of their country from a cruel usurper, which alone a brave and loyal people can feel; and the merit of their Commanders bears so conspicuous a part, as their Lordships must appreciate much better than I could take the liberty of expressing of Officers superior in rank to myself. And it is but just to say, that the Officers employed in the gun-boats executed well the instructions they received from Don Juan Carransas, whose unwearied attention to give every aid to the Army with the most active promptitude, excited admiration.—Lieut. Toledo, commanding the Tigre Spanish schooner of war, who was up the river to give succour, was most active; and Lieut. Alves, commanding the Portuguese schooner Curiosa, was alert and zealous to support the cause; and you will also be pleased to express to their Lordships the happiness I feel in being enabled to inform them that Capt. Wynter and the British Officers and men felt all that ardour to assist real friends which is inherent in their character.

GEO. M'KINLEY.

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*Admiralty-office, July* 8. This Gazette contains the particulars relative to the evacuation of Corunna and Ferrol by the French, communicated in a series of letters from Capt. Hotham, of the Defence of 74 guns. The last divisions of the French left Ferrol on the 21st, and Corunna on the 22d of June, after having in

both

both places spiked the guns, and destroyed the defences on the land side, together with the magazines and stores of every kind, and completely disarmed the places and their inhabitants.—On the 26th, Capt. Hotham sent Captain Parker, of the Amazon, to Ferrol, where he was received by the people with the loudest acclamations of joy, and the strongest possible marks of attachment to the English. The castle of San Felipe was still, however, under the command of a person appointed by Marshal Ney, with a small detachment raised in Ferrol during the time it was in possession of the French; but they instantly submitted upon the approach of the English marines.—On the 28th, Capt. Hotham entered the port of Corunna, where the Governor appointed by the Marquis de la Romana, gave him assurances that the place was from that hour under the controul and authority of the lawful King of Spain; and the Captain placed himself, and every assistance that the ships under his orders might be able to afford, at the Governor's disposal.—On the 29th, Gen. the Conde de Norona arrived at Corunna, and was next day followed by Gen. Carrera, with about 11,000 men, forming the Conde's division of Marquis Romana's Army. The French Army under Marshal Ney moved from Betanzos on the 22d, taking the road to Lugo and Astorga; it was reported that it had previously destroyed its baggage and heavy artillery.—On the 27th, Marquis Romana was stated to be at Orense, with General Mahi, and 80,000 men. Marshal Soult's position, on the 16th, was said to have been at Monforte and Quiraga.

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Supplement to London Gazette, *July* 11.

This contains the Austrian Official Account of the battle fought near Aspern, on the Marchfield, on the 21st and 22d of May, between the Austrian and French Armies. It is of extreme length, but possesses considerable interest, besides affording much information beyond what had already been made public. The following is a summary:—The Austrian force was divided into five columns: the first consisted of 19 battalions and 22 squadrons; the second, of 20 batts. 16 squads.; the 3d, 22 batts. 8 squads.; 4th, 13 batts. 8 squads.; and the 5th, 13 batts. 16 squadrons. The corps of cavalry consisted of 78 squadrons; and the corps of grenadiers of 16 batts. Total 103 battalions, and 148 squadrons, amounting to 75,000 effective men. Of artillery, there were 18 batteries of brigade, 13 of position, and 11 of horse artillery; in the aggregate 283 pieces of different calibres. The Enemy had availed himself extremely well of the advantages of the ground to cover his passage. The extensive villages of Essling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick houses, and encircled all round by heaps of earth, resembled two bastions, between which, a double line of natural trenches, intended to draw off the water, served as the curtain, and afforded every possible security to the columns passing from the Isle of Lobau. Essling had a granary furnished with loop-holes, and whose three stories afforded room for several hundred men, while Aspern was provided with a strong church-yard. The left side of the latter village borders on an arm of the Danube. Both villages had a safe communication with the bushy ground near the Danube, from which the Enemy had it constantly in his power to dispatch, unseen, fresh reinforcements. The Isle of Lobau served at once as a place of arms and as a *tête de pont*, a bridge-head for the bridge, in the rear across the main arm of the river.—The Enemy, with the divisions of Generals Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Legrand, Espagne, Lasalle, and Ferrand, under the Marshals Massena and Lasnes, as well as Marshal Bessieres, together with the Guards of the Wirtemburg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden Auxiliaries, had already left this position, and was directing his march towards Hirschstetten, when the first Austrian advanced guards met him.—If it be at all permitted in war to indulge favourable presentiments, it was certainly excusable so to do at that great moment, when, on the 21st May, exactly at twelve o'clock, the columns began to put themselves in motion for the attack.—A general enthusiasm had taken possession of the troops; joyful war songs, accompanied by Turkish music, resounded through the air, and were interrupted by shouts of 'Long live our Emperor! long live the Archduke Charles!' whenever the Imperial General appeared, who had placed himself at the head of the second column. Every breast panted with anxious desire and high confidence after the decisive moment; and the finest weather favoured the awful scene. The advanced guard of the first column formed near the destroyed bridge of Tabor, and leaving the village of Kagran and Hirschstetten to the left, and Stadlau to the right, marched in the plain towards Aspern. It was followed by the column, which marched from the right by half divisions. The Enemy drawn up in large divisions, stood immediately before Aspern, having, to cover his front, occupied all the ditches of the fields, which afforded excellent breast-works. His right was covered by a battery, and his left by a broad and deep ditch (one of those that carry off the waters of the Danube when it overflows), as well as by a bushy ground, which was likewise occupied by several bodies in close order.—The Austrians drove the Enemy out of the upper part of the village;

village; but they were afterwards, in consequence of their opponents being reinforced, compelled to relinquish what they had gained.—Both parties were aware of the necessity of maintaining themselves in Aspern at any rate, which produced successively the most obstinate efforts both of attack and defence; the parties engaged each other in every street, in every house, and in every barn; carts, ploughs, and harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted fire, in order to get at the Enemy; every individual wall was an impediment to the assailants, and a rampart to the attacked; the steeple, lofty trees, the garrets and the cellars were to be conquered before either of the parties could style itself master of the place, and yet the possession was ever of short duration; for no sooner had we taken a street or a house, than the Enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. This murderous conflict lasted for several hours; the German battalions were supported by Hungarians, who were again assisted by the Vienna Volunteers, each rivalling the other in courage and perseverance. At the same time the second column combined its attacks with those of the first, having to overcome the same resistance, by reason of the Enemy constantly leading fresh reinforcements into fire. At length Gen. Vacquant, of the 2d column, succeeded in becoming master of the upper part of the village, and maintaining himself there during the whole of the night. By the shells of both parties many houses had been set on fire, and illuminated the whole country around. At the extremity of the right wing on the bushy meadow the combats were not less severe. The left flank of the Enemy was secured by an arm of the Danube; impenetrable underwood, intersected only by footpaths, covered his front; and a broad ditch and palisadoes afforded him the advantage of a natural rampart. The Enemy having, in consequence of the attacks of the first and second columns, taken up a position between Esslingen and Aspern, Lieut. Gen. Hohenzollern ordered up his batteries, and a brisk cannonade commenced on both sides. The first line of the third column, formed in close columns of battalions, now advanced with the greatest resolution upon the Enemy, when his cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such numbers and with such rapidity, that there was scarcely time to save the artillery which had been brought up, and the battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported exertions. This was the remarkable moment in which the regiments of Zach, Joseph Colloredo, Zetwitz, Froon, a Battalion of Stein's, and the second battalion of the Archduke Charles's Legion, under the conduct of Lieut.-gen. Brady, and Gens. Buresch, Maicy, and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled fortitude what the determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous attacks. The Enemy's cavalry turned these battalions on both wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the squadrons of O'Reilly's light horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior force, and, in the confidence of victory, summoned these corps of heroes to lay down their arms. A well-directed and destructive fire was the answer to this degrading proposition, and the Enemy's cavalry abandoned the field, leaving behind them a considerable number of dead. This corps, as well as the others, passed the night on the field of battle. The fourth and fifth columns were composed of the corps of Lieut.-gen. Prince Rosenberg on either bank of the Rossbach, and directed their march from their position to the right and left of Dentsch Wagram. The fifth made a circuit round the town of Enzersdorff to drive the Enemy out of it. A number of attacks were now made upon the Enemy's lines, and he was driven into the village of Esslingen, which was set on fire; but, as he met each new attack with fresh reinforcements, because the safety of his retreat depended on the possession of this village, the Austrians were obliged to abandon it at the approach of night, and to await under arms, the arrival of morning. The cavalry under Prince Lichtenstein also distinguished itself. The account then proceeds:—"For the first time, Napoleon has sustained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was reduced to the rank of bold and successful Generals, who, after a long series of destructive achievements, experience the vicissitudes of fortune. The charm of his invincibility is dissolved. No longer the spoiled child of fortune, by posterity he will be characterized as the sport of the fickle goddess. New hopes begin to animate the oppressed nations. To the Austrian Army, the 21st of May was a grand and glorious epoch, that must inspire it with a consciousness of its strength, and a confidence of its energies. Overwhelmed by our irresistible infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the dust, and the presence of their hitherto unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of snatching from the heroes of Austria the laurels which they had acquired. Napoleon's glory was now obviously at stake: new efforts were to be expected the following day; but he was also obliged to fight for his existence. In the evening, he was joined by Oudinot's corps, and all the disposable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube. The Archduke at night destroyed, by means of fire-vessels, the bridge on the Lobau. Scarcely had

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the morning dawned on the 22d, when the Enemy renewed his attack, which far surpassed in impetuosity those of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valour and mutual exasperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled Gen. Bacquant to abandon Aspern, when the Regiment of Klebek again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choicest troops of the Enemy, and engaged in a new contest in the midst of the conflagration, till, at the expiration of an hour, it was also obliged to give way. The Regiment of Beujovsky now rushed in, and at the first onset gained possession of the Church-yard, the walls of which Field-Marshal Lieut. Hiller immediately ordered the first division of pioneers to pull down, and the Church, together with the Parsonage, to be set on fire. Thus was this Regiment, supported by some battalions, commanded by Gen. Bianchi, at length enabled to maintain itself at the entrance of the village, after overcoming the resistance, bordering on despair, of the flower of the French Army.—The corps under Prince Hohenzollern had to support a tremendous fire from cannon and howitzers, with which the Enemy covered his front; but vain was every effort to shake the intrepidity of the Austrian troops. Napoleon rode through his ranks, and, according to the report of the prisoners, made them acquainted with the destruction of his bridge, but added, that he had himself ordered it to be broken down, because in this case there was no alternative but victory or death.—Soon afterwards the whole of the Enemy's line put itself in motion, and the battle became general. During the contest, the Archduke himself seized the colours of Zach; and the battalion, which had already begun to give way, followed with new enthusiasm his heroic example. Count Colloredo, the Adjutant-General, was wounded with a ball in the head, as were most of the Archduke's attendants. All the Generals, fired with emulation, fought at the head of their troops; and the attacks of our impenetrable corps, both with the sabre and the bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous as to be unparalleled in military annals, frustrated all the intentions of the Enemy. He was beaten at all points; and astonished at such undaunted intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the field of battle.—About noon, another assault was ordered upon Esslingen, which was undertaken by four grenadier battalions—five times did these gallant men rush up to the very walls of the houses, which were burning internally, and placed in a state of defence; and as often were their efforts fruitless, for their antagonists fought with desperation and despair. In the night between the 22d and 23d, the Enemy accomplished his retreat to the Lobau, and at three in the morning his rear-guard also had evacuated Esslingen, and all the points which he had occupied on the left bank of the Danube. —Some divisions pursued him closely, and took possession as near as possible of the necessary posts of observation.—The account then concludes: "Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will be ever memorable in the annals of the world, and in the history of war. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the commencement of the French Revolution. It was decisive for the glory of the Austrian arms, for the preservation of the Monarchy, and for the correction of the public opinion.—The Enemy's cavalry has seen its acquired but hitherto untried glory dissipated by the masses of our battalions, whose cool intrepidity it was unable to endure.—Three pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, 17,000 French muskets, and about 3000 cuirasses, fell into the hands of the conqueror. The loss on both sides was very great; this, and the circumstance that very few prisoners were taken by either party, proves the determination of the combatants either to conquer or die."—The Austrian Army laments the death of 87 superior officers, and 4199 subalterns and privates.—Lieut. Generals Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel, Generals Winzingerode, Grill, Neustadter, Siegenthel, Colloredo, May, Hohenfeld, and Buresch, 663 officers, and 15,651 subalterns and privates were wounded. Of these Field-Marshal Weber, eight officers, and 829 men, were taken prisoners by the Enemy. "The loss of the Enemy was prodigious, and exceeds all expectation. It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on an exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data. Generals Lasnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire, and Albuquerque are dead; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boudet, Legrand, Lasalle, and the two brothers Legrange wounded; Durosnel and Foulers taken. Upwards of 7000 men, and an immense number of horses, were buried on the field of battle; 5000 and some hundred wounded lie in our hospitals. In Vienna and the suburbs there are at present 29,773 wounded; many were carried to St. Polten, Euns, and as far as Linz; 2300 were taken. Several hundred of corpses floated down the Danube, and are still daily thrown upon its shores; many met their death in the island of Loban, and since the water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies, thus consigned by their comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the sufferers

sufferers is not yet over, and a pestilential air is wafted from the theatre of death."—[A list of those officers, &c. who particularly distinguished themselves, follows.]

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*Admiralty-office, July* 15. Letter from Capt. Samuel Warren to Capt. Barrett, of the Minotaur, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B.

*Bellerophon, off Dagerost, June* 20.

Sir, Pursuant to your signal to me of yesterday, I proceeded in his Majesty's ship under my command off Hango; when at sunset I discovered a lugger (apparently armed) and two other vessels at anchor within the Islands; deeming it of importance to get hold of them, I anchored and detached the boats under the orders of Lieut. Pilch; and have to acquaint you, that they had gained complete possession of the vessels, which being found were of no consequence, and under cover of four strong batteries (not before observed), supported by several gun-boats, were abandoned. It was then judged necessary, to prevent loss in returning, to dash at the nearest battery, mounting four 24-pounders (and by a muster-roll found, garrisoned with 103 men), which, after an obstinate resistance, was carried in the most gallant manner, the Russians retreating to boats on the other side the Island. The guns were spiked, and magazine destroyed.—Lieut. Pilch reports to me the very able assistance he received from Lieuts. Sheridan and Bentham, Lieut. Carrington, Royal Marines, and Mr. Mart, Carpenter (Volunteers); and that more cool bravery could not have been displayed than by the officers and men employed on this service; and, considering the resistance met with, and heavy fire of grape-shot from batteries and gun-boats in the retreat, the loss is comparatively small, being five wounded, whose names are in the margin*.—It is the opinion of the officers the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded was considerable. Sam. Warren, Capt.

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At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 12th July, 1809; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty, in Council, that a General Embargo be forthwith laid (to continue until further orders) upon all ships and vessels in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and except such ships and vessels as shall be laden by the especial order, and under the directions, of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with any kind of provisions or stores for the use of his Majesty's fleets or Armies; and also except such ships and vessels as are employed by the Officers of the Navy, Ordnance, Victualling, and Customs: and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain. W. Fawkener.

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* Griffith Griffiths, Quarter-master, badly wounded; Peter Jest, Royal Marines, ditto; Simon M'Leute, Seaman, slightly wounded; John Butterfield, Royal Marines, ditto; Thomas M'Carthy, Royal Marines, ditto.

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## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### GERMANY.

In our last Abstract, we brought up the account of the War on the Danube to the ever-memorable Battles of Aspern and Essling; of which we gave, from the Tenth Bulletin, the *French* account; to which we annexed a brief *Austrian* report by way of Bulletin; but have now the satisfaction of referring to a more detailed and correct statement given in the London Gazette, p. 663.

The Eleventh Bulletin is dated Ebersdorff, May 24, and relates entirely to the operations in the Tyrol. The Duke of Dantzic entered Inspruck on the 19th. Gen. Macdonald obliged the Enemy, on the 22d, to capitulate in Laybach, where a Lieutenant-general and 3000 men were made prisoners; and on the 25th Prince Eugene Beauharnois completely defeated the Austrians, with the loss of 7000 killed and wounded, and the same evening entered Leoben.

The Twelfth Bulletin, dated May 26, says, "On the 23d and 24th the army was employed to restore the bridges, which were ready the 25th; early in the morning, and the wounded, caissons, &c. were removed to the right banks of the Danube. The Danube being likely to rise until the 15th of June, it is intended to mark the heights of the River by poles driven into the ground, to which the large iron chain is to be fastened which the Turks had destined for the same purpose; but the Austrians took it from them, and it was found in the arsenal of Vienna. This measure, and the works which are constructing on the left banks of the Danube, will enable us to manœuvre on both sides of that river."

The Thirteenth Bulletin, dated Ebersdorff,

Ebersdorff, May 28, states, that during the 26th and 27th the bridges over the Danube were carried away; but that one of them was re-established on the 28th, and the other was expected to be completed on the 29th. The Emperor spent the 27th on the left bank, surveying the fortifications which are raising on the island of Inder-Lobau, and inspecting some regiments of the Duke de Rivoli's corps, stationed at this kind of *tête-du-pont*. It then goes on to state the arrival of the Army of Italy at Bruck, details its operations, and boasts that the Tyrol and the Voralberg are completely subjected; that Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, the territory of Saltzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, are pacified and disarmed; that Trieste has been occupied, and the Russian squadron delivered; and that the junction of the army of Dalmatia will soon take place. It concludes with stating, that the robber Schill has been driven into an island of the Elbe, after having prostituted the name of the King of Prussia *—that the Duke of Valmy has already united two divisions of the Corps of Observation at Hanau; and that the pacification of Suabia sets free the Corps of Observation of Gen. Beaumont, which is collected at Augsburgh, and where are more than 3000 Dragoons. It adds, "The rage of the Princes of the House of Lorraine against Vienna may be painted with one stroke: the capital was fed by 40 mills, raised on the left bank of the river—they have removed and destroyed them."

The FOURTEENTH BULLETIN, dated Ebersdorff, June 1, states, that the bridges upon the Danube are completely re-established: to these have been added a flying bridge; and all the necessary materials are prepared for another bridge of floats, which will be finished in a short time. The General of Brigade of Engineers, Lazowski, is employed on the left bank upon a *tete-du-pont* of 1600 toises in extent, and which will be surrounded by a trench full of running water. The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne, commanded by the Capitaine de Vaisseau Baste, is arrived.—After the defeat of the corps of Gen. Jellachich, M. Matthew, Captain Adjutant of the staff of the army of Italy, was sent with an orderly dragoon upon the road to Saltzburgh; who having successively met with a column of 650 troops of the line, and a column of 2000 militia, both of whom were cut off, and had lost their way; they, on being summoned to surrender, laid down their arms!!—The General of Division Lauriston is arrived at Oldenburgh, the first country-town of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard; at which place the people's minds are divided, the greater part them not seeming favourable to Austria.

"Vienna is tranquil; bread and wine are in abundance; but meat, which the capital used to draw from the bottom of Hungary, begins to be scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and motives of humanity, the Enemy do all in their power to starve their fellow-citizens and this city, although it contains their wives and children. How different is this from the conduct of our Henry IV. who supplied a city then hostile to and besieged by him with provisions!"

The FIFTEENTH BULLETIN is dated Paris, June 8, and is wholly unimportant.

The SIXTEENTH is dated Ebersdorff, June 4; by which we learn that the Great Emperor, at the head of 150,000 men, had done nothing, had attempted nothing, up to that period. A trifling affair at Presburg is all that is mentioned to have taken place. The Danube does not flow to please Buonaparte. The Bulletin says, "The Danube *falls*; but, from the continuance of the warm weather, we *fear* that it will *rise again*."

Passing over the SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH as equally uninteresting, we come to the NINETEENTH, which contains a detail of the Battle of Raab; and the French lay claim to a complete victory over the Archduke John. The TWENTIETH follows up the result of the victory by stating, that "When the news of the victory of Raab arrived at Buda, the Empress immediately left it. The Enemy's army was pursued during the 15th and 16th: it passed the Danube over the bridge of Comorn. The town of Raab has been invested—we hope to be masters of it in a few days. We have taken the entrenched camp of Raab, which will contain 100,000 men. The Enemy inundate the country with false reports: this is part of the system adopted for stirring up the lower classes. M. de Metternich left Vienna on the 18th. He will be exchanged for M. Dodun and the Officers of the French Legation. Prince Gallitzin entered Gallicia on the 3d in three columns."

The TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN, dated Vienna, June 22, without giving any fresh details of battles, states, that, since the commencement of the campaign, the Austrians, out of 400,000 men, have lost 200,000!

The TWENTY-SECOND, dated June 24, announces, very pompously, the capture of

* Schill is believed to have since fallen, in action with the French, in Stralsund.

of Raab, which is magnified into an acquisition of vast magnitude; when, in fact, not more than 1500 or 1800 men were in the place when taken, and these capitulated upon honourable terms.

The TWENTY-THIRD, dated Vienna, June 28, says, "Gen. Chastellar excited the Tyrol to insurrection, and surprised 700 French conscripts who were going to Augsburgh, where their regiments were, and who were marching in the confidence of peace; obliged to surrender and made prisoners; they were massacred. Among them were 80 Belgians, born in the same town as Chastellar. Eighteen hundred Bavarians, made prisoners at the same time, were also massacred. Chastellar, who commanded, was witness to these horrors. He not only made no opposition to them, but is accused of having smiled at the massacre, hoping that the Tyroleans, having to dread the vengeance due to a crime which they could not hope to be pardoned, must be more firmly engaged in their rebellion. When his Majesty was made acquainted with these atrocities, he found himself in a difficult situation. If he had chosen to have recourse to reprisals, 20 Generals, 1000 Officers, and 80,000 men, made prisoners during the month of April, might have satisfied the manes of the unhappy French so cowardly butchered; but prisoners do not appertain to the power for whom they have fought. They are under the safeguard of the honour and generosity of the nation that has disarmed them. His Majesty considered Chastellar as acting without being authorised; for, notwithstanding the furious Proclamations and violent language of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, it was impossible to believe they could approve such crimes. His Majesty in consequence published the following Order of the Day:

"*Imperial Head Quarters, Ens, May* 5.—By orders of the Emperor, the person named Chastellar, stiling himself a General in the service of Austria, the mover of the insurrection in the Tyrol, charged with being the author of the massacres committed on the Bavarian and French prisoners by the insurgents, shall, upon being made prisoner, be carried immediately before a military commission, and, if adjudged guilty, be shot within 24 hours.

"THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL."

[The remaining part of the Bulletin, though containing none of the great events of war, relates to a subject of considerable interest. It will be recollected that Buonaparte some time ago threatened the death of the Marquis de Chastellar, in case he should fall into his hands in the Tyrol. Hereupon the Emperor Francis replied, that this Officer acted under his Sovereign's commission, and that therefore the persons of General Durosnel and Foulers, whom the Austrians had taken in the battle of Aspern, should be answerable for his safety, in case he should be made a prisoner. Upon this Buonaparte instantly seized MM. Metternich, Colloredo, Haddick, and Pergen, avowed his original intention of murdering Chastellar whenever he should get him, and renders the lives of the above-mentioned persons responsible for those of Durosnel and Foulers.—The Empress of Austria is said to be terrified at the thick cloud which covers futurity. "She speaks of peace, she asks for peace, she conjured the Deputies who went on the subject of Chastellar, to speak to the Emperor in favour of peace."]

The TWENTY-FOURTH and TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETINS compel us to announce the most disastrous intelligence. A decisive battle on the Danube, fought on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, terminated wholly, we regret to say, in favour of the French.

In the TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN, Buonaparte boasts, that his bridges and works on the Danube were all completed; and that, consequently, no obstacle then remained to his recrossing the river, and resuming offensive operations.

Accordingly we find by the TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN, that Buonaparte having collected the whole of his force in the Isle of Lobau, transferred his head-quarters to it on the 1st instant. On the 2d he drew the attention of the Austrians to a small island opposite the village of Essling; and on the 4th he threw four bridges from the Eastern end of the island of Lobau, which enabled his army to turn the redoubts, and outflank the left of the Austrian army at Enzersdorff. Massena commanded the left, Davoust the right, and Oudinot the centre. The corps of Bernadotte, of the Viceroy of Italy, of the Duke of Ragusa, &c. formed the second line and the reserve. On the morning of the 5th the battle commenced on the great plain of Enzersdorff, and lasted the whole day. The Austrians lost ground; and this brought the French at the close of the night with their centre under Buonaparte, opposite Wagram. The French attempted to take this post in the night, with a view to a renewal of the battle next day; but the attempt failed. On the morning of the 6th the battle was renewed. It was continued till the evening, when the Austrians retreated in the direction of Znaim,

in

in Bohemia. On the morning of the 7th the French army was in motion, in pursuit of the Austrians. The corps of Massena and Marmont led the van, and Buonaparte transferred his head-quarters to Wolkersdorff, where they remained on the 9th, the date of the 26th Bulletin.

Having given the accounts of these battles at great length, the Bulletin says, "Such is the narrative of the battle of Wagram, a battle decisive and ever-memorable, in which from 3 to 400,000 men, and from 12 to 1500 pieces of cannon, contended for great interests, upon a field of battle, studied, planned, and fortified by the enemy for several months. Ten pair of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, 20,000 prisoners, including between 3 and 400 Officers, and a considerable number of Generals, Colonels, and Majors, are the trophies of this victory."

[The Bulletin then concludes with stating, that the result of this battle will be to reduce the Austrian army to 60,000 men. The loss of the French is estimated at 1500 killed, and 3 or 4000 wounded. Generals Wrede, Seras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sahuc, Frere, and Defrance, were wounded; and Gen. Lasalle killed. The inhabitants of Vienna beheld the battle from the turrets, the steeples, the roofs of houses, and other elevated situations. The Emperor of Austria left Wolkersdorff on the 6th, and had a view of the field of battle from a tower. The French head-quarters were transferred to Wolkersdorff on the 7th.]

[The TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN states, that 12,000 of the enemy's wounded have been picked up, and 6000 more found in the hospitals. The Duke de Rivoli had arrived at Kollabrunn; the Duke of Ragusa, on the 10th, at Znaim; and the Duke of Auerstadt, at Nicolsburg. The Emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suite of about 200 chariots, &c. left Znaim on the morning of the 8th. The Austrian army is said to be leaving Moravia and Hungary, and retiring into Bohemia. Twelve villages in the plain of Vienna were burnt during the battle.—Gen Laroche entered Nuremberg on the 28th June, and proceeded towards Bayreuth.]

The TWENTY-SEVENTH and TWENTY-EIGHTH Bulletins, which we here subjoin, render it impossible for us any longer to indulge the hopes which we had hitherto entertained of the final success of the Austrians: A SUSPENSION OF ARMS (doubtless the harbinger of a definitive arrangement) was signed in the French camp at Znaim, on the 12th of the present month; and in this preliminary agreement it will be observed, that all the concessions are made by the Austrians. They evacuate citadels and countries; and, above all, they are to abandon (by the 4th article) the loyal and brave inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg, to the vindictive rage of their Corsican Oppressor!

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

*Znaim, July* 12. On the 10th, the Duke of Rivoli beat the rear-guard of the enemy before Hollobrunn. Same day, at noon, the Duke of Ragusa arrived on the heights of Znaim—saw the baggage and artillery of the enemy defiling towards Bohemia. Gen. Bellegarde wrote to him, that Prince John of Lichtenstein was going to the Emperor upon a mission from his Master to treat of Peace, and he asked in consequence for a suspension of arms. The Duke replied, that it was not in his power to accede to that demand, but he would give an account to the Emperor: in the mean time he attacked the enemy, carried his fine position, and made some prisoners, with two standards. On the same day, in the morning, the Duke of Auerstadt passed the Taya, opposite Nicholsburg; and Gen. Grouchy had beat the rear-guard of the Prince of Rosenberg, and taken 450 prisoners of Prince Charles's regiment. On the 11th, at noon, the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the city, and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and occupied the tobacco manufactory. We took from the Enemy, in the different engagements on this day, 3000 men, two standards, and three pieces of cannon. Gen. Bruyeres, an officer of great promise, was wounded. Gen. Guiton made a fine charge with the 10th Cuirassiers. The Emperor, informed that Prince John of Lichtenstein had entered our out-posts, ordered the firing to cease. The annexed Armistice was signed at the Prince of Neufchatel's. Prince Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor, at two in the morning, in his tent.

Article I. There shall be a suspension of arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.—II. The line of demarcation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier that separates Austria from Bohemia, the Circle of Znaim, that of Brunn, and a line traced from the frontier of Moravia, on Raab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the Circle of Brunn touches the March, and descending the March to its confluence with the Taya; from thence to St. Johanna and the road to Presbourg; Presbourg and a league round the

the town; the great Danube to the mouth of the Raab; the Raab to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.—III. The citadels of Brunn and Gratz shall be evacuated immediately after the signing of the present Armistice.—IV. The detachment of Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol, and the Voralberg, shall evacuate these two countries. Fort Sachsenbourgh shall be given up to the French troops.—V. The magazines of provisions and clothes, which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which belong to it, may be emptied.—VI. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy.—VII. The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and 15 days' notice shall be given before hostilities re-commence.—VIII. There shall be named Commissioners respectively, for the execution of the present dispositions.—IX. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Countries pointed out in the present Armistice, and shall retire by daily marches. The fort of Brunn shall be surrendered on the 14th to the French army, and that of Gratz on the 16th.

ALEXANDER, Prince of Neufchatel.
WIMPFEN, Major-general.

*July* 12, 1809.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

*Vienna, July* 14. The Danube has risen six feet. The bridges of boats, established before Vienna since the battle of Wagram, have been broken down by the effects of this rise; but the bridges at Ebersdorff are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. Those bridges, and the works of the Island of Lobau, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans. The Emperor set off yesterday at nine A. M. from Znaim, and arrived at the palace of Schoenbrunn at three P. M.—The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to 12 or 13,000. The Austrians had 19 Generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French officers, whether of Old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.—Several couriers have been intercepted; and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch, in the leading determination of the Austrian Cabinet, is hereby materially proved: such are the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms and spread poison on the Continent.

So unaccountable does this humiliation on the part of Austria appear, that there are persons who entertain hopes that the above two Bulletins may turn out to be fabrications of the Enemy, in the hope of misleading this Country, and retarding the progress of the vast force which our Government is about to pour upon the shores of the Continent. Our wishes are with these doubters, but our fears preponderate on this occasion.

SPAIN.

Ferrol and Corunna have been evacuated by the French under Ney, and several British ships of war have entered those ports.

Government is said to have received accounts from Spain, fully confirming the junction of the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley and that of Gen. Cuesta.

ITALY.

*Rome, June* 10. This morning, about ten o'clock, under a salute of the artillery, in the Castle of St. Angelo, the Decree of his Majesty the Emperor and King, by which the States of the Pope are to be united with France, was announced in the principal squares of this city. The Decree is dated from the Imperial head-quarters, the 17th May, 1809; and assigns as the motive of annexation, that the lands being originally granted to the Bishops of Rome, as leaseholds, by the Emperor Charlemagne, for the purpose of strengthening the loyalty of his subjects, and with a view that Rome should form a part of his Empire; had, ever since that period, been the source of incessant disputes between the Spiritual and Temporal Powers, the latter of which had advanced the most unfounded pretensions, and rendered such a measure indispensably necessary to the interests and tranquillity of the French Empire.

Article I. The States of the Pope are united with the French Empire.—II. The city of Rome, the first See of Christendom, so famous for the remembrances which it affords, and the monuments it contains, is declared an Imperial and free city. Its Government and internal policy shall be regulated in a separate decree.—III. The monuments of Roman grandeur shall be preserved and maintained at the expence of our Imperial treasury.—IV. The public debt is declared to be the debt of the Empire.—V. The net revenue of the Papal See shall be reduced to two millions of francs, free of all burdens and taxes.—VI. The possessions and palaces of his Holiness shall be subject to no burdens or taxes, and shall enjoy besides various exemptions.—VII. An Extraordinary Consultum of the 1st of July next shall, in our

our name, take possession of the Papal States, and shall make such arrangements that the Constitutional Government may commence its operations there on the 1st of January, 1810. NAPOLEON.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg, *viâ* Hamburgh, mention, that the Emperor Alexander, with the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Romanzoff, and a numerous suite, were preparing to leave that city for the army in Gallicia; and that events of great importance to the world might be expected soon to take place. It is also said, that there are no grounds to hope that Alexander would change his present system of politics. The idea of possessing European Turkey, and placing his brother Constantine upon the throne of Constantinople, tended not a little towards retaining in him a disposition favourable to Napoleon.

AFRICA.

Three British Officers from the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope, having gone out on a party of pleasure to the Table Mountain, were overtaken by the night. Before they could regain the plain, they lost their track, wandered and separated. One of them, with much difficulty, at length found his way into the town; but no intelligence having been received of his companions, a party went out in search of them. They were both found at the foot of a prodigious precipice, crushed and mangled in the most dreadful manner. One of them, an aide-de-camp to Lord Caledon, had already expired; and the other was just at the point of death. Both of these unfortunate sufferers were men in the prime of life, and most promising officers.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

*June* 24. About 11 this morning, a dreadful explosion took place at *Portsmouth*, attended with the most melancholy consequences. The second battalion of the 8th regiment having been re-landed a few days since, their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach, where they remained till this morning, when an old woman emptying a pipe which she had been smoking among the baggage, the sparks fell on a barrel of gunpowder, and an instant explosion took place: the effect was most dreadful. About 30 men, women, and children, were literally blown to atoms, and the remains of their bodies, limbs, and heads, are strewed in all directions. One poor fellow was blown over the whole of the buildings in Point-street; another against the wall of the Union Tavern, as high as the garret-window; the thigh of a third was blown as far as Broad-street Point. Numbers of legs, arms, &c. have been seen, taken from the tops of the houses; and the whole presented a scene shocking beyond description. All the houses below Broad-street Point had their sashes blown out, and the Star and Garter and Union, together with every house from the Beach upwards, have had the whole of their windows completely demolished. The barrel of gunpowder which exploded stood in a tier with 16 others, which, for several hours, were every moment expected to explode, as the smoking fragments were literally strewed over them; but a company of the Worcester Militia, with some resolute sailors at their head, ventured to the spot, and cleared the burning fragments from the remaining barrels. Previous to this bold enterprize, which will doubtless be duly rewarded, almost all the families fled in confusion to Portsdown-hill, expecting the whole town would be destroyed by the apprehended explosion; but they have since returned, imploring blessings upon the heads of the brave fellows who saved the town from general destruction. Lindergreen's Store, the Star and Garter, and Union, were on fire for some time, but not destroyed. Many windows were broke at *Gosport*; and two ovens were blown down.

*June* 25. An inquest was held at *East Retford*, on the body of Mr. John Bragge. The sister of Dennis Frith, an attorney at East Retford, felt a passion for Mr. Bragge, a respectable gentleman about 70, and addressed several letters to him in the true loving style, which he never thought proper to answer. Dennis Frith, enraged that his sister's affections should meet with no better return, and anxious to do away the disgrace, as he termed it, went to Mr. B.'s house on the 24th of May, and reproached him with the impropriety of his conduct. From words they fell to blows, when Frith repeatedly struck the old man over the head, breast, and legs, with a thick cane which he held in his hand. In consequence Mr. B. was confined to his bed, and languished till the 23d ult. when he expired. Verdict, "Died of mortal bruises given him by Dennis Frith." Frith has absconded.

*June* 27. This morning, a gentleman, lady, and child, in a one-horse chaise coming from Reading through Windsor Forest, stopped at a public house at *Bracknall* to give the horse some water; the gentleman got out of the chaise, and took the child out; the lady would not get out. The ostler very carelessly took off the horse's bridle before he fetched the water, and left no person at the horse's head; the horse took fright, ran away with the chaise for a considerable distance,

distance, and overturned it, and the lady was thrown out, and killed on the spot.

*June 27.* The body of a young man about 18, dressed in sailor's clothes, was picked up near the watch-boat in *Whitstable Bay*; and, on the following day, the body of a black man, in a putrid state, was found on the shore at *Hearne Bay*.

*June* 30. Ten men and four boys, colliers, were drowned in two pits belonging to Messrs. Lee and Co. situate at *East Ardley*, near Wakefield, by the bursting of the tunnel of some old pits lying near. Three lads at the mouth of the pits, on hearing the rushing of the water, climbed up the rope, and alarming by their cries the men at the top, were fortunately saved.

*July 2.* During a severe tempest of thunder and lightning on Sunday noon, two barns, with a neat house and granary, at *Wortham* in Suffolk, were burnt down.

A petrified land tortoise, in the highest state of preservation, was lately discovered by some labourers, who were digging in *Swanage* rocks, on the island of Purbeck, at the depth of 70 feet. A clergyman offered five guineas for it, which was refused; but, after exhibiting it about, the labourers sold it to a gentleman of Upway for eight guineas; since which 300*l.* has been offered for it. The mate was subsequently dug up; but it was broken to pieces, and spoiled.

*July* 12. The Rev. Mr. Wright, curate of *Long Sutton* in Lincolnshire, returning from Luton, where he had been burying a corpse, was violently attacked by a bull which was grazing in a pasture through which the foot-road to the church passes, and was so dreadfully gored by the furious animal, that his life is despaired of.

*Newmarket, July* 12. Capt. Barclay completed his pedestrian engagement of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, at 3 this afternoon, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. He immediately after went into a warm bath, and the bells of Newmarket rang a peal. The Captain has netted about 3000*l.*; and the aggregate of the betting is computed at 15,000*l.*

*July* 12. At *Ospringe* one of the night coaches from London overturned, when a young man in jumping from the top, fell beneath the body of the carriage, and was killed on the spot. A pilot received a compound fracture of his leg near the ankle; and a lad was severely bruised.

*July* 15. This night, the elegant mansion of H. F. Sydney, esq. at *Thorpe Wood*, Berks, was burnt down; and two men who slept over the bake-house, where the fire broke out, were shockingly burnt, but made their escape. The loss is estimated at 10,000*l.*

*Windsor, July* 18. A young man, on a visit to one of Mr. Bayley the linen-draper's shopmen, having gone with his friend and another shopman to bathe in the Thames, it is supposed they were seized with the cramp: the young man and one of the shopmen were drowned; the other was with difficulty got out.

A gentleman has lately planted a very extensive orchard at *Bradwell*, in Essex, containing above 4000 fruit-trees of various kinds, which are placed with so much judgment, as to permit the land between the rows of trees to be yet cultivated for a series of years, and to yield nearly as great crops as if the fruit-trees had not been planted.

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## Domestic Occurrences.

*Friday, June* 9.

The benefactions of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Myddleton, and Mrs. Ann Cam, to Poor Clergymen with good characters and large families, were distributed by the Governors of the Sons of the Clergy. Many petitions were read, and the distressed circumstances of the several applicants were considered, and 110 Poor Clergymen were elected to receive the distribution of the present year, *viz.* to 97 of them 15*l.* each, and to 13, 10*l.* each. We know no institution more suited to a display of humane generosity than this; whose object is to ameliorate the condition of genuine worth, shackled by the chains of poverty.

*Tuesday, June 27.*

A young lady of genteel appearance, of the name of Heale, a milliner, was found drowned in the Paddington Canal by a bargeman. She left her house in the Edgeware Road at seven in the morning, and was supposed to be deranged.—Another young lady, aged 17, the daughter of a tradesman in St. Martin's-lane, drowned herself on the 26th off Arundel-stairs: a disappointment of a tender nature is said to have induced this rash act.

*Thursday, June* 29.

An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, brought by the Earl of Leicester against the Proprietors of the Morning Herald, for a libel, in which the damages were laid at 20,000*l.* Mr. Serjeant Best, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated, that the libel complained of imputed to his client crimes similar to those of Lord Audley, and that a separation from his Lady had been the result. A second libel was inserted in a subsequent paper, stating that his Lordship had left the kingdom, in consequence of charges having been exhibited against him. Evidence was heard on the part of the defendants,

defendants, to prove that reports injurious to his Lordship's moral character had been some time in circulation; and that they did not originate with them. Mr. Serjeant Best protested against this defence, as taking him unawares, and further involving the character of his client. The Jury, after retiring one hour, gave the noble plaintiff 1000*l.* damages, and 40*s.* costs.

*Court of King's Bench, July* 3.

Wright *v.* Wardle, Esq.—The plaintiff, Mr. Francis Wright, an upholsterer, brought his action to recover 1914*l.* for furniture in fitting up the house of Mrs. Mary-Anne Clarke, in Westbourne-place, Chelsea, which the defendant became liable to pay in consequence of his personal promise. From Mrs. Clarke's testimony it appeared, that prior to the investigation relative to the Duke of York, Colonel Wardle and the lady had made a kind of treaty: the Colonel was to furnish the lady's house in Westbourne-place; the lady was to assist the Colonel in the investigation. The lady, however, had previously been a short tour with the Colonel and two other female friends: they had been down to the coast, to see the Martello Towers. The house was furnished with great elegance, and of course at much expence: part of the upholsterer's bill was paid; but the Colonel declined paying the remainder. Mrs. Clarke was previously indebted 500*l.* to Mr. Wright; and in the course of her testimony she said, "Mr. Wardle knew of Mr. Wright's debt, because he advised Mr. Wright to bring an action against *the person* who, he thought, ought to pay. He promised to Mr. Wright, if he would bring such an action, that he would pay all the costs." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, deducting 200*l.* for articles hired, 500*l.* money paid, and all the items for plastering, painting, insurance, &c.

Mr. Wardle has in consequence published a letter addressed to the people of the United Kingdom. He states, that his counsel, being satisfied that the jury would not give a verdict for the plaintiff, did not comply with his request to call Major Dodd, Mr. Glennie, and other witnesses, whose testimony would have contradicted that of Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Wright. He is pledged by this letter, as soon as the forms of Law will permit, to exculpate himself; and in the mean time requests the publick to suspend their opinion on his conduct.

Mrs. Clarke has published a Reply to Col. Wardle's Letter to the People of England; in which she threatens him, by the production of documents, with an exposition similar to that which covered a gallant General in the late investigation with so much disgrace.—Mr. Wright has also appealed to the publick.

*Saturday, July* 8.

A fire broke out about 11, this night, at the house of Miss Slarke, milliner, of Conduit-street, Bond-street. It was first discovered by a watchman through the glass at the top of the door; and when the engines arrived, it was nearly an hour before they could play, in consequence of the want of water. Three houses were completely demolished at two o'clock, and a fourth, which joined the house to the Westward, was at that time also on fire at the top; this house belonged to Mr. North, the brother of Lord Guildford, and contained a most valuable library, which was removed by the volunteers. Mr. Windham, M. P. assisted with anxious solicitude in removing the library, Mr. North having been abroad some time. In the whole four houses were destroyed, and the flames were not subdued until six in the morning. Two men belonging to the Imperial Fire Office were for a time buried in the burning ruins, and much hurt; one of them, Simon King, died in the hospital on the 14th.

*Thursday, July* 13.

As three men in the employ of Mr. Hopkins, soap-boiler, in Barbican, were cleaning out a cess-pool, into which the spent lees had been emptied, they were overcome by the noxious effluvia, and fell, apparently lifeless. A carman, a perfect stranger, hearing the cry, "Will no one go down to save the men?" voluntecred his services. A rope was put round his body, and, being let down, he seized one of the sufferers, and they were both dragged up together; but we regret to state that this poor generous fellow is likely to fall a victim to his humanity; for he not only suffered from the effluvia, but was severely injured by the rope. They were all carried to Bartholomew's Hospital, two of them without hopes of recovery.

*Monday, July* 31.

Mr. Spencer Smith, with that patriotism which characterizes every branch of his family, has lately introduced that valuable plant, Smyrna Madder, into this country. Mr. Smith furnished the Society of Arts with some seed, from which Mr. Salisbury of the Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, has raised plants that have grown in the most promising manner. He expects to obtain seed from them; and there is every reason to hope that this useful dye-root will become naturalized in our soil.

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## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### Mr. Colman's Company,

AT HIS THEATRE IN THE HAY-MARKET.

*June* 5. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Plot and Counterplot.
6. The Stranger—Raising the Wind.
7. The Castle Spectre—Of Age To morrow.
8. The Honey-Moon—Tom Thumb.
9. Five Miles Off—Musick Mad—A Tale of Mystery. [Review.
10. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The
12. The Africans—Ghost—Plot and Coun-
13. Wild Oats—The Son-in-Law. [terplot.
14. The Wonder!—The Critick.
15. The Battle of Hexham—The Mayor of Garrat—Of Age To-morrow.
16. The Africans—Tom Thumb—A Tale of Mystery. [Wind.
17. The Beaux Stratagem—Raising the
19. The Honey-Moon—Obi.
20. Five Miles Off—Mrs. Wiggins—Ditto.
21. Wild Oats—Obi. [Locksmiths—Obi.
22. The Village Lawyer—Love Laughs at
23. The Critick—Barnaby Brittle—Ditto.
24. The Beaux Stratagem—The Son-in-Law—Tom Thumb. [smiths.
26. The Iron Chest—Love Laughs at Lock-
27. The Stranger—Of Age To-morrow.
28. The Battle of Hexham—Barnaby Brittle—Peeping Tom.
29. The Africans—The Ghost—The Critick.
30. Five Miles Off—A Tale of Mystery—Katharine and Petruchio. [der.

*July* 1. The Honey-Moon—*Killing No Mur-*
3. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.
4. The Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
5. Love Laughs at Locksmiths—Matri-
6. Wild Oats—Ditto. [mony—Ditto.
7. Three Weeks after Marriage—The Critick—Ditto. [to.
8. The Spoil'd Child—The Africans—Dit-
10. *The Foundling of the Forest*—Of Age To-
11. Ditto—Killing No Murder. [morrow.
12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24. Ditto—Ditto.
25. Ditto—The Critick.
26. Ditto—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
27. Seeing is Believing—The Africans—Is He a Prince? [No Murder.
28. The Foundling of the Forest—Killing
29. Ditto—Sylvest. Daggerwd.—T. Thumb.
31. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.

### Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand,

FOR ENGLISH OPERAS AND BALLETS ONLY.

*June* 26. *Up All Night; or, The Smuggler's Cave*—Love in a Tub.
*June* 27, 28, 29, 30. Ditto—Ditto.
*July* 1, 3, 4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Poor Vulcan.
6. Ditto—Ditto.
7. Ditto—A Divertissement—Ditto.
8. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto. [*Lovers.*
10. Ditto—*The Nabob; or, The Indian*
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. Ditto—Ditto.
22. *The Russian Impostor; or, The Siege of Smolensko*—Poor Vulcan. [bob.
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31. Ditto—The Na-

## CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

| SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1809. | Home. | Norfolk. | Midland. | Oxford. | Western. | Northern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | L. Ellenbro' L. C. Baron | L. C. Justice J. Grose | J. Heath J. Le Blanc | B. Thomson J. Bayley | J. Lawrence B. Graham | J. Chambre B. Wood |
| Mon. Jul. 10 | | | Northampt. | Abingdon | | |
| Wednes. 12 | | | | Oxford | | |
| Friday 14 | | | Oakham | | | |
| Saturday 15 | | | Linc. & City | Wor. & City | | York & City |
| Monday 17 | | Buckingh. | | | | |
| Tuesday 18 | | | | | Winchester | |
| Wednes. 19 | | | | Stafford | | |
| Thursday 20 | | Bedford | Nott. & town | | | |
| Saturday 22 | | Huntingdon | Derby | Shrewsbury | N. Sarum | |
| Monday 24 | Hertford | | | | | |
| Tuesday 25 | | Cambridge | | | | Durham |
| Wednes. 26 | Chelmsford | | Leic. & Bor. | | Dorchester | |
| Thursday 27 | | Bury St. Ed. | | Hereford | | |
| Saturday 29 | | | Coventry & [Warwick | | Exeter and [City | Newcastle- [& Town |
| Monday 3 | Maidstone | Norw. & City | | Monmouth | | |
| Wed. Aug. 2 | | | | Glou. & City | | |
| Friday 4 | | | | | | Carlisle |
| Saturday 5 | Lewes | | | | | |
| Monday 7 | | | | | Bodmin | |
| Wednes. 9 | Croydon | | | | | |
| Thursday 10 | | | | | | Appleby |
| Saturday 12 | | | | | Bridgewater | |
| Monday 14 | | | | | | Lancaster |
| Friday 18 | | | | | Bristol | |

In

In the church-yard of St. Lawrence, Reading: "Ci-git
Messire Jacques le Cauchois de Plouy,
Officier au Regiment Royal Dragons,
au Service de S. M. T. C.
Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal
et Militaire de S. Louis;
decédé le 17 Mai 1802,
agé de 55 ans.
Requiescat in Pace.
A l'honneur, a son Roi, comme a son
Dieu fidele,
d'un parfait honnete homme il fût
le vrai modele."

P. 485. Bishop Porteus was born in Yorkshire, in 1731. His father was a respectable Tradesman; who, after giving his son a good education at the Grammar-school of Ripon, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Hyde, sent him to Cambridge, where he entered at Christ College. Here he distinguished himself by an assiduous application to his studies, which were particularly directed to that sacred function for which he had an early predilection, and in which he afterwards so eminently displayed his piety and virtues. In 1755 he was elected a fellow of his own College; and was nominated one of the preachers at Whitehall chapel. In 1761 he became one of Archbishop Secker's domestic chaplains. It is supposed that he recommended himself to the notice of Dr. Secker by his Answer to Annet's "History of the Man after God's own Heart;" which he refuted in a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, and intituled "The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated." In 1765 Dr. Porteus obtained the living of Hunton, in Kent. In 1776 he became master of St. Cross; and in January 1767 was raised to the Episcopal Bench; a promotion, as was generally understood, bestowed at the immediate solicitation of the Queen, who had before appointed him to be her private chaplain. Bishop Porteus also held the offices of an official trustee of the British Museum, a governor of the Charter-house, dean of the Chapel Royal, visitor of Sion college, and provincial dean of Canterbury. In 1777 he addressed "A Letter to the Inhabitants of Manchester, Macclesfield, and the adjacent Parts, on Occasion of the late Earthquake in those Places." In 1784 he published "An Essay towards a Plan for the more effectual Civilization and Conversion of the Negro Slaves, on the Trust Estate in Barbados, belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." In 1800, "A Summary of the principal Evidences for the Truth and Divine Origin of the Christian Revelation." In 1802, "Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel." In 1804, "A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, on the Neglect of kneeling at Church where the Liturgy directs it." In 1806, "The beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and Facts." In 1808, "A Letter to the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands."—His Lordship, a few years since, transferred the sum of 6700*l.* in the Three per Cents. Consolidated Annuities to the Archdeacons of the Diocese of London, as a permanen Fund for the Relief of the poorer Clergy of the Diocese: he also transferred a farther sum of 1200*l.* the interest thereof to be appropriated to the purchase of three gold medals, to be annually contended for by the students of Christ's College, Cambridge, in the following order: one medal of fifteen guineas for the best Latin Dissertation on any of the chief Evidences of Christianity; another of fifteen guineas for the best English Composition on some moral Precept of the Gospel; and one of ten guineas to the best Reader in, and most regular Attendant at, Chapel: and by his will he bequeathed to his Successor in the See of London a liberal sum towards the expence of building a Library at the Episcopal Palace at Fulham, to contain the Books which also his Lordship has bequeathed to the See.—As a preacher, Bp. Porteus was deservedly popular; his manner was simple and impressive; his style elegant and chaste; and his doctrine sound, without undue severity. As a private character, he was mild and unostentatious; gifted with the most conciliating and amiable qualities; of a cheerful disposition; and ever ready to listen to and relieve the distresses of his fellow-creatures. His religious moderation, the benevolence of his nature, and his universal philanthropy, procured him the good-will and esteem of every rank, of every sect, and of every party.

P. 491, l. 8, for *paternal* r. *maternal*; and in *note*, p. 492, l. 6, r. "1748."

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Births.

Lately, at Ember cottage, Surrey, the wife of N. E. Garrick, esq. a son.

Lady Lucy Cassan, a son.

*June* 22. At Blithfield, in Staffordshire, Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

26. In Montague-street, the lady of Sir Robert Williams, bart. M. P. for Caernarvonshire, a son.

30. In Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of Tavistock, a son.

At Siston rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. Pelly, a daughter.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Harrison, Royal Artillery, a son.

*July* 1. At the Earl of Egremont's, in Grosvenor-place, the lady of Sir Charles Meyrick Burrell, a son.

The wife of Jos. Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq. of Dovenby-hall, Cumberland, a daugh.

2. At

2. At Bownas, on the Windermere, the wife of G. Hutchins Bellasis, esq. a daughter.

5. The wife of Lieut.-col. Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke-hall, Suffolk, a daughter.

In Russel-square, the wife of William Bell, esq. a son.

In Queen-street, May-fair, the wife of D. Robertson, esq. a son.

6. At Lloyd's-place, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of George Oliver, esq. a son.

8. At the Priory, near Reading, Berks, the wife of George E. Beauchamp Proctor, esq. a daughter.

At Duff-house, in Scotland, Lady Jane Taylor, a son.

9. In Hanover-square, the Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a daughter.

10. At Caenby-hall, co. Lincoln, the wife of Charles Tennyson, esq. a son.

12. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, a son and heir.

The Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

13. At Dalkeith-house, in Scotland, the Countess of Dalkeith, a son.

14. In Finsbury-square, the wife of Edward Harman, esq. a daughter.

15. The wife of Isaac Goldsmid, esq. of Spital-square, a son.

At Alveston-house, Warwickshire, the wife of R. Adams, esq. a son.

16. Mrs. Walker, of the Manor-house, Hayes, Middlesex, wife of Mr. W. lecturer on the Eidouranion, a daughter.

In Great Coram-street, Brunswick-squ. Mrs. G. R. Marriott, a son.

17. In Upper Gower-street, the wife of George Paton, esq. a son.

18. At Winchester, Lady Louisa Atherley, a daughter.

19. In St. James's-place, the wife of Thomas Bonner, esq. a son.

At Barking-hall, Suffolk, Viscountess St. Asaph, a daughter.

20. The wife of Mr. Easton, baker, Phœnix-street, Somers-town, two sons and a daughter; all, with the mother, likely to do well.

The wife of Robert Butler, esq. of Tavistock-square, a daughter.

21. In Stratford-place, the wife of Robert-William Elliston, esq. a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

*June* 17. AT St. Pancras, Mr. Tho. Wainwright, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Kevill, daughter of the late Thomas K. esq. of Trevenson, in Cornwall.

22. At Nottingham, Henry Fynes, esq. M.P. for Aldborough, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, prebendary of Southwell, and rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham.

26. Edmund Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk, to Miss Lucy Wodehouse, of Hingham, in the same county.

29. Sir Thomas Ramsay, bart. of Balmain, to Miss Steele, of St. James's-str. you. dau. of the late Rev. Dr. S. of Jamaica.

At Plymouth, the Hon. Rear-admiral Robert Stopford, second son of the Earl of Courtown, to Miss Mary Fanshawe, daughter of Commissioner F. of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Plymouth.

30. Lieut. Fred. Hugh Evelyn Houghton, R. N. to Anne, only daughter of Richard Vicars, esq. of Duncannon fort.

*July* .... At Maddern, Cornwall, Capt. Wooldridge, R. N. to Miss Caroline Treweek, of Penzance.

*July* 1. At Eltham, Capt. Nicholl, of the South Kent Volunteers, to Mrs. Boyton, of Dover.

3. Richard T. Dixie, esq. lieutenant of the Royal Marines, and brother of Sir B. J. D. bart. to Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieut. T. H. Wilson, of the Royal Navy.

At Brixham, Devon, P. W. H. Hicks, esq. son of the late Admiral H. to Miss Hearsey, eldest daughter of Theophilus H. esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. of Kitley, M.P. for the county of Devon, to Miss J. Anne Martin, third daughter of the late Sir Henry M. bart. M.P. for Southampton, and comptroller of the Royal Navy.

At Teignmouth, Devon, by special licence, Charles Noel Noel, esq. M.P. eldest son of Gerard N. N. esq. of Exton park, Rutland, to the only daughter of Thomas Welman, esq. of Poundsford park, Somersetshire.

4. Count S. du Bourblanc, to Miss Julia de Gourville, daughter of the Baron de G. of Trinidad.

5. Thomas Rickards, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Edwards, of Preston, co. Gloucester.

6. At Banstead, Surrey, the Rev. Peter Aubertin, rector of Chipstead, in the same county, to Henrietta, daughter of Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead.

7. Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall, to Miss Brown, dau. of the late Patrick B. esq. of Edinburgh.

8. Mr. Samuel Bromley, surgeon, of Deptford, to Mary, third daughter of the late Tristram Maries Madox, esq. of Greenwich, Kent.

10. William Miller, esq. of Ozelworth park, Gloucestershire, to Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. W. of Montague-street; at whose house the ceremony was performed.

11. Robert Gordon, esq. of Leweston, co. Dorset, to Elizabeth-Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Westley Coxe, esq. of Kemble-house, Wilts.

Thomas Harvie Farquhar, esq. eldest son of Sir Walter F. bart. to Miss Sybilla Rockliffe, daughter and sole heiress of the late Rev. Morton R. of Woodford, Essex.

12. At Bury, the Rev. Perryman Wakeham, rector of Little Saxham, Suffolk, to Miss Mary Elliston, grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dr. E. master of Sidney college, Cambridge.

13. At

13. At the Earl of Moira's seat, Donington castle, co. Leicester, Sir Geo. Rumbold, bart. to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Parkyns, his Lordship's ward, sister to Lord Rancliffe, and grand-daughter to the late Sir Thomas P. bart.

At St. Mary's, Nottingham, the Rev. John Storer, M.A. rector of Hawksworth, Nottinghamshire, to Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham.

15. At Islington, Mr. Eyles, to Miss Mews both of Ludgate-hill.

16. At Bath, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinnerton, Staffordshire, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of John Palmer Chichester, esq. of Arlington, Devon.

17. At Aston, near Birmingham, Cha.-Henry Parry, M.D. of Cheltenham (eldest son of Dr. Parry of Bath) to Miss Emma-Mary Bedford, eldest daughter of William B. esq. of Birches-green, Warwickshire.

18. Capt. Thomas Cochrane, to Susan-Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Brownhill, of Sloane-street.

19. At Deptford, T. M. Edwards, of Peckham, to the youngest daughter of Benjamin Layton, of New Cross, Surrey.

20. T. Daniel, esq. of Millbank-street, Westminster, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare-hall, Essex.

22. Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to Helen, third daughter of the late John-Francis Rivaz, esq. of Stoke Newington.

24. At Godstone church, the Hon. and Rev. Littleton Powys, rector of Tichmarsh, co. Northampton, to Miss Hatsell, of Spring-garden-terrace, and of Marden-park, Surrey.

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DEATHS.

1805. *Nov.* 22. AT East Teignmouth, Devon, in her 24th year, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation, and the last hours of which she hallowed by an act of duty to her father, Catherine-Jane, second and youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr. She was distinguished by playfulness of wit and sweetness of disposition, by purity of mind and goodness of heart, by affection to her parents and reverence of her God. Her venerable father, whose attainments are exceeded only by the strength of his understanding and the warmth of his heart, will long and deeply feel and lament her loss. It leaves a void in his enjoyments which no other human being can fully supply. Her afflicted mother, of whom she was the constant and beloved companion, and round the fibres of whose heart she was closely entwined, weeps, like the Rachel of Holy Writ, for her child, and "will not be comforted, because she is not." Her sorrowing sister clings to the remembrance of her with the fondest affection; and her surviving friends, to whom she was deservedly endeared, can never call to mind her various virtues "without the mournful tribute of a sigh." See a classical epitaph on her by her father in our last volume, p. 873.

1808. *August* 14. At Paris, Stephen-Peter Ventenat, a distinguished Botanist, and Editor of that most splendid work the "Jardin de Malmaison." He was born at Limoges in 1757; and was a member of the Legion of Honour, and of the National Institute of France; and one of the librarians of the Pantheon.

*Sept.* 28. At Surat, Major Wm. Ince, of the Bombay Artillery.

*Oct.* . . . Capt. Batty, of his Majesty's 22d Regiment, in Diamond harbour, Calcutta, by the following accident: Shortly after the ship Harriet, on-board of which Capt. B. was a passenger, arrived in the harbour, a paunsoy-boat came alongside, and while he was leaning over the gangway of the Harriet, talking with the people in the boat, a slack rope by which he held gave way; he instantly fell into the river, between the ship and the boat, and was never seen more.

*Nov.* 16. At Hythe, in Kent, in his 67th year, Mr. Thomas Dray, sen. surgeon and apothecary.

*Nov.* 29. At Bushire, whence he was proceeding with the Embassy to the Court of Persia, as Persian and Latin translator, aged 21, Charles Lechmere Coore, esq. of the Bombay Civil Establishment.

*Dec.* . . . . In St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, aged 59, of phthisis, Mr. Francis Akers.

*Dec.* 29. Henry Brown, esq. commercial resident at Ramnaad, son of Thomas B. esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

*Dec.* 29. At Bombay, Lieut. Stephen Skirrow, second son of the late J. S. esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

1809. *Feb.* 3. Mr. William Cuthbertson Sword, midshipman, son of James S. esq. of Annfield. He was killed in attempting, with the boats of his Majesty's ship Alacrity, to intercept a convoy of French small craft, off the coast of Calabria.

*March* 2. At his estate, called Windsor Castle, near Montego-bay, Jamaica, William Tharp, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the St. James's Regiment of Militia; who, on his return from reviewing the Regiment, on Monday the 27th of February preceding, was thrown by a young restive horse, and conveyed speechless to his house, in which state he remained till the instant of his dissolution.

4. At East Burnham, Bucks, aged 79, Mrs. Sayer.

18. At Sittingbourn, in Kent, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Deune, grazier.

22. At

22. At Roseau, Dominica, in consequence of the fatigue he underwent at the capture of Martinique, Capt. M'Dougall, of the 46th Foot.

29. In Threadneedle-street, London, aged 33, Mr. James Wood, the last survivor of three brothers who succeeded their uncle the late Mr. John Binns in the business of a refiner, by which they acquired a very considerable property.

*May* 8. At Halifax, of a consumption, in his 25th year, Mr. Richard Coles, late of the East India Company's Service, and only son of John C. esq. of New London, in America.

9. At Down, co. Kent, Mr. Walton, of Down court.

14. At Vienna, in his 64th year, Field-marshal Baron Weber. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Aspern, and died of the wounds he had received.

22. Marshal Lasnes, to whom Buonaparte some time since gave the title of Duke of Montebello, and who died of the wounds he received in the battle of this day with the Austrians, was one of those insolent upstarts that sprouted from the feculence of the French Revolution. The most remarkable period of his life was that of his being minister at the Court of Portugal; in which character he carried his deportment to a pitch of arrogance and outrage unexampled in the History of Diplomacy. It may be still fresh in the recollection of our Readers that this Ruffian used to force himself into the presence of the Prince Regent, in spite of the attendants of his Highness; and that he was in the habit of transmitting the most insulting communications to the Portuguese Government.—It seems he did not bear the approach of his dissolution with that courage which might have been expected from a veteran soldier who had often dared death in the field of battle. He wept immoderately, and frequently lamented his approaching end. The physicians secretly complained of this to the Emperor; who, in one of his visits, enraged at his favourite's pusillanimity, threatened to discontinue his visits if he gave way to it. If this be true, it shews, what hardly could have been expected, that his atrocities had not steeled him against the power of conscience. Considering the multiplicity of his crimes, it is not wonderful that he should have felt some compunction; nor is it at all wonderful that Buonaparte should have beheld such emotions with contempt or indignation. But the same awful moment will come to him; and dreadful indeed will be his death-bed if he should be sensible of his approaching end, since the whole History of Mankind cannot produce so bad a man, or one who has occasioned so much misery in the world. The corpse of Marshal Lasnes, which reached Strasburg on the 5th of July, was deposited in the town-hall, till further orders.

31. In Guppendorff, aged 76, Joseph Haydn, the celebrated composer. He was born at Rhoran, in Lower Austria, in 1733; and was justly considered as the Father of Musick in our day; for although in his youth he diligently studied the works of every great master, antient and modern, his transcendant genius soaring above them all, soon called the attention of the whole Musical World upon himself; all admiring him, first for the beauty, boldness, and originality of his works, and afterwards regarding him as the best model for study and imitation. Far from being actuated by the impulse of envy, he was never heard to speak of his numerous imitators, whose airy productions, more suited to the indolence of some, and the weak musical capacity of others, seemed to supplant the original in the public esteem, without allowing them all the merit they possessed. To enter into a description of his works, both as one of the greatest masters of the art and as a private character, would exceed our limits.

*June* 4. At Hanger-hill, near Acton, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Miller, late of the Adelphi.

Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Haynes Harrison, esq. of Copford-hall, Essex.

At Woodstock, co. Oxford, aged 27, the wife of Mr. Richard Hall.

At Yeotown, near Barnstaple, co. Devon, the wife of Richard Newton Incledon, esq.

At Grantham, of a fever, in his 36th year, Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly of Stamford, 14 years foreman to Mr. Tindale, tanner, of the former place; leaving a widow and seven infant children.

At Hambrook, near Bristol, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Witehead, relict of the late Thomas W. esq.

5. At Earl's Barton, in Northamptonsh. Mr. Samuel Eaton, a respectable farmer.

At Sydenham, Kent, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Barbor, late of Farley, Staffordsh.

At Lee, aged 80, David Papillon, esq. late senior commissioner of the Excise; an office to which he was appointed in 1742.

In Thornhaugh street, in her 49th year, Miss Mary Forster.

At Port Royal, Martinique, after four days illness of a violent fever, aged 18, Miss Ramsay, only daughter of General R. adjutant-general to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands.

6. In Hoxton-square, in an advanced age, Mr. Robert Crosby.

Aged 53, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Charles P. esq. of Queen Anne-street West, and of Ruxley-lodge, Surrey.

At Cheltenham, aged 48, Anna-Charlotte-Maria, the lady of Sir Francis-John Hartwell, bart. She was the eldest daughter of Admiral Elphinstone.

Aged 70, after a life of great activity, utility,

utility, and enterprize, Mr. Samuel Peach, who had kept the Angel inn at Sheffield for the last 30 years, and was well known throughout the kingdom as a considerable coach-proprietor and post-master.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Holloway, painter and glazier, of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, who had not been in a good state of health since he commenced that business about three years ago. On opening his body, the stomach and the whole course of the intestines appeared to be corroded with lead, or some other noxious mineral, supposed to have been gradually inhaled in the course of his business.

7. John Bradburne, esq. of Woodlands, near Bagshot, Surrey.

Aged 17, George, youngest son of Rob. Hoggart, esq. Fox-grove, Beckenham, Kent.

In his 86th year, John Stevens, esq. of Keyford, Frome, co. Somerset; who for more than half a century had carried on the trade of a farmer, and whose active and unremitting industry was amply rewarded in the honest acquirement of a large fortune. He was brother to the late Richard Stevens, esq. of London, who, a few years ago, left 20,000*l.* for building and endowing an Asylum for Poor Girls, and an Hospital for Poor Old Men, and other charitable purposes, in the town of Frome aforesaid.

At Thornbury, in her 54th year, Mrs. Eliz. Blagden, wife of Thomas B. esq.

In his 65th year, while on a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. Butt, in Exton park, Rutland, Thomas Rudkin, gent. of Witwell, near Welwyn, Herts.

8. At New York, the *notorious* Thomas Paine; whose death is an admonitory event; may the lesson that it inculcates be impressive! He was not of the saturnine order of the ambitious, who are content with reversionary fame; he wished to bequeath a legacy of confusion to posterity; but still he wished for an usufructuary enjoyment, at least, in his own works. He plunged hard to carry his purpose, but in vain: all his praises on French, and his obloquies on British liberty, have preceded himself to the grave; and British liberty yet survives the enmity and the existence of the first of its modern calumniators. His remains were to be interred, with great funeral pomp, at New Rochelle.

9. The second son of S. Morris, esq. of Tralee, in Ireland, aged about 4 years. Having run into the kitchen, in the evening, he was precipitated into a pot of boiling broth, which had been suffered to remain on the floor, and was so lamentably scalded, that, notwithstanding every remedy, he died in a few hours.

10. At Bath, Mrs. Bally, wife of Mr. John B. bookseller.

Thomas-Jeffery French, esq. formerly in the profession of the Law, but had retired from practice some years, and resided at Peterborough. Mr. F. and his lady were returning from London in a single-horse-chaise, and had arrived within a mile of Peterborough, when the horse (in consequence of some part of the harness breaking) suddenly took fright, and ran away with the chaise, which was soon overturned, and Mr. F. in the fall received so violent a concussion of the brain as to deprive him of speech, and cause his death in about 24 hours. Mrs. F. was materially bruised, but not dangerously.

At Holywell, Flintshire, Edw. Blount, esq. of Orleton, co Hereford, brother to Rowland B. esq. of Liverpool.

At Somers-town, aged 48, Miss Bridges, daughter of the late Dr. B. of Hull.

11. At Long Ashton, Somerset, aged 84, Jane, relict of Mr. James Robbins, many years master of the academy there.

12. At Martinique, after four days illness, Eliza, wife of Joseph Bullock, esq. commissary-general of his Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.

13. At Heath-hall, near Grantham, Mr. Grundy, a respectable farmer.

Aged 71, the Rev. C. Chadwick, vicar of Tinsley, and 32 years master of the Free Grammar-school at Sheffield.

Suddenly, at Paufield parsonage, in his 71st year, the Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D. rector of that parish, and vicar of Helions-Bumstead, both in the county of Essex. He was formerly one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1761, M. A. 1764, and D. D. 1790. His character and talents as a scholar, a divine, a relative, a man, and a Christian, were too universally known and esteemed to need the assistance of our page to record or publish them.

14. In Clerkenwell work-house, aged 97, Mary Graystock, an eccentric character, who got her living, till within a week of her death, by selling shrimps, perriwinkles, &c. in that parish, which she had done upwards of 60 years.

Miss Welmat, daughter of a surgeon at Dorchester. She was drowned between the Red-house and Chelsea, in consequence of a boat unskilfully managed having run down that in which she was, with a party of six other persons, all of whom were providentially saved.

15. At Bristol, Lieut. Rich. Maundrell, R. N. of the Severn District of Sea Fencibles; an officer who had distinguished himself on various occasions, but particularly in the gun-boats in Holland, during the Winter the French attempted the invasion of that country, and for which he received from the Stadtholder as a mark of his approbation, a gold chain and medal.

In College-square, Bristol, Mrs. Lowe, relict of Mr. L. surgeon, of that city.

At

At his brother's house at Hartshill, near Atherstone, Mr. Richard Berry, of Ryton-upon-Dunsmore, co. Warwick.

At Henley, co. Oxford, Miss Rose Byles.

Mr. Headford, of Ford-bridge, Bucks. He was found dead on the foot-path of the turnpike-road, in a shockingly-mangled state. Being on his return from selling cattle, it is supposed he was robbed of cash and notes to a considerable amount.

At Paddington, aged 68, Margaret, wife of Mr. Elliot, of Oxford-street.

At his house in Barton-street, Westminster, Thomas Parratt, esq.

In Jermyn-street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in his 88th year, Sir George Baker, bart. F. R. S. Physician to the King and Queen. He passed a long life almost without any of those infirmities from which he had relieved thousands in the course of his practice; and died so easily, and apparently so free from pain, that the remarkable words of Cicero may be said of him, *Non illi fuit vita erepta, sed mors donata.* "He was not deprived of life, but presented with death." *Dieu,* says Bishop Bossuet, on the death of a great man, *n'a pas lui oté la vie, mais lui a fait un present de la mort.* Sir George Baker entered a scholar at King's College, Cambridge, the day that Bentley was buried; so that when the golden tree of classic learning had lost one branch, another shot out in its place. No man, perhaps, ever followed the career of Physick, and the elegant paths of the Greek or Roman Muses, for the space of several years, with more success than Sir George Baker; the proofs of which may be seen in his published and unpublished works, the splendour of his fortune, the esteem, respect, and admiration of his contemporaries. If any of his learned friends, such as the Bishop of Ely, or Mr. Henry Dampier, could command leisure enough to write his Life from the time that he left his father's house in Devonshire to go to Eton school, down to his latest breath, his virtues and attainments might be set forth in their proper colours, and blazoned as they deserve.—He formerly practised at Stamford, co. Lincoln, several years.

16. Mrs. Breakel, of Chorley. She was carried to her grave by four of her sons, whom she had at two births.

In his 69th year, Mr. Oldacres, of Peatling, co. Leicester. He was deservedly esteemed by an extensive and most respectable acquaintance, as an honourable, upright, and intelligent member of society; and by his family as an affectionate parent and sincere friend.

Mr. Samuel Spooner, of Cross-street, Blackfriars-road. He had been in good health, and in his usual business, during the day; but as he was wheeling his barrow along in the evening, not far from his own house, he was suddenly seized with giddiness, and fell across his barrow; some persons passing thought him intoxicated; others knowing him, took him home; he continued quite insensible for two hours, when he expired. He was a religious man, of irreproachable character. On the Tuesday before his death when the sudden thunder-storm came on, he was in his mangle-room, and much distressed with fear of being struck dead; he therefore sat down, and read some Psalms to his wife, owning that he was unfit to die; his mind also, some days before his decease, appeared struck with awe, respecting some sudden deaths which had recently occurred in the neighbourhood.

17. At Morton, near Grimsby, aged 74, the Rev. P. Wilson.

In his 63d year, Lewis Poignand, M. D. of Jermyn-street, St. James's; a native of Poictou in France, and accoucheur to the Middlesex Hospital.

18. At Kintbury, Berks, aged 95, Mr. Kislingbury; and on the same day, at Wallingford, aged 88, Mrs. Symmonds, sister to Mr. Kislingbury.

At his house in Woolwich Warren, in his 49th year, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with a patience and fortitude not to be exceeded, Colonel John Harding, of the Royal Artillery. He was the fourth son of the late Judd Harding, esq. of Solihull, co. Warwick. At Copenhagen, under General Blomefield, and in the recent Spanish Campaign under Sir John Moore, where he had the command of the Artillery, he proved himself a soldier, "and a ripe and good one;" but the anxieties and privations which he experienced, and the labour, almost without intermission, which he underwent in Spain, were, it is presumed, the proximate causes of his lamented death. He stood high in the estimation of two successive Masters of the Ordnance, the Earls of Chatham and Moira, who knew his worth, and will deplore his loss. To his friends he was deservedly endeared; for truly may it be said of him, as it was long ago of a man of eminence in another profession, "He affirmed, and you believed him; he promised, and you trusted him; you knew him, and you loved him." He has left a widow, a son, George-Judd, who is a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and three daughters. To them his death is as grievous as it was unexpected; for his previous state of health, his capability of exertion, and endurance of fatigue, were such, that they looked forward to his continuance among them, as their support and blessing for many years. But it has pleased God to deprive them of their best friend; and there is nothing left for them, and the writer of this sincere though inadequate tribute to his memory, but to submit in sorrow.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, at her lodgings in Castle-st. Oxford-market, Jane Mosseneau, whose fate excited such interest and public sympathy at the Old Bailey two years since, when capitally convicted of stealing lace from her employer, a milliner in Berkeley-square. It will be remembered that she received the Royal clemency in consequence of extraordinary interest having been used in her behalf; but accumulated misfortunes had since reduced her to the most extreme wretchedness, and rendered it necessary for her two children to crave sustenance from the parish, and they were taken from her on the 17th. The unfortunate woman stated her conviction to a female friend before she went to bed that night, that she should never rise again; and the assertion was verified, for Death had relieved her miseries at two o'clock in the morning.

19. At Swanley, in Kent, Mr. William Ashforth, formerly of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, London.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, in his 89th year, John Rowley, esq.

At Oundle, aged 44, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. W. J. merchant.

At Edith Weston, co. Lincoln, between 8 and 9, Walden Orme, esq. a gentleman well-known for some sporting eccentricities. While sailing in a small boat on a pond in Edith Weston, by some accident he fell overboard. He had no companion in the boat, but several persons standing near the pond were witnesses of the accident, and one man who could swim immediately plunged into the water to assist Mr. Orme. In the struggle, however, the unfortunate gentleman turned the boat over upon the person who was giving assistance, and so much hurt him that he with difficulty saved himself from drowning. Mr. Orme sunk, and was not recovered from the water till all attempts to produce resuscitation were rendered unavailing.

21. Mrs. Etherington, wife of Mr. E. school-master, of Wilford, Notts.

At Stamford, at half past eight o'clock this morning, Mr. Daniel Lambert; who had travelled from Huntingdon thither in the early part of the week, intending to receive the visits of the curious who might attend the then ensuing races. On the preceding evening he sent a message to the office of the Stamford Mercury, requesting that, as "the Mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the Mountain;" or, in other words, that the Printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some hand-bills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company. The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness. He was in bed, one of large dimensions—("Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa")—fatigued with his journey; but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. Before nine o'clock on that morning, however, he was a corpse! Nature had endured all the trespass she could admit: the poor man's corpulency had constantly increased, until, at the time we have mentioned, the clogged machinery of life stood still, and this prodigy of Mammon was numbered with the dead! He was in his 40th year; and upon being weighed, within a few days, by the famous Caledonian balance (in the possession of Mr. King, of Ipswich), was found to be 52 stone 11 lbs. in weight (14 lbs. to the stone), which is 10 stone 11 lbs. more than the great Mr. Bright, of Maldon, ever weighed. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horses, in St. Martin's, on the ground floor—for he had been long incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin, in which there was great difficulty of placing him, was six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, and two feet four inches deep: the immense substance of his legs made it necessarily almost a square case, consisting of 112 superficial feet of elm, built upon two axle-trees and four clog-wheels; and upon these the remains of the poor man were rolled into his grave, in the new burial-ground at the back of St. Martin's church. A regular descent was made, by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room in which he lay were taken down, to allow his exit. Having been extricated from the lodging in which he died, his remains were drawn by eight men with ropes into the burial-ground: into the church it was not possible to take him. As might be expected of such a corpse, in a very few hours after death almost all identity of feature was lost; and, though he was buried in eight and forty hours, his remains had been kept quite as long as was prudent. A large concourse attended his funeral; and in the course of the day many hundred persons from the neighbourhood visited the grave.—Mr. Lambert was an intelligent and pleasant companion; and, notwithstanding his extreme corpulence, his body and limbs are said to have borne a very exact proportion to each other. In his youth he was an excellent swimmer; and he has for many years been celebrated in the sporting world as a great breeder and feeder of cocks. He was also famous for his dogs; some of which were sold at Tattersall's a short time ago, at prices which proved the estimation in which Lambert was held by sportsmen of the first eminence.

nence. Extraordinary as it may appear, it is true, that he had his greyhounds with him at Stamford when he died, and intended to have taken the diversion of coursing in the season!—that is, he meant to have been taken in his carriage to an open part of the country, where he might have seen his dogs pursue the game. It is said that Stamford is the last place at which he meant to exhibit himself for a price.—He has a sister living at Leicester, who attended his funeral.—Very little money would be necessary for the erection of a rude and durable monument to his memory; and as the grave of Lambert will always be one of *the Lions* of Stamford, we trust a subscription will be promoted for the purpose. The good people of Leicester, perhaps, would contribute something to honour the memory of their townsman. *Stamford Mercury.* — "Mr. Daniel Lambert was born on the 13th of March, 1770, in the parish of St. Margaret, at Leicester. From the extraordinary bulk to which Mr. Lambert attained, the reader may naturally be disposed to enquire, whether his parents were persons of remarkable dimensions? This was not the case, nor were any of his family inclined to corpulence, excepting an uncle and an aunt on the father's side, who were both very heavy. The former died during the infancy of Lambert, in the capacity of game-keeper to the Earl of Stamford, to whose predecessor his father had been huntsman in early life. The family of Mr. L. senior, consisted, besides Daniel, of another son, who died young, and two daughters, who are still living, and both women of the common size. The habits of the subject of this memoir were not, in any respect, different from those of other young persons, till the age of fourteen. Even at an early age he was strongly attached to the sports of the field. This, however, was only the natural effect of a very obvious cause, aided, probably, by an innate propensity to those diversions. We have already mentioned the profession of his father and uncle, and have yet to observe, that his maternal grandfather was a great cock-fighter. Born and bred among horses, dogs, and cocks, and all the other appendages of sporting, in the pursuit of which he was encouraged even in his childhood, it cannot be a matter of wonder that he should be passionately fond of all those exercises and amusements which are comprehended under the denomination of field sports. About the year 1793, when Mr. Lambert weighed 32 stone, he had occasion to visit Woolwich, in company with the Keeper of the County-gaol of Leicester. As the tide did not serve to bring them up to London, he walked from Woolwich to the Metropolis, with much less apparent fatigue than several middle-sized men who were of the party. Such were the feelings of Mr. Lambert, that no longer than four years ago he abhorred the very idea of exhibiting himself. Though he lived exceedingly retired at Leicester, the fame of his uncommon corpulence had spread over the adjacent country to such a degree, that he frequently found himself not a little incommoded by the curiosity of the people, which it was impossible to repress, and which they were continually devising the means of gratifying, in spite of his reluctance. A gentleman travelling through Leicester conceived a strong desire to see this extraordinary phænomenon; but, being at a loss for a pretext to introduce himself to Mr. Lambert, he first took care to enquire what were his particular propensities; being informed that he was a great cocker, the traveller thought himself sure of success. He accordingly went to his house, knocked at the door, and enquired for Mr. Lambert; the servant said he was at home, but that he never saw strangers. "Let him know," replied the curious gentleman, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who chanced to be in a situation to over-hear what passed, immediately rejoined, "Tell the gentleman that I am a *shy cock*." On another occasion, a gentleman from Nottingham was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a particular favour to ask; after considerable hesitation, Mr. Lambert directed him to be admitted: on being introduced, he said, he wished to enquire the pedigree of a certain mare. "Oh! if that is all," replied Mr. Lambert, perceiving from his manner the real nature of his errand, "she was got by *Impertinence* out of *Curiosity*." Finding, at length, that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his own house, or endure all the inconvenience, without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wisely strove to overcome the repugnance, and determined to visit the Metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carriage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly to carry him to London, where he arrived for the twenty-second time, in the Spring of 1806, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the air of a place of fashionable resort than an exhibition; and as long as the town continued full, he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt coming to London, lest he should be exposed to indignity and insult from the curiosity of some of his visitors, was soon removed by the politeness and attention which he universally experienced. There was not a gentleman in town, from his own county, but went to see him, not merely gazing at him

him as a spectacle, but treating him in the most friendly and soothing manner, which, he declared, was too deeply impressed upon his mind ever to be forgotten. Many of his visitors seemed incapable of gratifying their curiosity to its full extent, and called again and again to behold what an immense magnitude the human figure is capable of attaining; one gentleman, a banker in the City, jocosely observed, that he had fairly had a pound's worth." *Oxford Herald.*

22. Mrs. Bishop, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of Grimston, co. Leicester.

By falling over the side of the French schooner La Mouche, captured off St. Andero, to which he had been appointed prize-master, Mr. Isaac Hancock, midshipman of the Statira frigate, son of Mr. I. H. of Bristol; a promising young officer, and greatly respected and regretted by his captain and crew.

*Suddenly*, by shooting himself with a pistol, in the Five-fields, Chelsea, R. F. Aitkins, esq. captain-adjutant of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers.

23. Aged 53, Mr. Robert Birkinshaw, timber-merchant, of the Out Woods, near Derby; whose mild and conciliatory manners had endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintance.

Mrs. Farmer, wife of William F. esq. of Swindon, Wilts, second daughter of the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of that place, and niece to the Bishop of Carlisle.

Mrs. Bright, of Penton-street, Pentonville. Going out of her parlour into the garden, by the kitchen-stairs, her foot unfortunately slipt, and she fell down the stairs. Being far advanced in pregnancy, such was the effect of the fall, that she died in great agony in a few hours.

24. At Cottingham, near Hull, Mr. W. Wilkinson, a respectable farmer; whose death was occasioned by falling from a temporary bridge into a deep ditch, over which he was passing in order to look after some labourers in his fields, and out of which he was unable to extricate himself.

At Harold-house, Bedfordshire, the wife of Rob. Garstin, esq. high sheriff of the co.

At Fareham, Hants, Francis Fagg Mannooch, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 68th Foot, and inspecting field-officer of the South-west District.

In Park-place, Camberwell, Surrey, aged 73, Mr. Edward Collinson.

25. At Paignton, Devonshire, Thomas Willes, esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's Royal Hospital.

26. Aged 78, Jonathan Thorpe, esq. of Grosvenor-street, King's-road, Chelsea.

Mrs. Damaut, wife of Mr. W. C. D. of Islington.

At East Bank, Lady Semple.

Aged 39, Mr. John Davey, farmer, of East Butterwick, near Gainsborough. He was found dead in a close near his own house, whither he went, the preceding day, to look after his cattle.

27. At her house in Grosvenor-square, Catherine, widow of Lucy Knightley, esq. of Fawsley park, Northamptonshire, sister of the dowager Duchess of Manchester, the Countess-dowager of Galloway, and Sir Henry Dashwood, bart.

In St. Luke's Hospital, of a dropsy, in his 64th year, Mr. John Meadows, a native of Kettering, Northamptonshire, and 36 years apothecary of the aforesaid hospital. [See vol. LXXIII. p. 689.]

28. At Wicklow, the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Crosbie, D. D. dean of Limerick, in Ireland.

At his seat, Locknaw castle, in Scotland, Sir Stair Agnew, bart. His castle and estates descend to his grandson Sir Andrew A. grandson to Lord Kinsale.

At Camelford, aged upwards of 100, Philippa, relict of Mr. Thomas Pope.

At Bursledown, Southampton, aged 53, John Macqueen, esq.

An elderly woman of the name of Maine, house-keeper to Mr. Mabbott, in Devereux-row, Mary-le-bone. Sitting up for her master, she fell asleep, as it is supposed, and set fire to her apparel. The first alarm was given by a watchman, who discovered an unusual light in the first-floor room, and not being able otherwise to gain admittance, he forced an entrance, and found the room in flames. By prompt assistance the fire was got under, after destroying the wainscot and furniture, but the poor woman was burnt to death.

Serjeant Welsh, of the 77th foot, in barracks at Winchester. Immediately after paying his company in the mess-room, he fastened the door, and pointing a loaded musket, with a string fixed to the trigger, under the side of his chin, he pulled the string with his foot, and by the explosion his brains were blown up to the cieling. He was found a shocking spectacle.

29. In South Molton-street, Mrs. Fladong, widow of Mr. Frederick F.

In his 40th year, Mr. Thomas Isherwood, of Ludgate-hill.

Suddenly, Miss Meadows, a vocal performer at Covent-garden Theatre. While riding along the Pancras road on a poney, with her father, she suddenly complained of indisposition (a kind of spasm in the chest), and begged to lay down. A hay-cart was passing at the time, and the young lady was put into it, where she died in a very short time.

At Wateringbury, Kent, aged 48, John Eagleton, esq. first clerk in the Exchequer Bill-office, wherein he had been 30 years. He has left a widow and seven children.

At Bristol, in her 56th year, Catherine-Teresa, young. daugh. of Gilbert-George-Stephen Nicholetts, esq. of Hereford.

At

At his house at Eaton, much lamented, George Mason, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county of Nottingham, receiver-general of the county, and recorder of the borough of East Retford.

Mr. J. Buddle, farmer, of Monkridge-hall, Northumberland. While washing his sheep in the Washpool near Otterburn, some of them appeared unable to attain the opposite bank of the pool; on which Mr. B. plunged in, but presently got out of his depth. One of his sons, perceiving him to be in danger, instantly waded in, to endeavour to rescue him, but he, too, was quickly in as perilous a situation as the father; and, neither of them being swimmers, were both drowned.

30. At Stone-hall, Surrey, in her 80th year, Lady Louisa Clayton, fifth daughter of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret, and relict of the late William C. esq. of Harleyford, in Buckinghamshire.

Aged 67, Mr. Daniel Alexander, sen. clerk of the Court of Requests for the borough of Southwark.

At Letherhead, Surrey, regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Benjamin Newbury. Having, after dinner, accompanied a friend to view some land he had in that neighbourhood, he dropped down and instantly expired, in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel near the heart.

Lately, at his house at Penybengley, in Cardiganshire, aged 93, the Rev. James Bowen, rector of Meline, vicar of Eglwyswrw, and many years rural dean of Kemes. In the rectory he has been succeeded by the Rev. Edward Harris, M. A. late chaplain of his Majesty's ship Princess Royal.

Rev. Thomas Edwards, vicar of Cwmydauddwr, and perpetual curate of Rhayader, Radnorshire.

At Tredolphin, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Llanrhyddlad, co. Anglesea.

Rev. Daniel Williams, of Rharadt, in Radnorshire.

Rev. J. Gough, rector of Kirk-Ireton, in Derbyshire.

Rev. — Prosser, of Cressage, Salop.

Aged 62, the Rev. George Clarke, B. D. rector of Meysey-Hampton, and Rissington Wick, Gloucestershire.

At Malling, Kent, sincerely esteemed and lamented, William Perfect, M. D.; who, after having devoted a long life to the service of the most wretched of his fellow-beings, in the very skilful and humane exercise of his profession, may truly be said to have diminished the sum of human misery; while by the amiable and social qualities of his mind, and the generous and constant distribution of his property, he contributed, in an equal degree, to the stock of sublunary happiness. His social and moral virtues will long be remembered by the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in that county; and the memory of their zealous and affectionate Grand Master will be long and ardently cherished; while the numerous dependants upon his bounty will do ample justice to the goodness of his heart, and acknowledge, with regret, that in him Humanity has lost a friend. As an author, he was well known, and not without merit.

"At Scottlethorpe, co. Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Clay, a well-known eminent astrologer. The remains of this extraordinary man happened to be buried upon a very tempestuous day; and that circumstance has much strengthened a notion which had been long prevalent in a district round his dwelling, that the deceased was in his lifetime *a very potent* MAGICIAN! Fools are the produce of every province; or perhaps a regard for the fame of our native county might prevent our relating what a surprising influence the habits of this man had acquired over a number of people within some miles of him. He was verily believed of many to be a *Conjuror*, and he *practised* as such for the space of 30 years with considerable success! If any thing could be an excuse for the credulity of those whom this "Sam Clay," as he was called, deceived, his superior cunning, and the very extraordinary and impressive figure of the man, might perhaps be pleaded. He was born at Scottlethorpe, and was for a short time apprenticed to a baker there; but, having had a little education, he disdained the *unleavened* pursuit of his master, and led an idle, half-studious life in his father's cottage on the Grimsthorpe domain, to which cottage, on the death of his father, he succeeded. By that time the recluse life of the man had occasioned some conversation, and he was regarded with a degree of terror by the children of the neighbouring villages. He stood six feet in height; was remarkably erect and thin, with "eyes severe and coat of formal cut, full of wise saws he was, and modern instances;" and his loins were usually girt with a belt; his waistcoat was of goat or dog-skin, and ever at the "witching time o'night" he prowled abroad! In a little while his fame became very general, and silly people from considerable distances resorted to his habitation, to have their difficulties dispelled, and take the benefit of his occult studies: almost innumerable are the instances adduced in which this cunning man hit upon expedients to relieve and satisfy his ignorant votaries. Being consulted by a man who had lost some traps for catching vermin in the purlieus of Grimsthorpe park, the Astrologer told him he would, by the *second sun-rise*, discover the person who had stolen them! He employed the interval in making reasonable enquiries; and having suspicion of the offender, he went

went to a field in which the man was at work, and, accosting him with all the confidence and severity necessary for his purpose, "You stole ——'s trap" said he. The appalled offender, smitten with his guilt, and with the *impossibility* of deceiving his accuser, confessed the fact, and told where he had secreted the stolen articles. "I charge you," concluded the Conjuror, "move them not from the spot in which they lie, nor speak of the confession you have made to me, on pain of the most terrible torments my skill is able to inflict." The man who had sustained the loss called again at the time appointed, and, by the direction of Sam Clay to a particular part of the offender's cottage, recovered his property. Of course the amazing skill of the Conjuror was trumpeted in all quarters. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that, a few years ago, this Sam Clay,—having, we suppose, misplaced one of his spells,—was reduced to the dire necessity of declaring, by advertisement in this Paper, that HE WAS NO CONJUROR! and of begging pardon of an innocent person whom he had charged with theft! This circumstance had but a slight and temporary effect upon his reputation; and he died in full feather as a Magician, in his 50th year." *Stamford Mercury.*

*July* 1. At his house in Whitehall, aged 71, John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton, co. Berwick, surveyor-general of the Land Revenue. He was married to a sister of the Duchess of Gordon.

After a lingering illness, Signor Invetto, the much-celebrated and ingenious fire-work-maker.

2. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 66, Mrs. Patience Vidgen, widow of John V. esq. of the Tower.

Mr. Green, of Guildford-street. Going to Laytonstone, in a gig, the horse took fright, when Mr. G. in jumping from the vehicle, alighted on his head, by which his skull was fractured so shockingly as to cause his immediate death.

3. In consequence of being overturned in a carriage on the road between Cobham and Ascot, on the 30th of June, Mrs. E. H. Hanson, of Nottingham-street.

At Kew, aged 59, Lady Bond, wife of Sir James B. bart.

In his 75th year, Simon Houston, esq. of Brewer-street, Golden-square, apothecary.

4. At Donnington, near Newbury, Miss Elizabeth Allen, dau. of Andrew A. esq.

Mr. Tilt, proprietor of the Subscription-rooms and Castle tavern, Brighthelmstone.

Benj. Hill, esq. of Queen-squa. Bristol.

Aged 77, Mrs. Lunn, wife of Mr. L. woollen-draper at Cambridge.

At Irnham, co. Lincoln, of apoplexy, the Rev. —— Madocks, M.A. of Harpole, in Northamptonshire.

5. At Turnham-green, of a dropsy, aged 52, Mr. William Lingard, publican.

At Millbrooke, aged 70, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Major H. formerly master of the ceremonies at Southampton.

Mr. Harwood, of Homington, near Salisbury; whose death was occasioned by being thrown from his horse.

6. At his house at Theobalds, Herts, Charles Snell Chauncy, esq.

At Epsom, Surrey, John Robinson, esq. late of Dominica.

At Thorney, Notts, aged 67, Catherine, relict of George Nevile, esq.

7. At Welton, near Hull, in his 74th year, Thomas Williamson, esq.

In the Cloisters of Windsor castle, aged 46, Mrs. Aylmer, wife of Vice-admiral A.

Mr. Richard Lee, of Mile-End, surgeon and apothecary.

8. At Layton, Essex, in his 71st year, Peter Berthon, sen.

At Colchester, the wife of John Thomson, esq. deputy commissary-general.

At Bath, Mrs. Holworthy.

9. At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 71, Geo. Capes, esq. formerly of Gainsborough, and partner in the late house of Storey, Alderson, and Co. Lawrence-lane, London.

Patrick Clancey, esq. 35 years an officer of the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

10. At his house in the King's-road, Chelsea, Charles Hopkins, esq.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Col. Francis Carruthers, late of the 61st Foot.

At Uxbridge, aged 16, Sarah-Frances, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Griffin, of Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar, wine-merch.

At Buckingham, in his 65th year, Newman Williat, esq.

Rev. Mr. Clark, rector of Hungerton, co. Leicester.

Mr. Pierce Walsh, solicitor to the Corporation of Oxford. He was taking a walk on the banks of the Isis to Abingdon, where he was engaged to dinner, and fell into the river, where, for want of timely assistance, he was unfortunately drowned.

11. Mr. Tew, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, coach-builder.

*Suddenly*, by hanging himself to the banister leading to the gallery of St. Lawrence's church, Cateaton-street, Mr. Holloway, aged between 60 and 70, and upwards of 40 years clerk of that parish.

At Hatfield, Herts, Susannah-Elizabeth, wife of John Howard, esq. of Ripon, Yorksh.

12. In Great May's-buildings, Bedfordbury, aged 42, Mr. Benjamin Uphill, bookseller; a worthy man, and very intelligent (we should have been happy to have added very successful) in his profession.—The principal line of business which he pursued, as far as limited finances permitted, was, the purchasing of books at sales, and vending them again by small printed Catalogues at marked and reasonable prices, in which his judgment and his fair-dealing were duly appreciated

preciated by Collectors. But, borne down by ill health, and keenly feeling the want of a proper capital, he sunk under a lingering disorder to a premature grave.

13. In Nottingham-street, Mary-le-Bone, aged 62, John Compton, esq.

Aged 36, the wife of Mr. John Davidson, of Cork-str. Burlington-gard. tailor.

In his 48th year, after very imprudently drinking a quantity of cold water, whilst heated in attending his hay-makers, the Rev. Henry Lewes, M. A. vicar of Mucking and Broxted, both co. Essex.

14. At Stockwell, Surrey, Mrs. Mahon.

In Bloomsbury-place, in his 40th year, James Hall, esq. surveyor to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to the Sun Fire-office, &c. &c.; a gentleman of the most amiable manners, and of great professional abilities. He was the third (and last surviving) son of the late Henry Hall, esq. (see vol. LXVI. p. 173), who for many years was Principal Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers, Lamps, and Pavements for the City of London, and also Surveyor to the Sun Fire-office. He was of an antient family, long seated at Asfordby in Leicestershire, and collaterally related to Bishop Hall, the pious and learned Bishop of Norwich, well known by his numerous and valuable writings. See the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 402.

At his house in Great Cumberland-st. in his 73d year, Charles Agar, D. D. Earl of Normanton, Viscount Somerton, Baron of Somerton, in Kilkenny, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glandelagh, and Primate of Ireland, a Privy Councellor, Trustee of the Linen Manufactory, a Member of the Dublin Society, a Governor of the Lying-in-Hospital, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Vice-president of the Charitable Musical Society. His Lordship was the third brother of the first Viscount Clifden, and son of Henry Agar, esq. of Gowran, by Anne Ellis, only daughter of Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath. He was educated at Westminster-School, and was afterwards a student of Christ Church, Oxford. On being ordained, he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; in the year 1768 he was made Bishop of Cloyne; in 1771, Archbishop of Cashel; and in 1776, he married Miss Benson, daughter of Mr. Benson, merchant, in Abbey-street, Dublin, to whom he had been for some years attached, and by whom he has left one daughter, Viscountess Hawarden, and three sons, the eldest of whom, Viscount Somerton, now in his 31st year, succeeds to the earldom of Normanton.

At Shuckburgh-hall, Warwickshire, in his 55th year, of apoplexy, Sir Stukely Shuckburgh, bart. father of the unfortunate young lady who was shot by Lieut. Sharp (see p. 371). He has left a widow and eleven children.

15. Mr. Dallas, of Great Tower-hill.

After a short illness, aged 60, Mr. Cha. Scott, of Cranbourn-street.

16. At Bath, aged 87, John Charnock, esq. late of the island of Barbados. His wife died last December (vol. LXXVIII. p. 1132.) He was the father of the late John Charnock, esq. author of the "History of Marine Architecture," of whom some Biographical Memoirs are given in vol. LXXVII. p. 883.

18. Mrs. Coates, of Snow's-fields. On returning home from a visit, she suddenly fell down, and expired in a few minutes.

Suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel in one of his legs, while walking in Weymouth market-place, John Riggler.

In a Gravesend-boat, on his passage to London, Elijah Crabb, one of the City of London Police-officers, and formerly well known as a pugilist.

19. At the Hon. Col. St. Leger's house, in Sloane-street, after a lingering illness, the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger.

In Old Burlington-street, in his 61st year, Sir John Mac Namara Hayes, bart. M. D. inspector-general of the Medical Department at Woolwich.

At Little Ealing, Middlesex, in her 79th year, Lady Wright, widow of the late Sir Samson W. knt.

20. At East Retford, Nottinghamshire, Mr. Frederick Wakefield, attorney-at-law.

21. At New Cross, Deptford, Kent, in his 85th year, Mr. Thomas Witham, formerly of Cloth-fair, woollen-draper.

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-squa. William Strode, esq. of Northaw, Herts. Of this excellent man, who shewed, in his whole conduct through life, how near perfection mortality can reach, we hope to present to our Readers a more particular account.

In his 28th year, after a few days illness, in consequence of a violent inflammation of the bowels, the Rev. Alex. Mackenzie, M.A. student of Christ Church, Oxford.

22. A son of Mr. Matthew, of Clarges-street, Piccadilly. He fell out of a boat while fishing, above Kingston bridge, and was unfortunately drowned.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

---

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 27, to July 25, 1809.

| Christened. | | | Buried. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males - 687 | 1345 | | Males - 519 | 1007 | |
| Females 658 | | | Females 483 | | |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old | | 298 | | | |

| Between | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 and 5 | 126 | 50 and 60 | 76 |
| 5 and 10 | 45 | 60 and 70 | 67 |
| 10 and 20 | 36 | 70 and 80 | 70 |
| 20 and 30 | 65 | 80 and 90 | 24 |
| 30 and 40 | 100 | 90 and 100 | 7 |
| 40 and 50 | 103 | 100 0 | 105 0 |

Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 6d.; 4s. 5d.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 22, 1809.

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middlesex | 92 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 11 | 35 | 5 | 54 | 8 |
| Surrey | 93 | 8 | 46 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 38 | 8 | 56 | 0 |
| Hertford | 83 | 10 | 49 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 33 | 8 | 53 | 6 |
| Bedford | 86 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 6 | 37 | 9 | 60 | 0 |
| Huntingd. | 85 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 8 | 53 | 3 |
| Northam. | 85 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 36 | 0 | 57 | 0 |
| Rutland | 92 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Leicester | 84 | 9 | 49 | 11 | 47 | 8 | 32 | 3 | 58 | 4 |
| Nottingham | 90 | 2 | 53 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 33 | 10 | 62 | 6 |
| Derby | 94 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 58 | 10 |
| Stafford | 91 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 10 | 34 | 3 | 63 | 4 |
| Salop | 89 | 7 | 64 | 0 | 50 | 6 | 34 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 81 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 41 | 7 | 35 | 1 | 60 | 5 |
| Worcester | 89 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 11 | 41 | 7 | 65 | 5 |
| Warwick | 96 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 65 | 10 |
| Wilts | 85 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 37 | 4 | 68 | 4 |
| Berks | 92 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 60 | 0 |
| Oxford | 87 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 8 | 58 | 8 |
| Bucks | 89 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 6 | 36 | 9 | 58 | 4 |
| Brecon | 92 | 9 | 54 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgom. | 91 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 87 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 32 | 6 | 00 | 0 |

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | 8 | 56 | 4 | 43 | 9 | 31 | 6 | 57 10 |

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | 6 | 52 | 10 | 40 | 7 | 33 | 3 | 56 2 |

### MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 84 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 35 | 10 | 52 | 3 |
| Kent | 81 | 6 | 58 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 52 | 6 |
| Sussex | 77 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 78 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 2 | 32 | 0 | 46 | 2 |
| Cambridg. | 82 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 48 | 6 |
| Norfolk | 80 | 0 | 47 | 6 | 34 | 6 | 28 | 0 | 44 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 85 | 6 | 58 | 10 | 47 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 55 | 0 |
| York | 78 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 11 | 27 | 10 | 55 | 1 |
| Durham | 102 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 91 | 4 | 61 | 4 | 46 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 98 | 2 | 67 | 8 | 50 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor. | 104 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 51 | 2 | 32 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 98 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 29 | 7 | 65 | 6 |
| Chester | 85 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 99 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 97 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 00 | 0 |
| Anglesea | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 94 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 91 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 29 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 85 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 64 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 94 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 87 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 29 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Gloucest. | 92 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Somerset | 87 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Monmo. | 95 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 87 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 10 | 22 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 92 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 5 | 26 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 83 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Hants | 82 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 52 | 0 |

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

| Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | | Pease | | Oatmeal | | Beer or Big. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 88 | 1 | 56 | 9 | 42 | 5 | 29 | 1 | 55 | 7 | 56 | 11 | 49 | 5 | 00 | 0 |

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 24:

Fine 00s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Bran 12s. to 15s.—Pollard 26s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, July 8 to July 14, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 18,946 Sacks. Average 74s. 7d.¼ per Sack.—1d. per Sack higher than last Week.

Return of WHEAT, July 10 to July 15, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 4853 Quarters. Average 81s. 8d.½—5s. 6d.¼ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 22, 51s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending July 26, is 40s. 10d.¾ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, July 24:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kent Bags | 4l. 4s. to 5l. 8s. | Kent Pockets | 4l. 10s. to 6l. 4s. |
| Sussex Ditto | 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. | Sussex Ditto | 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. |
| Essex Ditto | 4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s. | Farnham Ditto | 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. |

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 24:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. James's—Hay | 6l. 0s. 0d. | to 7l. 12s. 0d. | Average 6l. 16s. 0d. |
| Straw | 2l. 2s. 0d. | to 2l. 11s. 0d. | Average 2l. 6s. 6d. |
| Whitechapel—Hay | 5l. 5s. 0d. | to 7l. 10s. 0d. | Average 6l. 7s. 6d. |
| Clover | 7l. 7s. 0d. | to 8l. 10s. 0d. | Average 7l. 18s. 6d. |
| Straw | 1l. 16s. 0d. | to 2l. 2s. 0d. | Average 1l. 19s. 0d. |
| Smithfield—Hay | 6l. 15s. 0d. | to 7l. 7s. 0d. | Average 7l. 1s. 0d. |
| Clover | 7l. 0s. 0d. | to 7l. 10s. 0d. | Average 7l. 5s. 0d. |
| Straw | 1l. 16s. 0d. | to 2l. 5s. 0d. | Average 2l. 0s. 6d. |

SMITHFIELD, July 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 4s. 4d. | to 5s. 6d. | Lamb 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d. |
| Mutton | 5s. 0d. | to 6s. 0d. | Head of Cattle at Market this Day: |
| Veal | 5s. 0d. | to 6s. 4d. | Beasts 1949. Sheep and Lambs 19,410. |
| Pork | 5s. 8d. | to 6s. 4d. | Calves 156. Pigs 550. |

COALS, July 19: Newcastle 52s. 0d. to 63s. 0d. Sunderland 51s. 0d. to 55s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 98s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 11d.½ Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 10d.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1809.

| Days | Bank Stock. | 3 perCt B. Red. | 3 per Ct. Consols. | 4 perCt Cons | 5 perCt Navy | 5 perCt 1797. | Long Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Omnium. | Irish 5perCt. | Imp. 3perCt. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 260 | 68¼ | 69¼ | 83⅝ | shut | —— | 18 11/16 | shut | 16 a 17pr. | 4 a 9 pr. | shut | 68⅛ | shut | ¾ pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | full Money. |
| 29 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 260 | 68¼ | 69¼ | 83⅝ | shut | —— | 18 11/16 | shut | 16 a 17pr. | 5 a 10 pr. | shut | —— | shut | ¾ pr. | —— | 66⅝ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 1 | 260 | 68⅛ | 69¼ a ⅜ | 83⅝ | shut | —— | 18 11/16 | shut | 17 a 18pr. | 6 a 11 pr. | shut | —— | shut | ¾ pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 2 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | —— | 68¼ | 69¼ | 83¾ | shut | —— | 18 11/16 | shut | 19 a 20pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | shut | —— | shut | —— | —— | 66½ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 4 | 260½ | 68⅛ | 69⅜ | 83⅝ | shut | —— | 18 11/16 | 197 | 19 a 20pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | shut | —— | shut | 1 pr. | —— | 66¾ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 5 | —— | 68¼ | 69⅜ | 83⅝ | shut | —— | 18 11/16 | shut | 19 a 20pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | shut | —— | shut | ¾ a 1 pr. | —— | 66¾ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 6 | —— | 68⅜ | 67⅝ a ⅞ | 84 | 98⅜ | —— | 18 11/16 | 192¼ | 19 pr. | 6 a 11 pr. | shut | —— | shut | 1 a ¾ pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 7 | 260¾ | 68½ | 67⅝ a ¾ | 84 | 98½ | —— | 18¾ | shut | 19 a 20pr. | 6 a 11 pr. | shut | —— | shut | 1 a ¾ pr. | 97⅞ | 67 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 8 | —— | 68⅜ | 67⅝ a ⅞ | 83⅞ | 98⅝ | —— | 18¾ | 191¼ | 20 a 21pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | shut | —— | shut | —— | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 9 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | —— | 68½ | 67¾ a ⅞ | 84 | 98½ | —— | 18¾ | 192½ | 21 a 24pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | 73½ | —— | 67⅝ | 1 pr. | —— | 67⅛ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 11 | 260½ | 68⅜ | 67¾ a ⅞ | 84⅛ | 98¾ | —— | 18¾ | 191¾ | 23 a 24pr. | 9 a 11 pr. | 73½ | —— | shut | 1 pr. | —— | 67⅛ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 12 | 260¼ | 68⅝ | 67⅞ | 84⅛ | 98⅝ | —— | 18¾ | 191¾ | 23 a 24pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | —— | shut | 1 pr. | —— | 67⅛ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 13 | 260¾ | 68⅝ | 68 | 84¼ | 98¾ | —— | 18¾ | 191¾ | 23 a 24pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | —— | 67⅝ | 1 pr. | 97¾ | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 14 | 261½ | 68¾ | 68⅛ | 84½ | 98¾ | —— | 18 13/16 | 191½ | 23 a 22pr. | 9 a 11 pr. | shut | 68½ | shut | 1¼ pr. | —— | 67¼ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 15 | —— | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84½ | 98⅞ | —— | 18 13/16 | 190¼ | 23 a 20pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | shut | —— | shut | 1¼ pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 16 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | —— | 69 | 68⅜ | 84⅝ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | 190¾ | 18 a 20pr. | 9 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | shut | 1½ pr. | 97⅞ | 67⅜ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 18 | 260¾ | 68¾ | 68⅛ | 84¾ | 98¾ | —— | 18 13/16 | 190¼ | 19 a 20pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1½ pr. | 97¾ | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 19 | 260¾ | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84⅜ | 98⅝ | —— | 18 13/16 | —— | 20 a 18pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | —— | 68⅝ | —— | 1½ pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 20 | 261 | 68⅝ | 68⅞ | 84¼ | 98¾ | —— | 18 11/16 | —— | 20 a 18pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | 73⅜ | —— | 68 | 1 pr. | 97¾ | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 21 | 261 | 68⅝ | 67⅞ | 84¼ | 98⅞ | —— | 18¾ | —— | 17 a 20pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | —— | 68½ | —— | 1 pr. | —— | 67⅛ | 21 11 3 | Ditto. |
| 22 | —— | 68⅜ | 67¾ | 84 | 98¾ | —— | 18 11/16 | —— | 19 a 20pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | ½ a ¾ pr. | 97⅝ | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 23 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | —— | 68½ | 67⅞ | 84⅛ | 98⅞ | —— | 18¾ | —— | 20 pr. | 7 a 10 pr. | 73 | —— | 67½ | 1¾ pr. | —— | 67 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 25 | —— | 68⅜ | 68 | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | 19 a 20pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1¼ pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 26 | 261 | 68¼ | 68 | 84 | 98⅞ | —— | —— | —— | 19 a 20pr. | 7 a 10 pr. | —— | —— | 68 | ¼ pr. | —— | 67 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 27 | 260⅜ | 68⅛ | 67¾ | —— | 98¾ | —— | 18 11/16 | —— | 17 a 20pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1 pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |

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THE

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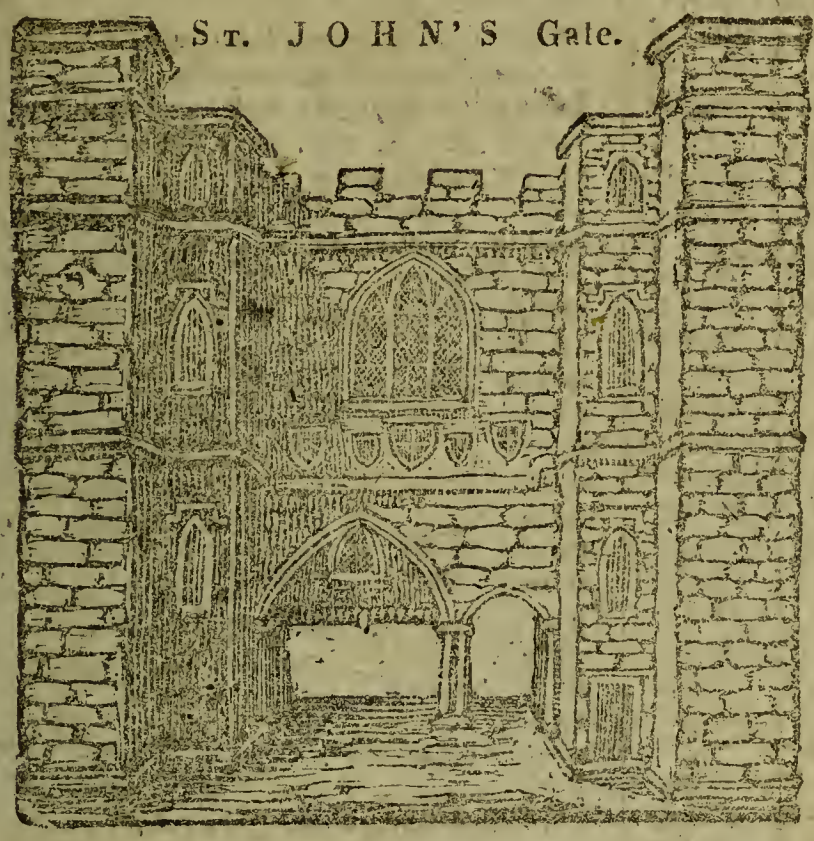



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## AUGUST, 1809.

## CONTAINING


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Embellished with a beautiful and accurate View of the West Front of York Cathedral, from a Drawing by Mr. John Carter, engraved by J. Basire; and also with Views of St. Peter's and Monckton Churches, in the Isle of Thanet.


By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.



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## Meteorological Diary for July 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

| Days. Mo. | M. 8 h. | G. heat | Inches. 20ths. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 65 | 70 | 29-14 | mostly cloudy |
| 2 | 63 | 71 | 29-12 | mostly cloudy, some light rain |
| 3 | 60 | 63 | 29-10 | mostly cloudy, frequent rain |
| 4 | 51 | 60 | 29- 7 | mostly cloudy, rain, hail, and thunder |
| 5 | 53 | 63 | 29-10 | mostly cloudy, some very light rain |
| 6 | 55 | 60 | 29-11 | cloudy, some showers |
| 7 | 60 | 64 | 29-14 | cloudy, showery, thunder in the night |
| 8 | 60 | 65 | 29-13 | cloudy, very rainy |
| 9 | 57 | 67 | 29-16 | rather cloudy |
| 10 | 55 | 69 | 29-18 | rather cloudy, some rain in the morning |
| 11 | 62 | 72 | 29-19 | clear |
| 12 | 67 | 77 | 30- 0 | mostly clear |
| 13 | 64 | 71 | 30- 0 | ditto |
| 14 | 63 | 76 | 30- 1 | ditto |
| 15 | 69 | 76 | 30- 0 | ditto |
| 16 | 71 | 73 | 29-19 | ditto |
| 17 | 65 | 73 | 29-15 | rather cloudy |
| 18 | 54 | 64 | 29-17 | mostly cloudy |
| 19 | 64 | 71 | 29-19 | morning clear, afternoon cloudy |
| 20 | 63 | 75 | 30- 1 | cloudy at times |
| 21 | 67 | 73 | 30- 2 | mostly cloudy |
| 22 | 59 | 68 | 29-18 | ditto |
| 23 | 58 | 72 | 29-16 | mostly clear |
| 24 | 66 | 70 | 29-15 | ditto |
| 25 | 60 | 72 | 29-14 | mostly cloudy, some light rain |
| 26 | 64 | 76 | 29-13 | cloudy at times, some thunder |
| 27 | 66 | 78 | 29-13 | cloudy at times |
| 28 | 67 | 69 | 29-12 | cloudy at times, evening some light rain |
| 29 | 65 | 70 | 29-13 | cloudy and windy, afternoon rainy |
| 30 | 66 | 70 | 29-10 | cloudy and showery |
| 31 | 61 | 68 | 29- 7 | cloudy at times, frequent showers, windy. |

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 61 27-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 66 7-31; in 1807, 64 14-31; in 1806, 63; in 1805, 61½; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 7 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 2 inches 76-100ths; in 1807, 4 inches 21-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 87-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 60-100ths; in 1804, 3 inches 78-100ths; and in 1803, 94-100ths.

## Meteorological Table for August 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in August 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *July* | o | o | o | | |
| 27 | 62 | 72 | 61 | 29,75 | fair |
| 28 | 63 | 69 | 55 | ,65 | showery |
| 29 | 56 | 65 | 56 | ,73 | showery |
| 30 | 61 | 69 | 57 | ,61 | cloudy |
| 31 | 56 | 69 | 58 | ,55 | fair |
| *Aug.* 1 | 59 | 68 | 59 | ,70 | fair |
| 2 | 58 | 68 | 56 | ,65 | fair |
| 3 | 57 | 68 | 53 | ,39 | showery |
| 4 | 55 | 59 | 52 | ,54 | rain |
| 5 | 55 | 63 | 57 | ,75 | showery |
| 6 | 60 | 68 | 55 | ,89 | showery |
| 7 | 57 | 67 | 60 | ,77 | cloudy |
| 8 | 63 | 69 | 59 | ,98 | fair |
| 9 | 60 | 72 | 61 | ,90 | fair |
| 10 | 64 | 76 | 68 | ,85 | fair |
| 11 | 67 | 76 | 60 | ,75 | fair |

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in August 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aug.* | o | o | o | | |
| 12 | 57 | 62 | 56 | 29,69 | showery |
| 13 | 58 | 65 | 55 | ,80 | showery |
| 14 | 57 | 66 | 57 | ,80 | showery |
| 15 | 58 | 68 | 60 | ,79 | cloudy |
| 16 | 60 | 71 | 60 | ,92 | cloudy |
| 17 | 64 | 75 | 60 | ,83 | fair |
| 18 | 59 | 76 | 59 | ,78 | fair |
| 19 | 62 | 69 | 57 | ,75 | fair |
| 20 | 60 | 68 | 56 | ,98 | showery |
| 21 | 60 | 65 | 54 | ,80 | rain |
| 22 | 55 | 66 | 57 | ,80 | fair |
| 23 | 56 | 66 | 55 | ,56 | fair |
| 24 | 55 | 66 | 50 | ,48 | showery |
| 25 | 54 | 61 | 49 | ,49 | showery |
| 26 | 54 | 62 | 54 | ,79 | showery |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For AUGUST, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Aug.* 4.

IT has often occasioned surprize to me, that Water, which constitutes so large and constant an article of domestic use, should be an object of little or no attention with the publick. Were the numerous sewers that are emptied into the Thames, and the matters with which other streams are impregnated, considered, most persons would feel disgusted, and desire to have this very universal fluid rendered more healthy and palatable. Filtering stones, indeed, and other means of purifying water, have been suggested, but without proving adequate to the wishes of a family. They may purify this fluid in small quantities; at the same time, I imagine, they are liable to the inconvenience of becoming foul from sediment in the water, in consequence of filtration by descent.

At length a gentleman invented a machine to purify it by ascent, through strata of pebble stones, or sand, in imitation of a natural spring. This appeared to me an object long wanted, and highly important; and, about twenty years ago, I applied to my friend Peacock, of Finsbury-square, and of the Office of Works at Guildhall, the inventor of it, to favour me with one, which he placed within a leaden cistern, already in the kitchen of my house; and ever since it has continued to supply the family with clear transparent water, without requiring alteration or repair; nor would I be without it for any consideration.

The inventor has communicated to me the following history of it, which I think must be acceptable to every reader, on which account it is transmitted by JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

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*Office of Works, Guildhall,*

SIR, *July* 27, 1809.

The following is a short account of my improved Machine for the Filtration of Fluids, and *particularly Water.*

The filtering medium, or agent, is common gravel, cleared from earth and loam by many repeated washings; it is then dried, and the particles carefully sorted and separated to form the several strata of which the filtering medium is to consist. The vessel to contain the said medium is of tinned copper of a cylindrical form, seven inches and a half in diameter, and about eight inches deep; at the bottom of this cylinder is a small chamber, and the like near the top thereof, both formed by perforated plates or gratings of tinned copper: in the intermediate space between the said plates is placed the purified gravel in strata; the stratum consisting of the grossest particles is placed upon the lower grating; the next stratum, the particles whereof are about half the size of the first, is then laid in; and upon this the third stratum, consisting of particles about one-fourth of the size of the first, and this sort of law or series prevails in the rest of the strata up to rather more than one half of the height of the cylinder, where the particles of the gravel are as fine as sand. The order of the strata is then reversed, so as to finish at the top with the like gross particles as were first laid in upon the lower grating; the whole is then pressed together, and the upper grating soldered down upon it; and lastly the cover is soldered on. It will now be evident that the filtering agent, consisting of the sandy or finest part of the gravel, is that stratum which rests in the middle of the height of the cylinder, and that all the superior and inferior strata are only to keep this immovable in its place, so as never to be shifted or changed; and the particles of the strata lying immediately under and over the same are of such size as to secure every particle of the filtering agent from penetrating

ing the aforesaid strata with which it is in contact; *i. e.* the interstices of the particles of the upper and under strata next to the filtering medium are too minute to admit the passage of a single particle of the filtering medium or agent into them, so that all the strata will remain distinct and unmixed as long as the cylinder containing them shall endure.

The cylinder, being thus prepared and charged, is placed between two tubs, cisterns, or other vessels; the upper vessel is to contain the water, &c. to be filtered, and the lower vessel is to receive it after filtration, or rather as the filtration is going on. The turbid water in the upper vessel is made to flow into the cylinder by a pipe which passes through the several strata of gravel, and empties the said water into the lower chamber of the cylinder, from whence (by means of another pipe, the upper orifice of which reaches above the surface of the turbid water in the upper vessel) the air is expelled, and the water, by the hydrostatic law, ascends through the medium, and flows in a purified state from the upper chamber of the cylinder into the lower vessel for use.

Attached to this apparatus is a small pump, with which the filtering medium is occasionally cleansed, by raising fair water out of the lower vessel into the upper chamber of the cylinder, and forcing the same, together with *all the silt*, &c. lodged in the interstices of the gravel, downwards through the medium into the lower chamber, and from thence out of the cock at the bottom of the cylinder, to be thrown away, &c. The ordinary produce of this machine is about two hogsheads every 24 hours; so that, if the surplus of the lower vessel were allowed to run into a proper reservoir, the machine might be in constant action, and a quantity obtained not only for tea and drinking, but also for bread, pastry, soups, brewing, washing, and every other domestic purpose for which pure soft water is preferable to that which is impure and dirty.

The price of the apparatus complete, in an open frame, as adapted for sea service, or for the military when encamped, or for private families who choose it in that form, is fourteen guineas; the price of the cylinder and medium only to those who choose to employ their own plumbers, &c. to provide and fix their pump, pipes, and cocks to the cylinder, and their cisterns, &c. is eight guineas.—These prices are exclusive of package or carriage.

Possibly some persons may choose to have the machine inclosed in an ornamental case, as a piece of furniture to stand in their dressing-room, or have it concealed in a closet or recess behind or near to their sideboard in their dining-room, from which a pipe may deliver the filtered water in a continued stream into a handsome glass vase on their sideboard; in the centre of such vase may be a glass pipe or tube inserted in its foot; the upper orifice may be a little below the brim of the vase, so that the surplus water may, through such pipe or tube, be conveyed into a cistern or reservoir in the basement, for the ordinary uses of the family. I am, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES PEACOCK.

*To Dr. Lettsom.*

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Mr. URBAN, *August 5.*

THE following query in p. 600 of your last number, induces me to give Viator some information on the subject of it:

"Is there any probability of a History of Hertfordshire being begun, taking Chauncey for its guide? From the number of resident proprietors it could not want encouragement, assistance, or support."

In the course of a conversation with the late William Strode, Esq. whose numerous good qualities will long be remembered and acknowledged, he proposed to me that I should re-publish Chauncey's Herts by subscription, with such corrections and additions as could be obtained from the Lords of Manors, &c. *new* Church notes, and a general description of the County from my own observations, with some new plates of the best subjects in edifices and monuments. I did not hesitate to say I should have no objection to undertake the work, provided a sufficient sum was subscribed to secure *one* from being involved in expences so very heavy as attend publications of this description. He requested me to think

think of some method by which the plan might be forwarded, and send it to him in writing. I did so; and the outline of it is as follows.

I proposed that something more should be demanded than the usual price of a folio volume, in order to accomplish the undertaking in a manner worthy of an opulent county; and that, after the demands for printing, engraving, incidental charges, and my own remuneration, were satisfied, a sufficient sum might remain to found a charity-school there, or promote some other useful project to be suggested at a meeting of the subscribers. My proposal met with his cordial approbation, to which I may venture to add that of the Marchioness of Salisbury, who was pleased to tell me she thought my offer did me honour. I received the ensuing letter from Mr. Strode, dated at Bath, Sept. 28, 1804, which will prove how much in earnest that worthy gentleman was on the subject.

"I received the favour of your letter. I have written to Mr. ———, of ———, whom I mentioned to you as an excellent judge, as well as a great admirer of Antiquities, for his opinion, giving him the outlines of your plan, and requesting, if he approved and wished for a more minute detail of it, that he would give you leave to wait on him, either at ——— or in London, as he best liked. If he appoints the former place, you will consider me as answerable for your expences. There cannot be any thing improper, if he approves of your plan, in circulating Proposals, to feel the pulse of the County. If he should desire to see you, you will go prepared to settle all particulars; such as what price should be put on the volume, what your trouble and expences should be estimated at, and what you expect as a certain sum for each parish, and for the trouble of superintending the press, that every expence may be ascertained for the information of subscribers; and in what time you propose the work may be promised with probability. Mr. ——— is the ——— who has enriched his Chauncey exceedingly with his own labours, and from whom you will receive more information and assistance in such an undertaking, than from any other person in the County. He is a friend of Mr. ———'s, and very much esteemed in Herts. If any thing occurs, I should be glad to hear from you.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

WILLIAM STRODE.

"I should propose the subscriptions to be paid into a banker's hands in town, and five trustees to be named, any two of whom should make a board."

It only remains for me to add, that I never heard from the gentleman alluded to; and that Mr. Strode afterwards informed me his influence in the County of Herts was much more limited than he had expected.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

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Mr. URBAN, *Watford, Herts, Aug.* 7.

IN answer to a query of your Correspondent Viator, "Whether there is any probability of a History of Hertfordshire being begun, taking Chauncey for its guide?" I beg leave to inform him that I am at present engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a work of that nature; and that my undertaking has met with very general encouragement from the resident proprietors in this County. I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to my intentions, through the channel of your valuable Miscellany, and of soliciting the communications of your Correspondents upon the subject which I am attempting to illustrate. ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK.

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Mr. URBAN, *London, Aug.* 8.

AT some intervals I recreate myself with the perusal of the Red Book, to know how the world goes. To my surprise, in the list of *Deans* I found those of Bocking, Battle, Middleham, Ripon, Southwell. This I considered as an innovation, which I proved by turning to the Red Books for 1796 and 1762. Mr. Stockdale is not aware of this. It is not usual to insert mere livings called Deanries in the list of Dignities. Those whose erroneous kindness has lifted up their friends, would do well to consult the Liber Regis and the customs of the Church. In the account of the Essex Clerical Charity, of which the Bishop of London is the President, the Dean of Bocking is styled only *Rector*. The title of *very reverend* lately given to him is a mistake. It is in the memory of man that Dr. Hall, father of the present Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, did not write himself Dean of Bocking in the Sermon or Sermons which he published.—Being upon a subject of ceremony, I shall remark that the Bishop of London, though a Privy

a Privy Counsellor, has never, till lately, been styled *Right Honourable*, in dedications, &c. The first instance I remember, was prefixed to a Commentary on the Common Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. J. Shepherd. If the innovation be admitted, the title of Right Reverend should precede, as a Bishop precedes a Privy Counsellor. Surely the late additions savour much of the Irish disposition to lay honours on clerical characters. Was Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, ever styled Right Honourable? Did not his temporal honour merge into his ecclesiastical? I have no dedication near me to prove this assertion.

P. S. The insertion of Mr. in clerical names is certainly proper. In the beginning of the last century Mr. Nelson mentions the Rev. Mr. Kettlewell; and at the close of the last Dr. Johnson styles J. Wesley the Rev. Mr. John Wesley; to distinguish him, I suppose, from his brother Charles.

Why may not a clergyman style himself (sinking his name) Rector, Vicar, or Curate of ———? The insertion of the surnames of Bishops and Deans in their publications is an innovation. I do not remember it before the present reign. The names of Bagot, Porteus, Pretyman, and Watson, occur in Episcopal compositions; but it is not the style of either House of Parliament. Thanks for a Sermon are given to John Lord Bishop of ———.

A Friend to the Hierarchy.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 11.

MY name and address are, as they always have been, much at the service of any gentleman who thinks himself entitled to call for them; and if, by so doing, you can avert his displeasure, you are heartily welcome to give them up to Dr. Gleig, though I cannot see with what propriety he, of all men breathing, can object to your admission of anonymous letters; as all the four, on which he lays such abundant stress, on account of their having introduced him to the choicest company, appeared originally in your Magazine under the signature of "A Presbyter," and it was not till after, according to his own account of himself, he could number *real* Dignitaries among his friends, that he grew bold enough to take off the mask.

Plain facts are best delivered in an unadorned statement, and can bring themselves forward advantageously without any ostentatious reference to the high titles of applauding Patrons, whether living or dead.

What originally induced me to take up the pen, twenty-four years ago, was by no means a confidence in my own talents for Controversial Divinity; but honest indignation at a Junto, whose Letters of Orders were forbidden by the Legislature to be registered, and declared, if registered, totally null and void, pretending to bestow mitres, and, together with them, a right to pecuniary legacies bequeathed to American Bishops.

Neither knowing nor caring whether Dr. Gleig's pamphlets were given away or disposed of to the cheesemonger, I mentioned great part of the impression being soon withdrawn from sale as a circumstance which prevented my procuring a second copy to replace the first, which went to the Library in Redcross-street, and left me to speak of it only from recollection. My dating a controversy which, it seems, began in 1785, and continued, I think, till 1787, only from the latter of those periods, without attempting to discriminate the æra of each scattered piece not worth preserving, is quoted triumphantly by Dr. Gleig, as a proof of my fallacious memory; while his own does not carry him, without great deviation, through a single paragraph, or hinder his glaringly misrepresenting me in a far more material instance: he calls my recommending Occasional Conformity an exhortation to communicate with the Romish Church, when in France, Spain, or Portugal; though in the very same sentence even his garbled extracts from my Letter clearly shew that what I proposed was confined solely to Protestants: it was introduced chiefly with a view to Presbyterians of the Established Scotch Church settled in England, where they are subjected to tests, from which their own country is happily exempt.

Instead of wishing to bend everything to the little narrow tenets of this or that peculiar sect, principles founded on mature deliberation lead me to coincide with Dr. Buchanan, author of "The Star in the East," when, with the liberal spirit transmitted to him from George Buchanan, the first of Caledonian Poets and Historians, he observes: "we have

no

no contentions in India like those in Britain, between Protestants of different names. When the idolater abjures his own Cast for the Gospel, he considers the difference of Protestants (if he ever hear of them) as being insignificant: he cannot contemplate these minute objects."

Dr. Gleig rashly undertook to prove that there can be no Episcopal Church in Scotland but under the superintendance of the successors of its deprived Prelates. So strange a position confutes itself. The late Dr. Miles Cooper, and the present Mr. Sidney Smith, were ordained in England, and preached in Scotland, subject to no such superintendance. Many more names of Ministers might be produced by those who are better acquainted than I am with Scotland. Two instances, however, are sufficient to shew that Episcopal Pulpits in Scotland might be more respectably filled than by those who come wrapped in the mantle of Nonjurors; and that the present absurd schism is kept up merely for the purposes of a powerful party. Even among Roman Catholics a Titular Bishop of London, who traced his pedigree from the deprived Bonner, though nominated by the Pope, would not be received with the same respect as a total stranger who arrived from Italy with similar credentials. In religion, or in secular nobility, such genealogies as have a traitor or a persecutor for their source, are infinitely worse and more odious than those which spring from the mechanic or the ploughman.

Subscribers to the Thirty-nine Articles cannot overlook that which requires Ministers to be *lawfully* called: being the passport to preferment, it is less liable than some of the others to be either lightly esteemed or casuistically explained away. I would ask, when did any English Dignitary or Incumbent open the door of a Cathedral or Parish Church for Dr. Gleig, or any of his fraternity, to officiate in? One such admission into the Sanctuary would be more to his purpose than exhibiting reams of their "playful wit," accompanied with extravagant commendations, or whole sacks filled with their eleemosinary donations.

But it seems *this* class of Dissenters have their own word for being less dangerous to the Establishment than Methodists, Anabaptists, and various other reputed hereticks, to whose very names I am a total stranger. Where I in some measure know my ground, a few words may suffice. In England some of the Methodists are beneficed Clergymen perfectly orthodox; others use extempore prayers, and are licensed like the Anabaptists; but neither of these two sects carry their pretensions so extravagantly high as Dr. Gleig's "Primus Scotorum Episcopus," and his self-constituted Divan, the Titular representatives of Bishops, who about one hundred and twenty years ago were cashiered for their disloyalty.

No retrospect attends the Act of 1792: the toleration it holds forth does not raise those whose Letters of Orders were before that period null and void, into a rank superior to that of *reputed* Priests or *titular* Bishops. Ordinations and consecrations managed in such assemblies are not only foreign to the established Kirk, but moreover always have been, and still continue to be, disallowed by the Church of England; though there may be found some individual Bishops weak enough to countenance them.

Yours, &c. L. L.

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Mr. Urban, *Woodstock, Aug.* 10.

HAVING some years since projected a new edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry," with notes, and being now engaged in preparing it for the press; I am induced, through the medium of your extensively-circulated Miscellany, respectfully to solicit the assistance of gentlemen who are favourers and admirers of Old English Literature, by the loan of copies of the editions of 1573, 1580, 1585, and 1586, which I have hitherto been unable to procure; together with any anecdotes respecting the author, or observations on his work, not commonly known, or easily accessible.

Information connected with the subject of this undertaking addressed to me at Woodstock, will be very thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged, by W. Mavor, LL. D.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 17.

IN answer to the query in your last Magazine, p. 606, as to the Order of Knighthood designated by the letters

ters K. J. annexed to the name of Sir Egerton Brydges, the writer of that query is informed, that those letters relate to the Foreign Order of St. Joachim, into which the gentleman in question was elected in November 1807.

The enquirer may find an imperfect list of the few British subjects on whom this Order has been conferred, among the names of those who have been honoured with Foreign Orders, at the end of the Peerages of Debrett and Kearsley. And a full account of this Order may be found in a work intituled "An accurate Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at present existing in Europe. To which are prefixed, a critical Dissertation upon the antient and present state of those Equestrian Institutions, and a prefatory Discourse on the origin of Knighthood in general: the whole interspersed with Illustrations and Explanatory Notes. By an Officer of the Chancery of the Equestrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joachim. Printed by J. C. Bruggeman at Hamburgh, for J. White, Fleet-street, London," 2 vols. 8vo. no date, but about 1804. A notice of this work may be found in British Critic, vol. XXV. p. 549, in which an account of the Order of St. Joachim is extracted.

It may not be improper to add, that this was the last of the many Orders of Knighthood conferred on the illustrious Nelson; and that the initials K. J. which have puzzled your Correspondent, may still be found annexed to two or three names in the Red Book.

With regard to the person who has given rise to the query now answered, the communicator of this answer will not permit himself to be urged to say more, than that he has reason to know the honour was conferred in a manner as unexpected as it was flattering; and that there are many reasons why, peculiarly situated as he is, it must have been doubly acceptable to him. +++†

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 15.

INDULGE me by laying before your Readers one more List of Worthies, who have volunteered their names as encouragers of the "History of Leicestershire;" and I will promise not to trespass again on their patience till the Hundred of *Guthlaxton* (which is in great forwardness) shall be re-printed. *Sparkenhoe* is advancing as rapidly as the peculiar difficulties attending so laborious a task will permit. J. Nichols.

Bristol Public Library.
Manchester Old Book Society.
Marquis of Hertford.
Earl of Essex.
Lord Sondes.
Lord Braybrook.
Sir George Robinson, bart.
Sir George Beaumont, bart.
Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, bart.
Sir William Skeffington, bart.
Sir William Manners, bart.
Sir Philip Stephens, bart.
Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, K. J.
Robert Best, esq. Bank.
Mrs. Burt, Colton, near Rugeley.
Robert Chessher, esq. Hinckley.
Mr. Clarke, Bookseller, Bond Street.
Mr. Combe, Bookseller, Leicester, a second copy.
Mr. Dash, Bookseller, Kettering.
Mrs. Dicey.
Edward Flower, esq. Islington.
Joshua Grundy, esq. of the Oaks, Leicester.
Philip Hills, esq. Battersea Rise.
Saville John Hyde, esq. Quorndon.
John Newdigate-Ludford, esq. Ansley Hall, Warwickshire.
Edmund Malone, esq. Foley Place.
Mr. Professor Martyn.
Hon. Mrs. Meynell.
John North, esq. East Acton.
Henry Otway, esq. Stanford Hall.
Rev. Dr. Parkinson, Chancellor of Chester, and rector of Kegworth.
John Penn, esq. Stoke Park, Bucks.
Charles Small Pybus, esq. Great George Street.
Rev. T. Rackett, M. A. Spettisbury.
Abraham Rhodes, esq. Clerkenwell.
C. B. Robinson, esq. Hill-Ridware.
Sacheverell Chandos-Pole, esq. Radborne, Derby.
Mr. Sinco, Bookseller, Air Street.
Samuel Smith, esq. M. P. for Leicester.
Thomas Smith, esq.
Mr. Todd, Bookseller, York.
Rev. W. Tooke, F. R. S. Ormond St.
William Tooke, esq. Bedford Row.
Edmund Turnor, esq. Colsterworth.
G. Van Nuenburg, esq. Stamford.
H. Vaughan, esq. M. P. Curzon Street.
Rev. Tilly Walker, Mears Ashby.
Henry Whatton, esq. Loughborough.
Penruddock Wyndham, esq. Salisbury.

## ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CXXXVII.

(*Remarks, &c. continued from p.* 630.)

CHAPTER IV. The Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. "Size of the windows, and the number of the marble columns, which he (speaking of Fortunatus, a poet of France) fixes at thirty, are the chief objects of his admiration. From this it should appear to have been a considerable structure." p. 116. What, a building decorated with thirty columns, a considerable structure? However, it is possible 15 columns on each side the Centre Aile, from West to East, is meant in this instance; but if the contrary, and 30 columns are to stand for the whole series in every part of the Church, what must we say in admiration of the innumerable columns in our Cathedrals? Salisbury in particular, where, a certain Author sings,

"As many *days* as in one year there be,
So many windows in this Church we see;
As many marble pillars there appear
As there are *hours* throughout the fleeting year."

"The interior (date 1220) is divided into *five* Ailes, by four ranges of columns; a species of grandeur which never crossed the channel." p. 119. Ignorance or inexperience. The Galilee, or Chapel, at the West end of Durham Cathedral, is divided into *five* Ailes by four ranges of columns, date, *circa* 1154, seventy-six years prior to the display of "grandeur" at Notre Dame.—"The West Front [Notre Dame] (date 1220) it must be remembered, is a striking proof that the French, at the end of the twelfth century, had added a richness to their Gothic, which we, if it was not imported, were at least half a century later in producing." p. 120. Another gross misrepresentation; as Lichfield Cathedral, in its Front, from which the West Front of Notre Dame appears, in many respects, but an humble copy, gives a date 1140; eighty years antecedent to the latter.

As for information about plan, uprights, and decorations of Notre Dame, not any hint is given, if we except the concluding lines in this chapter. "It is impossible, by mere description, to convey an adequate idea of the three marigold windows of this Cathedral, which still retain their painted glass, and which are not only its most admirable ornaments, but the most magnificent I have any where seen." p. 120. Then it may be affirmed positively that our young Amateur never honoured York, Lincoln, &c. with his presence, where the marigold windows (sorry I am to repeat such an untechnical term) are richness itself; retaining their painted glass, and giving dates more than a century prior to the French marigolds.

I shall go into a description of the West Fronts of Notre Dame and Lichfield Cathedrals; the former taken from a print of the 17th century, and the latter from a drawing lately made by J. Carter.

Notre Dame.—West Front. Three doorways; each containing in their architraves a variety of small statues, and, in the centre of each opening, a statue, attached to a cluster of columns. These doorways are divided one from the other by buttresses of three stories, shewing niches and statues of very moderate appearance. Over the doorways runs a line of niches and statues (twenty in number), called the Gallery of Kings. In the centre of the elevation, and immediately succeeding the Gallery, is one of the "admirable" "marigold" windows, as above. In each division, right and left of the elevation, are accompanying windows with pointed heads; but of little interest. The succeeding, or third story contains a succession of open compartments, with a compartmented parapet, taking a *level horizontal line as a finish* to the upright. Two Towers may be said to carry on, in an indirect way, the design, but of a very humble cast; raised in one story, with plain double windows, buttresses at the angles, of the like simple work, and a compartmented parapet.

Lichfield Cathedral.—West Front. Three doorways, with small statues in the architraves; the centre doorway recedes into a large and superb porch, with statues in niches, attached to clusters of columns. At the angles of the front rise octangular buttresses, which are continued upwards with great majesty. Here the range of the first story is made out; and the whole face of the work is wrought with pedestals, niches, and statues (many destroyed), and surrounded by compart-

compartments of the most exuberant cast. A tier of niches succeed this story, with statues of 24 kings. Thus our Royal Gallery contains four more statues than is found at Notre Dame. The second story in its centre gives the great West window, one of the glorious features of our Cathedrals; not as in the French method, where the greater portions of their fronts are sacrificed for the "marigolds." The rest of this story, with continuations of the octangular buttresses, is filled also with compartments, pedestals, and niches (statues destroyed), as in the first story. On the third story, a pedimental finish rises over the great window, filled up with most beautiful tracery, and a grand centrical niche. On each side these centre particulars, a window and spaces still make out, with compartments, niches, &c. the main design (statues destroyed). The octangular Towers continue increasing in enrichments; and with compartmented parapets constitute the finest preparation for those most splendid decorations, the two spires, which are covered with delicate windows, compartments, and every appropriate ornament; and if we were in this description to notice the centre Tower and Spire of the Transepts, the splendid display would then be complete—a display which, from the combination of *three* such sumptuous objects, surely must surpass any French effort in Ecclesiastical Architecture, much less in the half imitative Notre Dame.

Chapter V. Rheims Cathedral, and Abbey Church of St. Nicaise.

Cathedral of Rheims. "Most beautiful in France; and this pre-eminence has not only been fully allowed, but even extended by the few of our travellers who are qualified to form a judgment on the subject," p. 122. Three names of English authors are given in a note, as thus "sufficiently qualified:" a Poet, a reverend Divine, and a noble Lord, amateur admirers of "Gothick;" each, in a manner, wholly devoid of Architectural practice, either by making drawings or constructing edifices, &c. "Altar dedicated 1215," p. 125. "Church finished 1241," *ibid.* "The Plate which accompanies this work (copied, we presume, from the common French print, as no draughtsman's name is affixed to the engraving, though the copying engraver's name is not withheld; it would have been more creditable to have said, engraved from a drawing made for the occasion) will supply the place of description, and will, I am confident, ensure the decision that the exterior of the Cathedral of Rheims is the most beautiful piece of Gothic Architecture in the world," p. 126. This is downright apostacy from that due predilection which an Englishman, not fraternised with the horror of the times, French principles, should feel for the Architectural honour of his native land; it is an opinion so full of blind delusion, and dark deviation from just comparison, that it would have been a professional crime in me (passing by the impolitic propensity of the author's friends, of introducing the publication at this hour) not to have brought forward these Remarks. But I hope for such poison I have an antidote. Then follows a fulsome string of praises, of which the author says, "That these praises may not be thought extravagant and unfounded, I will point out distinctly its beauties, and the cause of its superiority. The diminishing or pyramidal form is in itself more graceful, and it is certainly more congenial to the character of the Gothic style, than the square fronts of our Cathedrals," *ibid.* I call upon my countrymen to award judgment for this wilful and destructive error. Is there one of our Cathedrals, nay, common Parish Churches, but what terminate, in their West fronts, in a "pyramidal form," not alone from the necessary commencement of the roof, but from the general assemblage of decorations constituting the characteristicks of a West front? I refer back to Litchfield and Notre Dame. The former has a pyramidal finish, the latter is totally a "square front," without the most distant hint at anything toward a vertex, or point.—"It has the advantage, which is possessed too by some of ours, of having no mixture or confusion of design," p. 127. Some of ours, indeed! View Salisbury, York, Litchfield, Peterborough, Exeter, Wells, &c. &c.—"He (the Architect of Rheims Cathedral) has surpassed any other front in richness; at the same time that he has excelled them in lightness, he has judiciously placed all his heavy magnificence below, and has gradually lightened

lightened and relieved his ornaments as they rise to the summit," &c. p. *ibid.* In regard to "richness," York will be found on comparison richer in the hundredth degree; and as to excelling in "lightness," how can that be maintained, when in the same sentence we find so much of "heavy magnificence" conjoined. Here is a problem which only our author's friends can solve.—"One of the chief and distinct excellencies of this façade, and that which renders it superior to all those of this country, is the admirable magnificence of the portal, and its just proportion to the rest of the building," *ibid.* This I deny; what then becomes of the grand entrances or portals of York, Salisbury, Winchester, &c. each boasting a rival "magnificence," though not of that disproportionate spreading out in width and height as at Rheims, which still we find held forth as an "excellence." Tell me that the dimensions of a basement story should exceed the whole expanse of an elevation by "its just proportion to the rest of the building!" This is a position as absurd as it is unprofessional.—"The great entrance of a Cathedral should always be worthy of the structure to which it leads; yet this circumstance seems never to have influenced the English Architects, who have expended their chief care in the construction of a magnificent West window, beneath which invariably a mean and disproportionate door presents itself," *ibid.* His note brings these examples: "York, Salisbury, Lincoln, Wells, and Litchfield Cathedrals. Westminster Abbey, King's College Chapel, &c. &c." Of the entrances (or as our Author has cut them down to mere "doors") of these two latter fabricks I say nothing; but of York it is on a parallel with Rheims, though not of such monstrous proportions; Salisbury in masonic power falls but little short of Rheims: of statues and ornaments it never had any. Lincoln also is sumptuous. Wells I pass by. Litchfield: Have I not above sung out its charming features? And now to hear these several glories reviled, and held as "mean and disproportionate!" Surely this must stir a man; an Englishman, I mean. Gaze on the grand portal of Exeter Cathedral, where are a profusion of arches, columns, niches, statues, compartments, and every other embellishment that can render the arts of Sculpture and Masonry consummate and inestimable. This portal remains in excellent preservation, containing statues of twenty royal personages, with as many supporting angels, of the most exquisite work, forty statues of holy characters, and the like number of small ones, making in the whole not less that one hundred and thirty sculptural tributes to the memories of long-departed heroes, saints, and martyrs.—"We have not a single instance worthy of our Churches; and in this respect the arrangement of the French Churches, with their ample portals and marigold windows, have externally a decided advantage," p. 128. I must once more exclaim, Oh! the fatality of French prepossession! And are these "marigolds" (proper only for certain situations, as Transepts, &c.) to be held as superior to our justly-designed and appropriately-applied oblong and pointed windows? our Western front arrangements, our pride of national art, to be derided, to be held out as things cheap and of no interest? Forbid it, propriety of opinion! forbid it, true taste! I presume, in this place, I need but direct my Readers to the West Front of Peterborough Cathedral; where the three grand entrances, receding into one wonderful porch, extend in height to the very roof; the general design of which is upon that majestic scale of "arrangement," that, if all other of our Churches failed in this instance, it would alone stand the ordeal of comparison before this mighty Rheims.—"In surveying the Cathedral of Rheims, there is, I think, nothing which the most scrupulous taste would wish altered, except the finish of the Towers, which perhaps might have assumed a more spiral shape," *ibid*; and, I think, "might have assumed" something more of dimension, conformity, and able construction; for, as they stand, they are truly "mean and disproportionate."

It would have been more satisfactory in our Author, if, instead of straining every opinion to *shore* up the fame of his Rheims, he had given us some glimmer of the interior of the building, its decorations, &c.; but not an iota is brought forward; and we might more than suspect, that he spun out his

*hour*

*hour* of "survey" in devotion to the West Front alone, without taking one peep through "the admirable magnificence of the portal?" But it is now time to direct my countrymen to the engraving of a view of the West Front of York Cathedral (*Plate I.* in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of this Month), not copied, like that of Rheims, from some equivocal publication, but from a regular drawing, made on the spot by our common friend John Carter, in the year 1806, under the patronage of Sir M. M. Sykes, bart. M. P. that great encourager of English art, and engraved by *James Basire*.

Parallel between the West Fronts of York and Rheims Cathedrals; in order to evince which elevation displays the higher degree of richness, and which possesses the greater portion of the sublime and beautiful:

| YORK. | RHEIMS. |
|---|---|
| Three entrances, justly proportioned to the main elevation, filled and surrounded by niches and statues. The buttresses dividing the Front into three grand parts, made out in *seven* stories of niches, with statues*. Grand window over each side portal, and over the centre ditto the luminous glory of the kingdom, with all its magic tracery, and refulgent painted glass. The surrounding spaces entirely occupied with niches and compartments, and crowned with a most exquisite *double* "pyramidal finish" in tracery, perforated battlements, &c. The second tier of windows, in side divisions, are fine; the two Towers, not set on, as it were, an after-thought upon the elevation, are carried up in a regular succession of architectural ideas, to the "summit" of scientific perfection and excellence, not to be surpassed. | Three entrances; too large, and out of all proportion to the rest of the work: filled with statues in *rows*, without niches, &c. Buttresses of *two* stories only, having few niches and statues; not any windows visible on the side divisions, open compartment filling those spaces. Over the centre division, a "marigold" window; which, being the only admission for light, must render the Western interior "dark and gloomy." The upper story, a range or gallery of niches with statues (of a very excellent turn, certainly); and thus the Front is terminated, and terminated in a direct "square" form. It is to be observed, that this is a second instance, Notre Dame being the first, of a French "square" termination. Thus our Author, in two instances, falsifies his own assertions. A small pediment is seen above the gallery, which has no connexion with the finish of the Front, being merely the commencement of the roof, detached some feet beyond it. The two Towers are not only unappropriate in their forms, but are worked upon the gallery without any preparatory indications verging from the body of the design to which they have been thus, as it were, untimely stuck on, doing away the previous interest such a front must necessarily have excited! |

I am still impelled, from the many opinions to be combated yet remaining in the "Historical Survey," to continue my Remarks in the succeeding Miscellany, when they will certainly be concluded. AN ARCHITECT.

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Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

I WAS much pleased with a letter signed Clericus, inserted in your valuable Miscellany some months ago. The subject was, the unpleasant feelings excited in the breast of a conscientious Clergyman, at reading the whole of our admirable Funeral Service over the corpse of a deliberate Suicide. I have often experienced painful sensations on the same account; and, where the circumstances of the case were well known, ventured to make the following alterations: Instead of "Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take

* The greater part of these statues are restored in the drawing, as the original ones were some years back destroyed.

J. Carter del. 1806. View of the WEST FRONT OF YORK CATHEDRAL. Js. Basire.

Published, by J. Nichols & Son.

take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed," I have substituted, "Forasmuch as this our brother is dead." Instead of "We give thee hearty thanks for that it hath pleased thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world,"—"for the deliverance of all true believers from the miseries of this sinful world." Instead of, "as our hope is this our brother doth,"—"as our confidence is all sincere Christians do." To say that Almighty God takes to himself the soul of the cool and wilful destroyer of himself, *viz.* to render thanks to the Divine Being for delivering *him* from the miseries of this sinful world who has, unbidden and uncalled, rushed into eternity, seems shocking, and by no means conformable to the intentions of the venerable Compilers of our Liturgy.

Juries, on account of the feelings of surviving relatives, and the forfeiture of property incurred if they bring in a verdict of Felo-de-se, lean much to mercy on such occasions; and a Coroner's warrant will not always satisfy the mind of an officiating Minister, that the deceased was actually deprived of his intellects when he put an unnatural period to his life.

Another subject of difficulty occurs to me: a friend, during his occasional absence, requests me to officiate in marrying couples for him. Young persons frequently present themselves as desirous of entering into the marriage state, to all appearance under age. Interrogate them; they tell you they are two or three and twenty: you have nothing but their looks to oppose to the assertion. They are perhaps wholly unaccompanied; consequently have neither any one to act as father in giving away the bride, or be a witness to the celebration of the nuptials. The lower Church officers, the Clerk and Sexton, who, if they get but a fee and donation, are wholly regardless of any other concern, throw themselves into every chasm, and supply all deficiencies; but, though these respectable personages can attest that a man and woman calling themselves by such and such names were united in the bonds of wedlock; yet they very often are totally ignorant that they are correctly described, or the persons they represent themselves to be. In the overgrown parishes in the environs of this alarmingly extended Metropolis, no care is taken to ascertain that persons giving in banns are parishioners; but their declaration unexamined and unquestioned is accepted. The officiating Clergyman cannot by any vigilance or circumspection distinguish who are and who are not parishioners; and to refuse to marry couples who have been out-asked, and come to the Church for the purpose of forming an indissoluble connection, may be attended with very serious consequences. Certainly some proofs of the actual residence of the parties within the precincts of the parish when they are unknown, of their being of age, or of the consent of parents when they appear minors, should be required before they are permitted to do an act which is irrevocable, upon which their own happiness or misery very much depends, and in which the honour and interests of their families are deeply concerned. I shall thank any of your Clerical Correspondents for his sentiments on these important subjects.

Yours, &c. P. T.

## THE PROJECTOR. No. XCIX.

"Ille communis, qui est cunctis in mortalibus, sensus." ARNOBIUS.

IN an admirable miscellany of reflexions and criticisms just published, under the title of *Anonymiana*, it is remarked, that "*Common Sense* is generally esteemed the most useful kind of sense; as, when we hear it said of a person of parts and learning, but giddy, thoughtless, and dissipated, running into debts and difficulties, and taking no manner of care of his affairs, that *he has all sorts of sense but Common Sense.*" The same Author informs us, that "this *Common* Sense, or a good understanding, is a Latin phrase as well as an English one;" a circumstance which I quote with some satisfaction, for, in what may be here advanced in favour of Common Sense, I should be sorry to be thought a friend to innovations in morals or language.

Observations similar to the above have been frequently made by other writers; and we scarcely pass a day without hearing of some advantages which Common Sense might have procured, or some mischiefs which Common Sense might have averted. But, while we pay a compliment to Common

Common Sense, which seems to give it a superiority over the rest of our senses, it has not yet been explained why we call that *common*, which, we are told, men of parts and learning are not always able to attain, and which, if we may judge from the many examples of those who want it, does not seem to deserve the epithet so constantly applied to it. And this will appear the more extraordinary, if the opinion be just which some observers of mankind have formed, namely, that few men have Common Sense.

It has been thought that this apparent inconsistency is capable of being explained by a very trifling alteration in the language employed on this subject. If, for example, we say, that few men *use* Common Sense, it may still be true that the sense we speak of, the sense which distinguishes right from wrong, and proper from improper, is common, and so common, that few persons are found without it. As to the use of it, it is rather whimsical, that those who have made its existence to be doubted by not employing it in their own affairs and conduct, are, at all times, extremely ready to apply it to the affairs and conduct of other people. Hence, the antient founders of our laws very wisely determined, that the decision of matters of right and wrong, just and unjust, should rest with twelve men, promiscuously taken from the mass of mankind, and not endued with more enlargement of understanding than is supposed to be included in Common Sense. And it is observed, that when they decide according to this sense, the world so generally acquiesces in their opinion, that there remains but one person dissatisfied, namely, he who has lost his cause; nor would he be a dissentient from their opinion, had he been in any other situation than that in which his obstinacy happened at that time to place him. It must not, indeed, be omitted in every discussion on this subject, that, however common this sense may be, there are very many who either are born with, or afterwards, by some means, contract an aversion to it, and who, knowing the value which others put upon it, are for ever endeavouring to find out a substitute, which, however, they have not been able to accomplish.

It is as easy to suppose that a man may possess Common Sense, and yet act like a fool, as it is to suppose that a man be rich without liberality; the only use for which riches are calculated. The difference, indeed, between the posssession and the use of our senses occurs so often, that Common Sense is by no means a solitary instance, although, in the daily intercourse of life, it may be allowed to be one of the most striking. Whoever has attained but a moderate share of knowledge of the world, or is but a superficial observer of what passes around him, must have frequently remarked that there are men who make very little use either of their eyes or ears, and who, in many matters of great importance and interest, are, to all intents and purposes, both blind and deaf. But it would be wrong to assert from such examples, that seeing and hearing are not Common Senses. The practice in such cases is not absolutely to renounce the use of eyes and ears, or to affect to be blind or deaf, but to delegate the use of our eyes and ears, for a certain time, to other persons, whom we suppose capable of directing us how to employ them; and this, among one class of the community, is the origin of what we call Customs, and among another, the origin of what we call Fashion, the two great codes of law by which the little and the great are governed. That, notwithstanding, this omnipotence of influence, they abound in absurdities is frequently acknowledged; and these absurdities would be more easily, quickly, and profitably discovered, if we had not agreed to suspend the use of our faculties.

If there is not much wisdom in this practice, in thus parting with natural for artificial senses, there is at least a degree of humility; for sometimes we find that a whole nation will consent to see and hear, at the pleasure of half a dozen of its most worthless inhabitants; and, at other times, an assembly of the most sensible and well-educated ladies will condescend to copy a dress, not because it is consistent with their own notions of taste or beauty, but because it is that in which a French

strumpet

strumpet has danced, or an Italian *bona roba* has sung.

Of all our senses, however, the subject of this paper, Common Sense, is that which is least employed in those transactions where it would be most serviceable; and why a guide always at hand, a monitor always prompt to advise, should be suspended from his office in this capricious manner, is not easily to be discovered. Some may think that what is common must be vulgar, and therefore to be disregarded; and I have heard of a person of rank and wealth, who, while he undervalued Common Sense, allowed that it was very necessary "for people who had their bread to get." But, in accounting for the disuse of Common Sense, we shall perhaps be more successful if we advert to a fact of some importance, the long contest which has subsisted between the senses and the passions. Even Vanity, to speak of no other of the great leaders and generals employed on the side of the enemy, will often baffle the strongest efforts of the understanding. Nor need we wonder that Common Sense should be so often set aside, when we consider how very apt it is to interfere with a certain train of conduct and behaviour that is thought very becoming, and with certain domestic and personal arrangements, which, being fashionable, must not be interrupted by any considerations of propriety or consistency, or by any of the feelings which compose self-approbation. And if Common Sense presumes to intrude on such occasions, and perhaps threatens to degrade us into the rank of "people whom nobody knows," there are many who will no doubt reckon such intrusion and such alarm a very sufficient reason for dispensing with its services, and preferring what others do, to what themselves think right.

Nor ought the advocates for Common Sense to be loud in their resentment of this neglect, as if it were confined to their client only. The operations of reason herself are often suspended, when they happen to clash with objects of more imperious necessity; such, for example, as a course of life sanctioned by high authority. What else could have impaired the fortunes of young men born to great affluence; or by what other means could we have out-rivalled all other nations, for a long series of years, in keeping up those honourable and dignified establishments, the gaming-houses and the race-grounds? Or what other means could human wisdom have devised more admirably calculated to increase the breed, and provide for the maintenance of that valuable class of men, known by the name of Jockeys, Betters, and Sharpers; or that more interesting class of females who are known by every name but the right one? In all this, the suspension of the higher faculty becomes necessary; because, the mere want of Common Sense will not prepare the mind for the requisite degree of stultification, nor leave that perfect void, which the employments alluded to are calculated to fill. Some have even supposed that conscience, as well as reason, has been dispensed with in such instances; but perhaps it may be doubted whether the parties have been taught much of the use or existence of any such sense. It is certainly not the interest of those who are about them to say much on the subject; and it is equally certain, that when conscience does appear, it is at a very late period, when its operations are more severely felt than wisely understood.

The inconveniences which arise from neglecting Common Sense, reason, and conscience, have led some curious persons to enquire, whether these are not one and the same sense, expressed by different names; and indeed, if we except a few instances of inferior importance, in which manners only are concerned, perhaps this will be found to be nearly the truth. But the character of a man who has every sense but Common Sense is not confined to the instance given by the Author of the book I have quoted, *viz.* that of a person of parts and learning, but giddy, thoughtless, and dissipated; for a person thus described may be suspected of wanting more senses than one. The character may perhaps be applied with more propriety to a man of parts and learning, who is so destitute of knowledge of the world, and of decent manners, as to be perpetually giving offence by such blunders in speech, caprices of temper, and anomalies in behaviour, as the brightest parts will not be always thought sufficient

to

to excuse. To this class also belong, the well-meaning part of the world, whose meaning must always be taken as an apology for their acting, who never do that well upon which they seem most intent, who are perpetually interfering in matters that nowise concern them, and producing an inextricable confusion of mischief, with the very best intentions; and who, after passing many years in fomenting disputes, with a view to end them, and in suggesting impossibilities, under the name of improvements, have nothing left to console them for hours of anxiety and disappointment, censure, and chagrin, but a comfortable quantity of those best of all possible intentions, for which their friends are never thankful enough to make any allowance.

In other respects, it will not perhaps be found that Common Sense differs very much from Reason or Conscience; and, in the ordinary business of life, they follow each other so closely, that it will require a nice eye to mark their boundaries, or distinguish their prerogatives. A worthy predecessor, Sir Richard Steele, has remarked, that "what we call Common Sense, suffers under that word; for it sometimes implies no more than that faculty which is common to all men; but sometimes signifies right reason, and what all men should consent to. In this latter acceptation of the phrase, it is no great wonder people err so much against it, since it is not every one who is possessed of it, and there are fewer who, against common rules and fashions, dare obey its dictates."

But, whatever name we choose to employ, if we apply the test either of Common Sense, reason, or conscience, we shall be able to settle many questions, both in manners and in morals, with considerable facility, which are now contested. The rogue and the fool, for example, who have been thought very distant from each other, will be brought into very close contact; and the only regret will be, that a criterion so infallible should be so much neglected, and that the sense which is so common should be so seldom employed.

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Mr. URBAN, *August* 23.

THE Editor of the History of Surrey has been favoured with a letter from a gentleman, respecting a particular point, on which the Editor had not been able to obtain exact information. Having withheld his name, the Editor knows not how to return the thanks which are so justly due, except through the channel of your Publication, though he much wishes so to do. If the name had been given, the writer might have had some trouble from a correspondence, but the Editor would have been much gratified and benefited by it.

In answer, the Editor begs leave to state, that he had looked into the several Acts mentioned, except that he does not find any of the 17th Hen. VII.; and he apprehends that the one of the 19th does not relate to the party in question. He had endeavoured, though without success, to find the enrolments referred to; but the references now given are so particular, that he hopes he may succeed better in another attempt, which he will make.

The Editor takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the obligation he is under, for information received from several other gentlemen, to whom he is personally a stranger. Amongst them he must particularly name your Correspondent, Mr. Hamper. If all who have opportunities would follow his liberal example, it would greatly facilitate topographical researches.

The Editor has the satisfaction to inform the Subscribers, that the whole of the Second Volume is now printed, except the Preface, some Additions and Corrections of no great length, and the Index, which are now in the Printer's hands: he has, therefore, no doubt of the volume being ready for delivery in October next.

So much is done towards a Third and concluding volume, that the Subscribers are requested to say whether they mean to take it on the same terms as the former Two; which it is necessary to know, in order to ascertain the number of copies to be printed. A line to Mr. White in Fleet Street will be esteemed a favour.

*** AN OLD SUBSCRIBER asks, "Who was that gentleman of the name of Charles Stuart, some time in confinement (from his great personal resemblance), by mistake, for the Pretender?

VINDEX and ANTIPHONA in our next, with many others which we have not room to enumerate.

Mr.

S.W. View of St. PETER'S CHURCH, THANET.

N.W. View of MONKTON CHURCH, THANET.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 1.

AS a companion to the Plate in p. 17 of your present volume, I send you two other Churches in the Isle of Thanet (*Plate II.*); which the same scarce Volume of Mr. Cozens enables me to illustrate.

"ST. PETER'S is an exceeding pretty village, situated two miles South-East of Margate; it stands on a pleasing eminence, surrounded with trees, a desirable, but not a common convenience in this bleak Island; its vicinity to Margate and Ramsgate (from which it is also two miles distant), together with the thoroughfare to Broadstairs, a hamlet in this parish, one mile distant, make it extremely pleasant; it being the constant resort of parties from each of the above places during the season, as well as the residence of several genteel families.

"The Church, situated at the North side of the village, is a handsome structure of the Gothic kind, consisting of three Ailes, and a beautiful Chancel, which is cieled in compartments, the framing of which is enriched with carved work, as is the cornice on each side, and it is painted in a decent manner. Indeed, we can scarely meet with a Church that is kept in such excellent order; it is elegantly pewed with wainscot, and has a very handsome desk and pulpit of the same materials. In the Middle Aile are two handsome brass chandeliers, which were purchased by subscription; there is also a pretty gallery at the West end, well contrived for the convenience of the inhabitants. At the West end of the Church is a handsome Tower, built of flint, with stone quoins and buttresses; within it is a musical peal of six bells; and what is very remarkable, there is a very large fissure * from the top to the bottom of the Tower on the East, and a similar one on the West side, which were occasioned, as we are creditably informed, by a severe shock of an earthquake, on April 6, 1580; it was open more than an inch at the foundation, and to two or three at the top. It is wonderful, that, when it was so rent, it did not fall; for the whole Tower, by means of it, evidently inclines to the Northward; and, as the cracks are filled up with white stone and fresh mortar, the traces of them are as conspicuous now as the day it happened.

"There are in this parish fourteen other vills, besides the above-mentioned, *viz.* Reading, Forestall, Calais Court, Old Eston Stone, Sowell Street, Rumfield, Brompton, Uptown, Dumpton, Westwood, Poor Hole, Ruddles, and Sacket's Hill.

"MONKTON is a very antient place, being the frequent residence of the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury.

"The Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and formerly consisted of two Ailes and a Chancel; but the North Aile has been long since taken down, though the arches, which are now walled up, are very perceptible on the outside *. There is a square Tower at the West end, which has in it a very antient spiral staircase of wood; there are four bells, one of which is cracked, and has a large piece out of it. Here are but few monumental inscriptions, many of the grave-stones having lost their brasses, or are worn smooth. The time of building the Church here, as at most other places of antiquity, remains hid; but we find that Archbishop Richard, the successor to Becket, appropriated it to the almonry of Christ Church in 1171 †."

The Epitaphs in both these Churches are correctly given at large in Mr. Cozens's "Tour through the Isle of Thanet." Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

* Particularly shewn in the Plate.

* See the Plate.

† Lewis's Tenet.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

### BOOK I. SATIRE I.

THE predominant idea in this poetical discourse, and the result of those reflections, which our Bard pursues in it respecting the inconsistency of mankind in matters that are of the last importance to them, forms, in some degree, the subject of the generality of his Satires and Epistles, and of some of his finest Odes. It is the spirit of his philosophy, the *punctum saliens* of all his moral conceptions and sentiments, the solid basis of his own life, what alone remained uniformly true and immutable in his breast, under all circumstances and in all situations, amidst the fluctuation of human affairs, the doubts

of the understanding, and the inconstancy of fortune. It is the golden LÆTUS SORTE TUA VIVES SAPIENTER, which he addresses to his dear Aristius*; it is the friendly exhortation to the honest Bullatius, who was in hopes of healing the diseases of his mind by change of air and travel:

Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam, [annum:
Gratâ sume manu; neu dulcia differ in
Ut, quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter
Te dicas†. ——

In short, it is the grand maxim of the philosophy of the Socratic Aristippus: That which we seek is always in our power; it is either here, or no where. Horace was so firmly persuaded of this truth, and of the whole practical theory of life, of which it is the principle, that he could not expatiate, either in morals or in satire, without taking his departure from it, or recurring to it.

If we expect, therefore, in this moral discourse, to be entertained with novel truths, we shall be disappointed. It relates only to such as cannot be often enough repeated, and which we should offer to mankind always and incessantly again and again under another form and in a different vehicle, as the only mental physic that can really do them good, and even mitigate their self-created sufferings; nay, unless they prevent it themselves, radically cure them. In this vehicle consists the art of the philosophic Poet; and in that art of discourse we shall find Horace in all his Sermones so much the greater master, as he shews so much skill and ingenuity in concealing it under the semblance of unstudied, extemporaneous thoughts.

The almost universal epidemy of the Romans in his time was the same with that which we at present see to have infected the principal countries of Europe, an immoderate pursuit of riches. Rome was then mistress of the world; and what Bengal is now to us Britons, that was Europe, Asia, and Africa to the Romans. Their monstrous Republick was divided between two chief governors, Cæsar Octavianus and Marcus Antonius. Every man attached himself to one or the other. People of inferior note had by that means made immense fortunes; thousands of others were stimulated by their example to attempt it likewise; nobody would lag behind, all strove to get the start of the rest, and come in, if possible, among the foremost. This rage, with which the superior classes were seized, naturally soon spread among the inferior; and thus the antient noble national character of the Romans was presently lost in this insatiable cupidity, which Horace in all his writings one while attacks with the angry zeal of an Archilochus, at another ridicules in the bantering style of the Attic Comedy, and then with Socratic earnestness and gravity displays in all its folly and inconsequence.

This latter it is which he seems to make his principal design in the present discourse; where the question, "why so few are satisfied with what they are and what they have, and therefore those are so rarely found, who, when the time of their departure is come, and they must leave the checquered scene,

Declare their station here has happy been;
And now the feast of life is o'er, retreat,
Each leaving, like a sated guest, his seat,

is not so much the problem which he intends to solve, as the line along which his thoughts on that subject run. For a peculiar artificial plan and a dialectic accuracy in the consociation of the arguments throughout, we must not now look for. The march of his ideas here, as in nearly all his compositions, resembles a walk for pleasure, where we amuse ourselves by striking into little circuitous paths, in which we stop at every object that excites our attention, and at last are either arrived at the point we proposed, or are come back to where we set out.

That, however, a stricter coherence is to be found in these Satires than some expositors have perceived, will be evinced by the following brief analysis.

"Most men," says Horace, "are discontented with their situation and fortune, and esteem others happier, with whom, if it were put to their choice, they would not exchange. First inconsistency! but neither the only one nor the greatest which we commit in the pursuit of happiness.

* Epist. *lib.* i. 10.
† Epist. *lib.* i. 11.

ness. Here is a greater still. All those people who are so keen in the chace of a happiness that is constantly flying before them, make a state of repose and enjoyment their object; all propose at some future day to be delighted with life: but at all events, say they, we must take care to have bread: or should we suffer the ant to surpass us in prudence? Under that pretence they indefatigably add store to store, and at length find so much pleasure in accumulating, that they entirely forget the example of the ant, and the end for which they resolved to collect, and, for fear of diminishing their heap, scarcely allow themselves a belly-full to eat. Now come Vanity, Envy, and Jealousy, and obtrude themselves into the game: we determine not to have less than another, and envy every one that has more. We can, therefore, never cease from amassing, we renounce the various comforts of life, we are a prey to the most cruel passions: ever restless and uneasy ourselves, we inspire no mirth into others, forfeit the attachment of those about us, and the esteem of the world; and at last depart, sometimes even by the wrong door, out of life, without being able to say to ourselves, 'I have lived'."—Such is the train of thought that runs through the piece, allowing for a few digressions, among which the most considerable is the dialogue with the Miser, whom the Poet strives to convince of his folly in the Æsopian manner; a digression which lies so close by the way-side, and stands so little in the light of his main object, that it scarcely merits that appellation.

The prevailing tone in this discourse is rather serious than comic, and perfectly resembling that in the Epistles to Scæva, Lollius, &c. Traces, however, all along appear of that pleasant humour for which our Poet is so distinguished, and that urbanity which is in some sort his peculiar grace. We should here, perhaps, not omit to notice the prudence with which he selects the subject for a Satire that is to be dedicated to Mæcenas, whereby his self-love shall not only not incur the risk of being hurt, but rather find its account in it. Mæcenas, notwithstanding his favour with Augustus, lived, to the day of his death, in a private station, satisfied with the hereditary honours of a Roman knight; and no one made a more magnificent use of his great riches than Mæcenas. A Satire on the discontentedness of mankind with what they are, and on covetousness, would, therefore, if addressed to him, be indirect commendation. If we chuse to call this flattery, we must at least confess, that it is the most decent and harmless way of flattering, and that it is highly honourable to the understanding of our Poet, without being any dishonour to his heart.

Concerning the particular time when this piece was written, nothing can be definitively ascertained. Because it stands first in the book, it by no means follows that it was the first essay of our Author in this species of composition. Perhaps it may be intended only as a dedication, and then is rather the last in point of succession. At least no appropriate occasion is discoverable in it.

*Loquacem delassare valent Fabium.*] Who this Fabius properly was (probably, notwithstanding his noble appellative, a man of little note) it may suffice to know, that he was a great talker. The anonymous old scholiast, who so often quotes his own (*lost*) book concerning the proper names that appear in Horace, will have it, that it denotes a certain Fabius of Narbonne, an adherent of Pompeius, who wrote several tracts concerning the Stoic sect, and was in habits of intercourse with our Poet. Whoever chooses may believe him; say we with Torrentius: but the supposition of the latter, that it was the Fabius Maximus of whom Quintilian, lib. iv. cap. 3. quotes a jocular expression respecting Augustus, is still far more improbable. This Fabius Maximus was, without all doubt, a dependant and friend of Augustus; and the joke, that the presents which Augustus was wont to make should be called, not *congiaria*, but *heminaria* *, was so perfectly innocent, that Augustus himself

* The presents which were made on particular occasions by the Emperors to the Roman people, or to the army, were called *congiaria*, from *congius*, a measure containing the eighth part of an *amphora*. These *congiaria* consisted partly in a certain portion

self might have heard it without taking umbrage. Now why should such a man as Horace, for the sake of ingratiating himself with Augustus, publicly insult one of the principal Romans, and a friend of the Emperor, on account of so idle a jest? — Besides, if it must be this Fabius, he ought to have used the term *dicacior*, not *loquacior*: Horace, however, has evidently some babbler in view, not an unseasonable jester. I have dwelt on this trifle purely to shew in this one instance, how even learned commentators sometimes deal with poor Horace, and what silly things they lay to his charge, merely in compliance with the inveterate prejudice, to make him by main force a base flatterer of Augustus.

*Ut qui jocularia.*] Probably by *jocularia* Horace alludes to those kinds of farces, which were then called *exodes*, and of which the *intermezzi* of the Italians, with their various buffoons or masks, are unquestionably the relics. As these farces had formerly been styled *satyræ* and as they furnished both the occasion and the title to the Satires of Lucilius, it is easy to perceive why they are here mentioned by Horace: namely, in the very first of his poetical Sermones or discourses (which on account of some similarity with the Lucilian Satires he began to publish under the latter title) to obviate the opinion, as though nothing was to be looked for in them but pleasantry and persiflage. His education and his residence at Athens had given him such a decided taste for the Socratic method of reasoning, which so beautifully blended humanity and urbanity together, that we see it predominate in all his Sermones, the Satires, and the Epistles. As the various elegant subtleties and turns of thought proper to that method were easy, and in a manner natural to him; so he reserved to himself the right of laughingly speaking the truth — *ridendo dicere verum quis vetat?* — He determined, however, the use of it by the end; and this he could not have stated more neatly and justly, than by the simile, *ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores*. The procedure of pedagogues with their little scholars in the Horn-book, and the Æsopian or Socratic Moralists with their hearers or readers is the same, because the aversion of the latter from harsh and correcting truths is just as great as that of the former from the odious Horn-book. They must, therefore, in like manner, namely, by a sort of tempting sweetmeats, be cheated, the former into truth, the latter into the alphabet. The moral poet and the pedagogue both conceal their real design: the little children think it is only an affair of gingerbread, the great children take it all for sport and merriment; to them neither is it anything else: but, unless the poet-himself forgets his object, he obtains it, *quasi aliud agendo*, as well as the pedagogue. The hearer admits laughingly his truths, is imperceptibly excited to reflection, and corrects himself — if, however, there is still anything in him that wants correction. This is the *circum præcordia ludere* (to play about the reader's heart) which Persius in such a happy expression makes the main feature in the character of our Poet.

*Caupo.*] Batteux, I think, is right in translating this word as equivalent to retail trader, dealer in small wares, though it is usually here made to signify a vintner, and even a lawyer. That it has the first signification, is evident from its derivative *cauponari*, which in a passage quoted by Cicero (de Offic. lib. i. cap. 12) from a tragedy of Ennius, incontrovertibly means to trade, to carry on traffic, not trading in war, *non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes. Perfidus hic caupo*, the cunning shopkeeper, the tradesman sly.

*Quæ, simul inversum*, &c.] The Poet here breaks in upon the Miser, whom he introduces speaking, suddenly, without beginning a new period, in order to turn the example of the ant, with which the avaricious

portion of corn, meat, oil, &c. partly in hard cash. Besides, it was usual to term the presents which the great men of Rome sometimes bestowed upon their friends as they were called, or rather clients and dependants, *congiaria*. Augustus, who in his donations to the people was extremely liberal, used, on the other hand, to put off his friends with trifling presents. Therefore, said Fabius jestingly, we ought, instead of *congiaria*, to call them *heminaria*. For *hemina* (likewise a Roman measure) was only the twelfth part of the *congius*.

are

are so fain to palliate their passion for scraping and amassing together, against themselves, and employing it to their confusion; which Francis has very well imitated. — There is scarcely any need of reminding the reader that Horace here speaks of the ant, agreeably to the vulgar prejudice, and that in his time even the learned did not know that the ants make no provision for the winter, but pass the whole of that season in an uninterrupted state of torpor and inertion.

*Neque vitam amittit in undis.*] This passage affords a very elegant example, of what I meant to say above by clothing moral lessons in the Æsopian manner, which is peculiar to our Author, and what principally makes him a Poet in his versified discourses. Nothing can at once be more ingenious, and yet apparently more artless, than this instance, whereby he makes the truth that "the penurious rich man has in fact no more than the poor man" evident to the meanest capacity; there is, however, more art in the manner of his treating it, than at first sight we should imagine; in short, it is the embryo of a very beautiful Æsopian fable; in which nothing but the epic composition, or the narration is wanting, to make it recognized by every one as such. That this is the fact, ocular demonstration will shew. Here is the fable.

The Two Boys who wanted to fetch Water.

Two boys, who one hot summer's day had heated themselves with running and play, went out to fetch some cold water to drink. Not far from their house a little spring trickled down from the rock; and about a hundred paces farther flowed a rapid river. One of the boys ran to the little fount, and held his jug beneath. Fie, said the bigger, sneering, draw from such a miserable streamlet: I am going yonder to the river; there it is a pleasure to fill one's pitcher where there is such a plenty of water! The younger boy had no mind to combat the silly speech of his brother; he filled his jug from the little rill with a water as clear as crystal, and quenched his thirst with the pure cool draught. The other ran to the river; the bank was sloping, and, from the frequent overflowings of the stream in rainy seasons, pretty swampy; as he was, therefore, with much difficulty lowering himself, and stooping to fill his little pitcher, the drenched ground gave way, and he fell down. Had he not had the good fortune, as he was slipping, to catch hold of some oziers just by, the current would have carried him away without redemption. However, he clambered out with much trouble and a great deal of water in his shoes, and brought with him at least his pitcher full: but, on putting it to his mouth, the water was so thick and muddy that he could not drink it. The Miser may extract the moral at his leisure!

Somewhat in this manner would the fable run, to which Horace here, as if it had been previously composed, seems to allude. The whole difference lies here, that he immediately combines the use and application which he makes of it to the Harpagon with whom he is conversing; and by only marking out the story in light strokes, it more unfolds the latent allegory, and makes every minute circumstance available in behalf of his moral object, — namely, of illustrating the old experimental maxim: that the Miser, who in order to scrape together a vast store, of which he uses but little, brings upon himself a multiplicity of needless cares and troubles, and at last has no pure enjoyment of the few satisfactions he reaps from it; and for that twofold reason is both a fool and a poor devil. Baxter's conjecture, that Horace might here have in view some Apulian or Calabrian peasant, who, while the Poet was yet a boy, had been thus drowned in the Aufidus, is a lame conceit. The Aufidus, which Horace several times mentions in his poems, traverses indeed the district where he was born; it stands here, however, for any other river; and even supposing that an Apulian or Calabrian had tumbled into that river with a piece of the rotten bank, and was drowned, how does that throw any more light upon the passage?

*Quidam memoratur Athenis*, &c.] Whether this is spoken of a real or only of a dramatical person in a lost play of Menander, or of some other Comic writer, will now, probably, never be ascertained. The remark of the scholiast, that allusion is here made to Timon the misanthrope is

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so insipid as scarcely to deserve mentioning. Torrentius conceives, that it may, perhaps, relate to the augur Cneus Lentulus, of whom we are told by Seneca (de Benefic. lib. ii. cap 27.) that he had been the richest man of his time; "for he once saw (these are Seneca's words) four hundred millions of sesterces (three millions of pounds sterling) his; I say saw, in the literal sense, as he had nothing more than the sight of them." If Torrentius had had an eye to two or three historical circumstances, and compared them together: he would have perceived, that Horace could not have meant that *princeps civitatis*. He needed only have continued reading a couple of lines farther in Seneca; and he would have found, that this same Lentulus owed to the favour of Augustus all his wealth, "to whom he brought nothing except a poverty labouring under the burden of a noble birth, *paupertatem sub onere nobilitatis laborantem*." When Lentulus joined the party of Augustus, he was still a young man; as must immediately appear, because he lived some time under the reign of Tiberius, who adopted him as his heir. Now Horace, in all probability, wrote the discourses contained in this first book between the 26th and 29th years of his age, seven or eight years before the battle of Actium; in short, at a time when Lentulus could not have made his fortune through Augustus, but was then only beginning to rise. The conjecture of Torrentius, that he is here spoken of, and that Horace has transported him to Athens only *ut callidius irrideret tale divitiarum mancipium*, has therefore not the least foundation; and can serve no other purpose, than as a caution to expositors, not to resolve always to discover more sense in an author than he himself has put into his words.

*Quid rides?*] It might here be asked, what then is there so ridiculous in the picture of a man condemned everlastingly to stand up to the lips in water, and yet perpetually to suffer the most tormenting thirst? The old scholiast, who was himself struck by this scruple, thought we should relieve this passage by the tone of voice in which we read it, *commendandum est hoc pronunciatione*; that is, we should read the line, *Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina*, in so droll a manner, that the Miser, with whom the Poet is dialoguizing, must necessarily burst out a laughing, in order that he may afterwards be able to ask him, What dost thou laugh at? — At the old scholiasts, to be sure! — But the proper answer to the above question is easily given, if we recollect that passage in Cicero's Oration in behalf of Cluentius*, where he declares in open court the legends about the infernal punishments of the wicked to be idle tales; and these verses of Juvenal, Sat. ii. 149.

*Esse aliquid Manes et subterranea regna,*
*Et pontum et Stygio ranas in gurgite nigras,*
*Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum æra*
*lavantur.*

In Horace's time none any longer believed in the Homerican hells, in the punishments of Tantalus, of Ixion, of the Danaïds, &c. they laughed at those things as senseless fictions, with which no reasonable person could be cozened. At the gravity, therefore, with which Horace begins: "Tantalus, ever thirsting, catches at the water which flows by his parched lips" — a Harpax would of course laugh, because, not aware of the allegorical drift of the fable, he does not expect that the Poet will turn upon him and say: What dost thou laugh at? is not the fable under other names told of thee?

*Ummidius quidam.*] We know nothing more concerning this Ummidius than what Horace relates of him, though his name, as the designation of a plebeian family, is preserved on coins and other monuments.

*Fortissima Tyndaridarum.*] The Tyndaridæ were the children of Tyndarus, Castor and Pollux, Helena and Clytemnestra. Horace ludicreusly styles the concubine of Ummidius, because she cleft his skull with an axe, as the famous Clytemnestra had before done to her husband Agamemnon, the bravest of the Tyndaridæ, or a second Clytemnestra. — The torment which the word *Tyndaridarum* occasioned to the grammarians, Bentley has happily put an end to.

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* Nisi forte *ineptiis* ac *fabulis* ducimur, ut existimemus illum *apud inferos* impiorum supplicia perferre. *Cic.* pro Cluent. *cap.* 61.

Ut

*Ut vivam Mænius?*] Whether we should read Mævius, Nævius, or Mænius, might be as indifferent to us, as the honour or disgrace thence accruing to the unknown shades of those whom Horace has here immortalized, to them. However, as the subject here manifestly relates to two lewd and profligate fellows; and since Mævius and Nævius are in that quality names utterly unknown to us, whereas Mænius, we can affirm, from the fifteenth Epistle of our Poet, to have been a notorious good-for-nothing blockhead, who squandered away all his estate, maternal and paternal, in folly and extravagance, and therefore very proper to be associated with Nomentanus, famous on the same account: I should read, with Torrentius and Bentley, Mænius. Baxter's objection, that Mænius was not contemporaneous with Horace, is of no weight; so neither was Nomentanus: both lived not long before him; but both were still fresh in the memories of all, as persons who had run through large estates.

*Est inter Tanaim quidquam socerumque Viselli.*] These must have been well-known persons at that time. To us they are so no longer, and we should be no more able to form any idea of them from this line of Horace, than if he had denoted the one by the letter A and the other by a B, had not the old scholiast informed us that Tanais was a castrato (and a freed-man of Mæcenas), and that the anonymous father-in-law of Visellius had a rupture. Between these two, says Horace, *i. e.* between *too little* and *too much*, somewhat lies in the middle, namely, *just right*. The line of the true, the beautiful, and good, which runs as it were in the middle between *excess* and *defect*, is the form in which our Poet is wont to include his whole philosophy. The several philosophical sects that arose out of the Socratic school were perfectly agreed in this point.

*Nemone ut avarus*, &c.] Had I Dr. Bentley's erudition and authority, I should not be able to resist the temptation of even introducing here a slight alteration in the text, by making only one period from the words *Nemon' ut avarus* down to *reperire queamus*, changing the *a* in *obstat* into *e*, and inserting the *admiratio pronunciantis*, which the old scholiast has very justly observed, in the turn of the words *nemon' ut avarus se probet!* in the second member of the period, instead of the beginning. The sense of Horace loses nothing by it, but is rather placed in a clearer light. The construction is more round and terse; and the result of the whole discourse, in the words, *inde fit ut rarò*, &c. appears more elegant: in short, it is undeniable that Horace had that meaning. But, *invitis codicibus*, it is only for a Bentley to presume so far. To conclude, it may deserve to be remarked (with Lambinus) that Horace in this place manifestly alludes to those lines of Lucretius, lib. iii. 951, where he introduces Nature speaking, and saying to mankind,

*Cur non ut plenus vitæ conviva recedis?*

*Crispini.*] This Crispinus (whom we must take care not to confound either with the *præfectus prætorio* of that name under the Emperor Claudius, nor with St. Crispin the patron of shoemakers) will frequently come across us in the Satires of Horace. He was, as far as we can gather, a spurious birth of nature, somewhat between a bad poet and a philosophaster, who had a high conceit of himself for his facility in rhyming (see the fourth Satire) and, according to the account of the old scholiast, had written a book about the Stoic sect. He played the part of a Stoic or Cynic, as did many others like him, and prated so much, and probably so tediously, concerning virtue, that he was nick-named Aretalogus. — The reason why Dr. Bentley in this passage alters *lippi*, which relates to Crispin, into *lippum*, is no less vapid* than Baxter's bold assertion, that wretched Crispin, merely because Horace calls him blear-eyed, was one of those lecturers in morality *qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt*. The politeness of abruptly breaking off in this manner with a joke, shews the man of the world, and at the conclusion of a moral discourse to such a man as Mæcenas, is introduced so exactly in the

* It would be absurd, he imagines, to suppose Horace, who himself was sore-eyed, would have dwelt upon Crispin's infirmity. As if Horace, because he had a complaint in his eyes at an advanced age, must have been already *lippus* in his 27th year!

proper

proper place, neither of the two seems to have remarked. At least it is highly laughable, if Baxter supposed that by this stroke at the Stoics he wanted to recommend himself *suaviter* to the Epicureans. As if a joke upon such a one as Crispinus would have affected the Stoics; or as if Horace, agreeably to his own humour, could not by the way make himself merry with Crispinus, without having the parasitical side-view of thus ingratiating himself with the Epicureans; although at that time they composed at Rome the majority of those who gave dinners. W. T.

*Great Ormond Street.*

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Mr. URBAN, *Lambeth, Aug. 5.*

YOU have introduced to the perusal of your Readers a letter of considerable length *, written by Mr. Davies in vindication, as is therein stated, of himself and Mr. Pennant; and, from the very extensive circulation which your work commands, this letter, in which you will admit me to be deeply interested, must have been read by thousands. I shall, for this reason, offer no apology for the insertion of a few remarks in reply. Your attentive reading will enable you to appreciate the probable tendency of such imputations; and, should it be eventually demonstrated that they are untrue, I submit to your candour, whether you have not just reason to regret that the pages of your work should be the means through which such observations were made known to the world.

Before we enter on this reply, allow me to observe, that the following note was forwarded to Mr. Davies almost immediately after the contents of his letter was made known to me: this, I wish to add, was not till several days after its publication; and, as it appears to me important that every undue impression in this respect should be removed, the date appears with the note itself:

"The letter addressed by the Rev. H. Davies to Mr. Donovan in the Gentleman's Magazine for the last month, has been read, and duly considered. Mr. Donovan is willing to believe, that whatever might be the motives of the writer, the letter adverted to must have been committed to press in a moment of intemperate warmth; and conceives this intimation cannot fail to prove acceptable to Mr. Davies, who may avail himself of such acknowledgement, and, through the medium of the next number of the same work, offer an apology suitable to the affront.—The silence of Mr. Davies can be considered only as a refusal to accede to this reasonable concession.

"Lest the object of this application be misconceived, Mr. Donovan desires it to understood, that no other than a public answer, and that expressed through the channel above stated, will claim his attention.

"*July* 13, 1809."

There is abundant reason to presume, that the application made by me in this instance to Mr. Davies may excite surprize. It is natural to enquire, what rational motive I could have for believing that, after such an attack, Mr. Davies would come forward at the sole requisition of this note, and offer either apology or explanation; or that he would, in any manner, qualify the virulence of his assertions. Moreover, it might seem extraordinary that any melioration of the letter should be desired on my part, since, in its present form, it must be more vulnerable, admitting it to be false, than if expressed in terms of moderation. I shall, without disguise, observe, that, although in the first glow of resentment which this letter created in my mind, I was resolved to crush the defamation; it was nevertheless my determination, not to suffer the impetuosity of anger to supersede the respect due to the publick by any precipitate appeal to their consideration: neither could I willingly abstain, even after this affront, from extending some indulgence to my adversary. It remained in my power still to disprove those parts of his accusation which he might not be inclined to suppress; and the contradiction of the rest I considered would flow more pleasantly to himself from his own contradiction than from mine. I did believe that some improper motive had overcome his prudence, that his memory must have proved treacherous, or that he had wantonly provoked a contest, before he had "measured weapons;" for I could not imagine that a man possessed of common discretion would have ventured to provoke a controversy, from which he must be aware he would retire with diminished reputation.

Should

* We as readily insert a longer answer.

Should the tenour of this note be considered too peremptory for the attainment of the object in view, let it be remembered, that the offence is great; it is one for which I believe myself entitled to more ample atonement than that demanded. The language is not that of abuse; nor do I think it can bear that interpretation: I trust it will not; for, whatever may be the justice of my cause, or the tone of my Opponent, it would be beneath me to employ such means of retaliation.—Those who despise insolence will not emulate its example!—It is by a temperate appeal to the good sense of the Reader, that I can hope to justify my conduct, and to obtain that judgment which can alone be satisfactory to my own mind.

I shall meet the accusations of Mr. Davies fairly, openly, candidly, and, as far as a due sense of insulted veracity will admit, in the language of forbearance. From the peculiar circumstances involved in this difference between myself and Mr. Davies, and the respectable parties implicated, independently of ourselves, what can be more repugnant to every sentiment of delicacy than the mode of explanation he conceived it expedient to adopt? If the memory of Mr. Davies proved really treacherous, and that he had condescended to afford the slightest previous intimation of his design to address me on the subject in this public manner, it would have given me pleasure to have been the means of averting the impending mortification that must now ensue: for, though a reference to his recollection might fail, it is possible he might have been convinced of the imprudence of his intention. Had it in any manner reached my knowledge that such an attack was meditated, I candidly confess I should have advised him better. But, by the step he has taken, it is apparent to me he seeks no mutual understanding. The ultimate objects of his wishes are perhaps in his opinion answered. There is, therefore, no choice for me. The circumstances are imperious: they require me to assent in silence to his accusations, and confess myself guilty of the most degrading and useless falsehoods that can stain the character of a man of science; or, in defence of my own honour, demonstrate the perfidy of my traducer to the world. It is assertion, pretended facts that are urged against me, and not matters of opinion, in which all are fallible. The attack is such, as no man living, an aged Clergyman excepted, should dare advance against me, and which, I apprehend, affords me no other alternative than an appeal to that ordeal, before whom Mr. Davies has placed me on trial.

Sir, the concession I demanded from Mr. Davies was moderate; and it was indiscreet in him to refuse!—Extraordinary as it may appear, after the perusal of his letter, I repeat, that Mr. Davies would have best consulted the interest of his reputation, in the acceptance of my offer of conciliation, or at least of explanation; the last, I can assure him, he is to expect from me. This he has rejected; and I shall therefore claim permission to adduce my defence, through the medium of the same Work in which I have been treated thus undeservedly.

A considerable time has elapsed since Mr. Davies contributed the communications alluded to in his letter, and for the favour of which he complains of having received improper treatment; it was in the month of August 1800, and consequently at this time no less than nine years ago. I was then on a tour, chiefly along the maritime parts of Britain, for the purpose of collecting examples of the various productions of Nature found in our own Island: and my attention was in this instance directed to the attainment of aquatic animals, of which the fish tribe alone constitute a very important department. This rendered me desirous of becoming acquainted with Mr. Davies, whose name appears in the British Zoology, as one of the coadjutors of Mr. Pennant in that tribe; he was otherwise unknown to me. Our first interview was in the Island of Anglesea; and, as Mr. Davies correctly states, the introduction was by letter of recommendation from a very worthy friend. He received me with very high respect, and I believe, whatever may be his present motives, with no less sincerity. My views were clearly explained to him; the information I desired he well knew was afterwards

wards to be made public. He professed his willingness to assist me while I remained on the spot, and regretted that his assistance would not be material. It was only while a friend remained with him that he troubled himself about such subjects.

I had purposely deviated in this instance very far from my intended route, in order to become acquainted with Mr. Davies, because, by a singular and then inexplicable coincidence of circumstances, nearly all the fishes described by Mr. Pennant as natives of Anglesea were unknown to me, except from his descriptions; and I expected either to obtain them, or to acquire some information concerning them, in this place. Short, therefore, as was our first conversation, I did not omit to mention the "Trifurcated Hake," and some others which may be noticed hereafter. As far as related to the fish in question, the reply was brief: "There is a mistake about the Trifurcated Hake, which we shall talk about the next time we meet."

By appointment, I shortly afterwards spent a few hours with Mr. Davies, at his house in Aber. During this visit Mr. Davies was pleased, of his own free accord, to make certain communications to me respecting the "British Zoology," which I then thought important, from the peculiarity of their nature; and am still of that persuasion, notwithstanding the late assurances of Mr. Davies to the contrary. These communications were related, with the earnest injunction that I should correct the errors that had appeared; and which, but for his information, would have been for ever buried in obscurity. That part of the conversation which relates to the present subject shall be repeated; it is an extract from my travelling notebook, written by me the morning after the conversation passed.

"I told you at Beaumaris there was a mistake about the *Trifurcated Hake*, which I must now explain. When Mr. Pennant was preparing his "British Zoology," I used, as you must know, to correspond with him, and send him specimens of any thing I thought curious that was picked up about the bay. I then lived at Beaumaris. A fish, which at that time seemed strange to me, was found near that place. I directly made a drawing of it in a prone situation, as you see in the upper part of the plate of Pennant's work (Pl. XXXII). I wanted to shew the back part, so that the breadth of the head and shoulders might be seen; but I could not throw it down on the table, and make a drawing of it like an Artist, as I have since seen in one of the foreign works, and of which I took a copy, as being a better representation of the fish than my own (pointing to the sketch of a fish on a large scale, from Müller's Zool. Dan.). This is my drawing (shewing me an enlarged figure), corresponding with that in the upper part of Pennant's plate.

"Well, then I took off the skin, and put it between a sheet of writing paper, and inclosed it in a small parcel with my drawing, and sent it off by the coach to Mr. Pennant (at Downing in Flintshire, and about 30 miles or more distant). The road by Penmanmawr to Conway is very rough, and was then worse; and in the jolting of the coach, the skin got damaged; the fins were much hurt, and the ventrals so much bruised and split, that, instead of fins, they appeared to Mr. Pennant to be the rudiments of three distinct rays. This made him think it must be a nondescript; and not being satisfied with my figure, he gave the skin to his draughtsman to make another. This he did, to his own fancy, from the mutilated skin, and that is the one shewn in the lower part of the plate (XXXII). I never heard any thing more about this till I saw it in the book, where it is called "*the Trifurcated Hake;*" and, what vexed me most was, given on my authority as a new discovery. My figure, you see, does not shew the ventral fins; so that Mr. Pennant could not tell what these fins were in the perfect fish; but he should have consulted me: and, what was worse still, I found out, on looking over the book, that it must be his forked beard (*Tinca marina*). At first I thought it the Lest Forked Beard, or Hake; but Authors make the Lest and Lesser the same; so that in either case it is *Blennius phycis*; and, by this means, the same fish appears in the British Zoology under two names, if not three.

"I remonstrated with Mr. Pennant when I saw him, and begged he would correct the mistake; which, at first, he promised to do. But he never kept his word. We were on good terms, and I did not wish to say much about it. He told me, on further consideration, it would only injure his book; and, as it had once appeared, it had better remain so. For this reason it never has been noticed. Mr. Griffiths, the Artist, and Mr. Pennant being both dead, it can only be corrected now by myself or through me. I have been asked a good many questions about this

this and other things in the work. So I think it high time they should be corrected. I do not like my name to be called in question about such mistakes. Gmelin, if you look, makes some query about it.—There are other things mentioned in the memorandums and drawings of mine which have never been attended to by Pennant: I wish them to be explained, that scientific men may not be deceived. It is with this view I lend you the whole of them to look over and copy; and I have only to desire that they may be made known, no matter how, *you will make them public in any manner you think proper.* I am now grown old, and do not care about such things; and indeed I never attend to them, unless a friend calls on me for a day or so, and then I tell my neighbours my madness is come on again."

Upon the conclusion of these observations, he gave the notes and sketches into my hands; they remained in my possession a few days, and were then returned to him.

It appears astonishing to me, that the substance of this communication should have been current for the last nine years, without the least contradiction from a party so deeply interested as Mr. Davies, if he conceived it untrue. Yet so it has happened. I shall not, from this circumstance, insist that Mr. Davies must have known my remarks before; but, if the limits of my paper would permit, I think the details would afford, even to the conviction of Mr. Davies, the strongest possible evidence that he might have known it, and the strongest presumptive evidence that he did know it. The "tale" has been repeated on several occasions during the intervening period, and more than once in print by me; for the last five years it has appeared in two of my publications. And, so far from assuming the veil of disguise which a fabrication would require, whenever I have mentioned it, either in public or private, the remark has been invariably accompanied with an open declaration, that my knowledge of the fact was exclusively derived from Mr. Davies. That this acknowledgement has been made by me for years past, is a truth that can be testified by characters of high respectability, to whom the circumstances were related; and this is a point in which Mr. Davies will have it in his power to contradict me if I speak erroneously; for the parties alluded to will very willingly satisfy his mind in this respect, if requested.

When Mr. Davies gave this information to me (for he positively did so), I believe he was sincere. But he was not then aware, that a new edition of the British Zoology was likely to appear. Upon learning this, if I mistake not, he repented of having made those disclosures, and which, in the opinion of his friends, was, I can assure him, esteemed an honourable proof of his veracity and love of science, whatever may be the ideas he entertains to the contrary. But later circumstances have operated a wonderful change in his mind. I cannot otherwise account for the coolness, not to say animosity, he has evinced towards me for some years, and the ambiguous expressions that have escaped him, and reached my knowledge; but to which I could never before reply, because no complaint was alledged in a specific form against me. No cause was assigned, and he did at least acquiesce in silence to the truth of those observations which I advanced in his name. Mr. Davies was certainly mortified with himself for having made those disclosures. I was, indeed, so fully impressed with this persuasion, that some farther observations of a similar nature, and which I esteemed material, have, for this very reason, never been produced.

My observations on this "Trifurcated Hake" have been in circulation from the month of October 1800, till the 30th of June 1809; when Mr. Davies comes forward, and publishes, in vindication of himself and Mr. Pennant, a palpable contradiction!—Without the most remote previous intimation of such an intent, not even a whisper to that effect, for the first time it presents itself, by mere accident, in the pages of a public journal, that I stand *convicted* as a "liar!"—And shall I say for what? Because I once thought this very accuser worthy of credit, and presumed to repeat his words!

But let us proceed:—had "your descriptive Excursions fallen into my hands sooner, you had without doubt been told sooner of it."—*Sooner!!!*—this assuredly required some explanation; and under the present circumstances,

stances, did opportunity permit, I should desire still farther elucidation, because on that depends whether Mr. Davies actually gave an immediate answer, or paused to consider the propriety of so doing.—There seems a want of candour in the outset, for he evidently wishes to persuade his readers that he has only recently seen that work, though he cautiously abstains from asserting this. But we admit this interpretation. — "You (Mr. Donovan) again introduced it into your advertisement before your History of British Fishes." I did so: but when did Mr. Davies discover this!—Also lately?

The principal accusations against me are founded on the paragraph in the "Descriptive Excursions." Mr. Davies commences his analysis with a suitable remark: "I shall lay before the publick an accurate statement of what you have advanced."—And "*to this end I shall quote each passage fully.*" Sir, I pronounce this an insult to the common understanding of every reader; for, in the very breath wherein he reproaches me with want of candour, he commits himself, and, instead of quoting those passages fully, he omits one which is of all others the most explanatory against himself. He selects and comments on certain sentences, and those he perverts to his own purpose; and when at length he arrives at the decisive explanation alluded to, the most essential in him to controvert, he darts off in a tangent: talks of "blazing effrontery," of "reason," and "probabilities;" and then, veering to another point, seriously requires me to explain "*What* DEMON could have put it into my head to say he could utter so rank an absurdity?" That is, Mr. Donovan, you have been instigated to this by some infernal agency; and I desire to know which of the familiars it can be! Is this orthodox? To a man of ordinary comprehension it would appear absolutely nonsense; and, were it my object to demonstrate the Rev. Mr. Davies capable of uttering any absurdity however "rank," I would close with this singular requisition for me to declare, *which* of the devils I am "*possessed*" with!

But for what reason does Mr. Davies altogether evade the mention of that very passage wherein the circumstances which gave *birth* to this Trifurcated Hake are related? He writes copiously, argues at great length; but he says any thing rather than meet this part of my explanation fairly. Mr. Davies may, indeed, proceed as he thinks best. I shall confine myself to plain matters of fact, and with this view refer to the passage omitted by Mr. Davies: this will be found inserted in the margin *.

Let us now consider this allegation fully. Mr. Davies enquires, "what demon could put it into my head to utter such an assertion as my having assured you anything of the kind!—That I, who had described and made a drawing of a subject in Natural History, which drawing and description had been published with my name, and had lain so many years before the publick, should tell you that no such animal existed, is too gross an insult to common sense to be supposed possible. Can any man, possessed of reason, imagine that such figures could be taken from the mutilated skin of the forked Hake, or any other fish!" This appears altogether extremely plausible; but, Sir, I declare its premises to be erroneous; for it confounds and blends together what *I have said* with what *I have not said*; and the best answer to this

* "It should be farther added that the true figure of this fish (*Blennius phycis*) had been engraven for the work before Mr. Davies received the mutilated skin above-mentioned. By mischance the ventral fins in the latter specimen were accidentally split asunder, and otherwise injured, in the carriage between Beaumaris and the residence of Mr. Pennant at Downing, who, upon inspecting it, conceived he discovered the remains of three distinct rays in the ventral fins, and was induced, in consequence, to represent it as a non-descript. The mistake was not detected by this author till after this work was published; and as it was never afterwards avowed, the Trifurcated Hake is erroneously allowed to retain a place in the British Zoology to this day. Gmelin, it is evident, entertains a suspicion of this inaccuracy, from the following passage: "An Trifurcated Haeka, quem Penuant, British Zoology, ad. 23. p. 166. n. 84 descripsit, &c. delineatum dedit, propriæ sint species equidem accidere nollem." Dr. Turton, however, and Dr. Shaw, depending on the veracity of Mr. Pennant, have both described the Trifurcated Hake." Tour, p. 109.

will

will be found in the very passages from which Mr. Davies so unhandsomely transcribes his accusation: the reader will then at once perceive that he has negligently, if not wilfully, misrepresented me. Can these observations in any respect bear the interpretation he imposes on them? Certainly not. Where have I said that Mr. Davies describes a fish which has no existence? What unworthy perversion of truth is this! My statement was, as he himself informed me, that he had sent the skin and drawing of the forked Hake, not knowing what it was, to Mr. Pennant: that another figure was taken from the skin; but the latter, having sustained damage in the conveyance, this second drawing was as imperfect as the other was inexpressive; and that above all it did exhibit characters which the fish does not possess: these are the very characters assumed by Mr. Pennant for the distinction of this *supposed species*; and therefore there is no such fish as the *Trifurcated Hake* in existence! I did say this, and I repeat it, *upon the authority of Mr. Davies.*

My statement has been so long before the publick, that it is impossible I can pervert its true meaning. At least, I believe it is expressed in terms sufficiently plain to be understood, and that so distinctly that it is neither in my power to prevaricate, nor for Mr. Davies, with all his virulence, to impose the specious explanation he assigns. So far from any blame to Mr. Davies, it is precisely the reverse. If I had said that he misled Mr. Pennant by any wilful means, or that he was willing to countenance his errors, he might accuse me of speaking unfairly; but, on the contrary, the inference of my remarks bear ample testimony to his displeasure of the circumstance; and that, though he had been long silent from motives of respect to Mr. Pennant, he was nevertheless determined finally to correct it. Such were most assuredly his sentiments when these communications were made; and, if he afterwards conceived he had acted imprudently in making those disclosures, that is no fault of mine.

In reply to his observations, so far as they tend to contradict what I really have advanced, were I inclined to treat Mr. Davies in his own style, I might enquire "*What* DEMON *put those memorandums and drawings into my hands, which authorized me to utter any thing of the kind!*" But I consider that a bad cause which can be defended only with personalities; and shall be content to realize the allusion, that I was duly authorized by such testimonials to assert what I have advanced, without presuming to think my communicant had any "dealing in the black art." In point of reasoning, I hope to repel the charges in a few words. At the conclusion of his lofty strain of declamation, I would merely ask him what could possibly induce him to believe his eloquence alone would be sufficient to influence the decision of the reader in his favour—that they would decidedly credit his assertions in preference to mine? Did he conceive by this means alone to prove that I had openly, and in the face of the whole world, asserted a circumstance so extraordinary without foundation? Such a silly falsehood! Simple, indeed, under every consideration; for the fact has been invariably, and without the least equivocation, submitted at all times on the testimony of Mr. Davies. Here was at once a reference to living authority,—to a man of responsibility,—and, as I imagined, of veracity;—and who could at any moment confront the assertion if untrue. What reasonable man could then suppose such a tale to be a fabrication on my part? What end could it answer? What motive could I have in view? Could it be of the least possible consequence to me whether such a fish did or did not exist: could I obtain any credit from the disclosure while that was attributed in candour to Mr. Davies only? Can it be believed that I would be so indifferent to public opinion, after devoting the labours of my life to the benefit of Science, as to hazard such a falsehood: and if, instead of falsehood, it be true, from whom but Mr. Davies alone could this information be derived? The Author and the Artist are in the grave. Mr. Davies conceives himself strongly fortified in his own reputation: I shall tell him fairly that in my own opinion I have rather more to lose than himself; and this he may denominate "blazing effrontery," or whatever else he thinks more convenient.

*** *We are under the necessity of postponing the conclusion of this Letter.*

Mr. URBAN, *Tunstall, July* 3.

IN my last letter I presented your readers with what appears to me the most satisfactory and decisive evidence, that when the Apostle Peter said, *We have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known to you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ*, he meant *his coming as the Messiah.*

I am now to enquire whether this was the meaning of the language which this same Apostle says the scoffers would make use of, saying, *Where is the promise of his coming; for since the Fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation?*

It must, I think, be a very strong presumption, independent of a critical enquiry into the meaning of this question, that in an Epistle so closely connected with the history of the controversy concerning the *coming of the Messiah*, as contained in the Gospels, the scoffers must have referred to that coming; for when this Epistle was written, Jerusalem, confessedly, was not destroyed, and consequently it could not, with any propriety, be said to have been terminated, Christ himself having very particularly connected his coming, as the Messiah, with that awful catastrophe. *As the days of Noah were, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be.* It was, therefore, extremely natural for persons who had been long expecting the Messiah as a *temporal prince* to rescue them from the yoke of the Romans, as was the case with the great body of the Jews, to say, upon his apparent delay, *Where is the promise of his coming?* &c. Accordingly, it is stated as a fact, by their own historian, Josephus, that in his days it was no uncommon thing to hear his hardened countrymen ridicule the oracles of their antient Prophets upon this subject. See Joseph. de Bell. Jud. Lib. IV. Ch. VI.

But it is not necessary to lay any great stress upon these presumptive arguments, however strong they may appear; for there is, if I mistake not, in the two Epistles of St. Peter, when compared with each other, very ample evidence to satisfy a candid enquirer, that the scoffers, mentioned by him, actually did allude to *the coming of the Messiah*, when they put this question. In his first Epistle, the Apostle says he wrote to *strangers, scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Asia, and Bythinia*, that is, to a few individuals, compared to the great body of the Gentiles who had already embraced Christianity. This general remark of the Apostle appears to me to throw considerable light upon several expressions in some following passages; particularly where he speaks of *a salvation* as *ready to be revealed*, in the 5th verse, *of the revelation of Jesus Christ*, in the 7th verse, and of *the grace*, or favour *which was about to be brought to them at the revelation of Jesus Christ*, in the 13th verse; all which expressions will receive still farther illustration by referring to what St. Luke has said, Ch. xvii. 28. 30. *As the days of Lot were—even thus shall it be when the Son of Man is revealed.* This declaration, it must carefully be noted, was occasioned by an enquiry of the Pharisees — *when the kingdom of God*, or of the Messiah, *should come?* It shall come, says the Evangelist, as *in the days of Lot* and as *in the days of Noah*, mentioned v. 26, and then shall the true nature and extent of the Messiah's Kingdom be revealed.

*Of this salvation*, thus *ready to be revealed*, and of the revelation of Jesus Christ, mentioned in the 5th and 7th verses, the Apostle, in the 10th and two following verses, says, *the Prophets have enquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the Grace that should come unto you; searching, εις τινα, to whom, or to what time, the spirit of Christ which was in them did signify*, or point out, *when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glories*, the glorious events *which should follow μετα ταυτα, after these things.* It cannot require any proof that this language of the Apostle Peter relates, exclusively, to *the call of the Gentiles.* And that the *coming of Christ*, in the Second Epistle, Chap. i. 16, where he asserts that he and his fellow Apostles *had not followed cunningly-devised fables* in making it known, relates to *the coming of the Messiah*, I take it for granted, has been fully proved in my last letter. Now, these facts being carefully noticed, the reader is requested to attend to what the Apostle says in his Second Epistle, Chap. iii. 1. *This second*

*second Epistle, beloved, I now write unto you,* ἐν αἷς *in both which I stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance—that ye may be mindful of the words spoken before by the holy Prophets*, viz. concerning *the call of the Gentiles*, and concerning *the coming of Christ*, which St. Peter had said was *a prophecy which came not by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.* These appear to me to be the things *spoken before by the Holy Prophets*, of which St. Peter desires those to whom he wrote to be mindful, and for this particular reason, because he foresaw there would arise among them scoffers who would ridicule the prophecy concerning *his coming*, v. 3. *Knowing this first that there shall come, in the last days, scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming, &c.?*

If the Apostle Peter alluded to what he had before said, with a view to recall it to remembrance, it appears to me to be extremely natural to suppose that it was to these important prophecies, which it was the main object which he had in view in writing his Epistles. Should, however, the subsequent language of the Apostle be thought to be too strong to be applied to *the destruction of the Jewish polity*, I must beg leave to observe that Dr. Lightfoot was not of that opinion. On the contrary, he has produced a great variety of very pertinent instances of this sort of language, from the history of the Old Testament, of an application to calamities which were *merely temporal.* See his Sermon upon 2d Peter, iii. 3. And it is not, perhaps, unworthy of notice, that Dr. Maltby, who is himself no mean judge of matters of this nature, says that Lightfoot and Schoettgenius throw more light upon the language and allusions of the sacred Volumes than almost all other Commentators whatsoever." See Maltby's Illustrations of the Christian Religion, p. 4.

Besides, it appears to me, that *the destruction of the old world*, in the days of Noah, extensive as it was, being, unquestionably, *a mere temporal calamity*, the presumption is, that the event with which it is contrasted was of *a temporal nature likewise.* To a Jew, especially, *the destruction of their polity* must have appeared like the *destruction of the world;* and so the Apostle, in perfect conformity to the language of the Old Testament, appears to have considered it; at the same time connecting with it, *a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness* — wherein righteousness should be the distinguishing feature of the new dispensation. In calling this dispensation *a new heaven and a new earth*, it should be observed, the Apostle is sanctioned by the language and the very words of prophecy, in predicting the *coming of the Messiah;* for the prophet Isaiah says of the Jews, as a nation, *Ye shall leave your name for a curse to my chosen; for the Lord God shall slay thee, and call his servants by* ANOTHER NAME; *for behold I create a new heaven and a new earth, and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind.* Nor do I entertain a single doubt, from the whole tenour and design of the two Epistles of St. Peter, that when he says, *the end of all things is at hand*, he meant the *end of the Jewish dispensation;* for if that expression be applied to *the end of the world*, in the strict sense of that expression, it was not true. As Mr. Gibbon observed of this kind of language, the revolution of seventeen centuries has proved it to be false!

To me, in fact, it appears, with an evidence bordering upon demonstration, that *the salvation ready to be revealed*, and *the revelation of Jesus Christ*, mentioned in the Epistle of St. Peter, is of the same import with *the new heaven and the new earth.* And it is not a little remarkable, in confirmation of my opinion, that St. Peter speaks of *this salvation* as *ready to be revealed in the last time;* which agrees most exactly with his language concerning the scoffers, *that they should come* IN THE LAST TIMES. Nor should it be overlooked, that when St. Peter says, second Epistle, Chap. iii. v. 10. *The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night*, he adapts his language to that of antient prophecy when predicting *temporal calamities.* St. Paul also uses the same language in 1 Thess. v. 2. which, I have no doubt, has a reference to *the destruction of Jerusalem.*

But, strong as all this evidence is, it appears to me to be rendered still stronger, by the reference which the Apostle

Apostle makes to what St. Paul has said in all his Epistles, in which, he says, *there are some things hard to be understood, which they who are* αμαθεις *uninstructed and unstable, wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction.* The things which the Apostle here mentions, *as hard to be understood*, have, I believe generally, if not universally, been supposed to relate to *the second coming of Christ*, but most certainly without foundation. If St. Paul's Epistles be ever so slightly attended to, it will appear that there is no subject of which he so largely treats in all his Epistles, as *the rejection of the Jews* and *the call of the Gentiles.* Now I, Mr. Urban, to transcribe from those Epistles all that relates to these subjects, should half fill your columns. But it is very remarkable that St. Paul himself appears to have been so much affected by the consideration of these events, as to be unable to refrain from crying out, in language expressive of the utmost surprise, *O the depths of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God—how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!* And, in his Epistle to the Colossians, Chap. i. 26. he speaks of the call of the Gentiles, as *a mystery which had been hid from ages and generations, but as now made manifest to the Saints.* This language agrees so well with the general tenour of the design of St. Peter, particularly in the first Chapter of his first Epistle, that there can scarcely exist a shadow of a doubt that it was the very language that St. Peter alluded to, when he said that, in St. Paul's Epistles, *there were some things hard to be understood.* But it is very remarkable, and worthy of particular attention, that St. Peter himself, having in his first Epistle asserted that *the call of the Gentiles* had been the subject of the diligent search and enquiry of the Prophets, closes his account in these words—*which things the Angels* (by which I strongly suspect he means himself and his fellow Apostles) *desire to look into; i. e.* to unravel mysteries which, as Jews, they could not comprehend!

This interpretation of *the things that are hard to be understood* is so natural and so obvious, that I have no doubt, however novel it may be, it will be readily admitted to be the genuine meaning of the Apostle, by every candid and dispassionate reader who gives attention to it. And it most certainly throws no inconsiderable light upon what St. Peter has said in the preceding part of the Chapter, I had almost said compelling us to understand the Apostle—not as treating of *the general conflagration* at the end of the world—but of *the abolition of the Jewish dispensation*, and the subsequent establishment of Christianity. I shall only observe farther, that if this interpretation be admitted to be the genuine one, it will add considerably to the *historical evidence*, which is the best and most satisfactory evidence of what has taken place in past ages, of *the truth of Christianity.* That *the rejection of the Jews and the call of the Gentiles* were subjects of much controversy at the time these Epistles were written, there can be no doubt. Nay, the very obscurity which is so observable in treating of these subjects is, in my humble opinion, no mean addition to that evidence; for it is not to be imagined that in handling these subjects, so offensive to a Jew, the Apostle would not have availed himself of any language that could be intelligible to those to whom he wrote. It appears from this investigation to be perfectly intelligible, even to us, in these distant ages, and to require no other aid than what the Epistles themselves, in conjunction with the Gospel History, afford.

I must, however, enter my most solemn protest against the introduction of double meanings and typical representations, in the interpretation of the language of the New Testament, which have been the bane of all true science, and have led to the grossest misunderstanding of what appears to be the grand Key to those parts of the Epistles which relate to *the coming of Christ*, in the second Chapter of St. Paul's second Epistle to the Thessalonians, and in the two Epistles of St. Peter: I mean the xxivth of Matthew, and the parallel Chapters of Mark and Luke. It must be evident, beyond a doubt, that if double meanings are admitted in the interpretation of these Chapters, and if a precise and determinate sense is not affixed to these Chapters, *i. e.* whether they relate to *the destruction of Jerusalem*, or to *the end* of

*of the world*, the utmost confusion and uncertainty must prevail in the application of them to the Epistolary writings; as, in fact, has hitherto been the case*. Equally injurious to the progress of Christian knowledge has been that loose quotation of Scripture which is so prevalent among writers of all denominations among Christians, which has contributed, in no slight degree, to bring these Sacred Writings into disrepute; perhaps more so than many are apt to imagine. It is hardly possible to contemplate that infinite variety of discordant opinions which have been derived from, and are supported by, an appeal to this Sacred Volume, without the greatest astonishment and concern. Commentators have been accused, and, I fear, justly accused, of throwing but little light upon it; and from hence it seems to follow, that it is an *unintelligible book*. How has this happened? They have wanted neither integrity nor learning — neither piety nor industry — but they have wanted a guide to direct their labours, which, though ready at their hands, they have almost entirely neglected. The Gospel History presents itself to them as *an history*, and particularly as an history concerning *the true nature of the Messiah's character*. Every page of it is an irrefragable proof that it is such—but, alas! it has not been so considered, or, at least, but very imperfectly; and hence some very important facts have been totally overlooked—various parts of this Sacred Book have been distorted from their genuine meaning, which would infallibly have led to the right understanding of it, and for ever have set at rest many controversies, both among Christians themselves and with unbelievers, which have been highly injurious to the Christian cause. By this guide I have suffered myself to be directed for many years, in my endeavours to understand the contents of this Sacred Book; and I can truly say that whatever success has attended my labours, I owe, most certainly, not to superior learning or diligence, but to a faithful and undeviating adherence to it. If the same faithful attention should hereafter be given to this guide, I cannot but augur the most

* Sir Henry Moncrief Wellwood has two Sermons upon Matth. xxiv. 14. *This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come*; which he applies, with the celebrated Bishop Butler, to *the end of the world*, without the smallest ground, that I can perceive, for such an application. *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, according to my ideas, must mean of that kingdom which our Lord had originally announced to *be at hand*. And, in the verse immediately preceding, it is said—*He that shall endure to the end shall be saved*—saved from the calamities connected with *the destruction of Jerusalem*, as is evident from the subsequent context down to the 29th verse. But the context, alas! appears to have had no influence upon this writer; for, though the Evangelist expressly says, in the 29th verse, *immediately after the tribulation of those days the sun shall be darkened*, &c. yet he boldly says, "It is scarcely conceivable that any event of less magnitude than the dissolution of the world can be connected with this description." Equally regardless is he of the subsequent declaration, that all the events before-mentioned should happen *in that generation*. In short, language, in his mind, seems to lose all its force, and he "supposes two different subjects, though distinctly stated to be mixed together, in the same discourse, and represents our Lord as passing frequently from one to the other." After this representation, the reader will not be surprised that Sir Henry should have applied 2 Pet. p. iii. 10. and likewise the several expressions in the Epistles where *the day of the Lord*, &c. *is* said to be *at hand*, to *the day of judgment*, though it is more than probable that they all relate to *the destruction of Jerusalem*. And yet he says that no countenance is given to the surmises of modern sceptics by the interpretation which he has adopted, which he thinks ought to be regarded as nothing more than the unfounded assumptions of unprincipled Infidelity. But it may be left to the Reader to determine whether the cause of Christianity will suffer most in the hands of this writer, or of him who by fair and legitimate reasoning endeavours to remove the surmises of infidels, which have had considerable influence even upon Christians of considerable eminence. If these several expressions relate to *the destruction of the Jewish polity*, these surmises must lose all their force; but, if to *the end of the world*, the consequence is too obvious to be mentioned. I am no advocate for Infidelity; but, while Christian instructors refuse to follow the plan chalked out for them by Infinite Wisdom, and content themselves with loose quotations without regard to their genuine meaning, they must, as Sir Henry has done, disgrace the cause they mean to defend, and Infidelity must continue to prevail.

happy effects from it; and shall think my labours and my sacrifices in recommending it, though far from inconsiderable, as well bestowed.

My principal work, in which this plan has been pursued, intituled, "The Triumphs of Christianity over Infidelity," was published in the summer of 1802; and in October following I received a letter from a learned Writer, then unknown to me, in which he thus expresses himself: "I have perused your valuable publication with extreme pleasure, and I hope with some profit. Some parts of it raised a blush upon my cheek, though I was sitting alone in my study. You have completely converted me upon the subject of the unity of sense in the celebrated prophecy of our Saviour respecting the destruction of Jerusalem. By adopting the due habit of thinking which you have so ably recommended, respecting the great controversy continually on foot between Christ and his countrymen, relative to the character of Messiah, the reader of the Scriptures cannot but be materially assisted in the perusal of the four Gospels. I have met with few discussions so ably and satisfactorily handled, as the great body of your argument appears to be down to the death of Christ."

Upon that part of my work upon which we differ, *viz.* concerning the meaning of St. Paul's Man of Sin, he produces various objections, and then says, "I should not have done justice to your candour, had I not fully explained myself upon the only part of your book with which I do not yet feel myself able entirely to coincide: I have been so much charmed with the general excellence of your arguments, that I have the less scrupled to express myself with freedom upon a particular part, in which, perhaps, my observations may originate in my own prepossessions and misconceptions, rather than in any other cause. I shall, I trust, candidly renounce my present opinion, the moment I feel a conviction of the erroneousness with which it has been formed."

What this Writer's present opinion upon the subject of the Man of Sin is, I know not; but I cannot myself entertain a doubt that what I have advanced in this and my former letter, upon the meaning of the phrase the *coming of Christ*, in the second Epistle of St. Peter, will have a strong tendency to obviate all objections, and confirm the rectitude of my sentiments upon that celebrated Chapter.

N. Nisbett.

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Mr. Urban, *Baldock, Aug.* 10.

VARIOUS other means have been tried for the destruction of Black Beetles, besides those recommended to Mentor, but none have ultimately proved successful; among the number, poisonous fumigations have been used, being thought the most efficacious; but the extreme cruelty of this experiment is too shocking to justify a repetition of the practice; for those that are not immediately destroyed by it are seen, for many days afterwards, crawling under feet, with the loss of legs or wings, and their mutilated bodies perfectly white from excoriation, occasioned by the effect of the poison; and in this miserable condition they creep to their holes, and perish. As the most humane and effective method then for the destruction of these noxious insects, I would recommend the introduction of a Hedge-hog into the cellars or places infested with them; which would so effectually exterminate them, that, in a few days, there would be neither Beetle nor Cricket to be seen; for such is his appetite for this species of food, that he pursues it with almost incessant avidity while there is any to be found; and I have been informed by Mr. Richardson, the respectable proprietor of a Hotel in Covent Garden, that incredible numbers have been thus destroyed in his vaults in the course of a single week, and the remainder finally annihilated by *one* only; to which may be added, the indisputable testimony of Mr. Walker, a gentleman now living at Low Layton in Essex, who actually witnessed the death of one, in consequence of the great quantity of Beetles he had too hastily devoured. This little animal, though horrible in appearance, is perfectly inoffensive, clean, and, after a few weeks' domestication, even familiar, sportive, and entertaining; and, as an advocate for the culprits yet free in their native fields, I sincerely hope, whenever taken in their nocturnal depredations, that this beneficent office alone, so essential to man's comfort, will be amply sufficient to

recom-

recommend them to a speedy death *, accompanied with the tenderest feelings of compassion.

Those gentlemen who may be inclined for the above purpose to increase their domestic animals, by the addition of this useful creature, so harmless in his domesticated state, are respectfully informed, that his general food is bread, milk, and apple-paring; but he has no dislike to the picking of bones fresh from the table; and also, that their buildings, which have been injured in the foundations by the Beetles, should be repaired with mortar, made up of pounded glass and the sharpest drift sand that can be procured. W. Humphries.

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Mr. Urban, *Pit Place, Epsom, Surrey, Aug.* 12.

Mentor may be assured, an Hedge-hog, kept in the cellar or kitchen, will effectually clear the house of Black Beetles, being very fond of them; it requires only a little milk besides. I have proved it in my house here, which was terribly pestered with them formerly, but is now entirely clear. It is a vulgar error "that they are noxious †;" and accordingly tortured to death by ignorant savages, under an idea that they suck the cows, &c. They are to be had of shepherds, game-keepers, &c. who have leisure to find them in old hedges, &c. If Mentor will favour me with his address, I will order my shepherd, &c. to procure him one.

Above 30 years have I subscribed to your useful Magazine, with pleasure and profit; therefore consider it my duty, in return, to contribute the mite of Tho. Jeudwine.

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Mr. Urban, *Castle Hedingham, Essex, Aug.* 21.

As several methods have been published in your useful Miscellany for the extermination of Black Beetles, all of which I am sure must prove ineffectual, I beg you will insert the following; which is not only a certain method, but one that is neither attended with much trouble nor expence: Strew the kitchen and other places frequented by them with common red wafers; which they eat with great avidity, and which, from the lead they contain, will, in a short time, destroy them all. This must be done every night, just before the family retires to bed, and repeated till no more Beetles remain. A quarter of a pound of wafers is, in general, sufficient to complete their destruction. Care should be taken to remove every article of food out of their way. I trust your Correspondent Mentor will, in a future Magazine, inform us of the success of his campaign against the Beetles.

Yours, &c. Ed. Harwood.

*** Two other Correspondents (An Observer and H.) also recommend the use of Red Wafers for destroying Black Beetles. Edit.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 3.

It might have been thought "An Old Correspondent," p. 597, as he makes so very free with my name, would have indulged the publick with his own; that at least some respectability might have seconded his attacks; though I think the *devices* he assumes, on declaring himself *now* a *knight* ready to take the field, are rather significant of "who's who." But I leave "A New Correspondent" to pull up the vizor of his helmet, who, it appears, knows full well this doughty Champion for Innovation. I shall take this opportunity to observe, that An Old Correspondent flatters my humble abilities as a scribe, by supposing me to have penned the letter signed "A New Correspondent," p. 407. I solemnly declare, I am not the man; but rejoice heartily in having in *my school* (among others) so dignified and spirited a defender. My opponent surely does not shew fair play in his "thrusts," by mixing the opinions of others with those I bring forward; and as for my "scurrility," "foul language," &c. I presume he is at least equal with me in such accomplishments. "The tremendous sweep at Westminster" was not of my propagating. I am not "A New Corre-

* Their death is too often wantonly protracted, as a punishment for the injury done the cows' dugs, from a great cupidity for their milk.

† Browne, among his "Vulgar Errors," includes the opinion that the Hedge-hog sucks and wounds the dugs of the Cow; but we have been assured by a Correspondent who had made strict enquiries of several respectable Dairy-farmers of his acquaintance, on this subject, that they were confident, the punctures observed in the Cows' dugs could arise from no other cause. Edit.

Correspondent," as before stated; but an Old one, like my opponent. However, the report of such a "sweep" I have continually heard rung in my ears at the Abbey; nay, the individual names of the advisers are as familiar in men's mouths, as if the "job" had actually been entered upon, that is, in a "nibbling" way. Glad, very glad, indeed, I am, at my Opponent's confession, "If the Improvers had the will, they have not the means to execute such an absurdity." Notwithstanding it is "An Architect's" province to answer about the "ships," yet I will step forward on this occasion, and note, that if my opponent on this head does not shew his "spleen," he at least discovers that his conceptions are rather dull. "The pressing by Government of ships" was not meant in favour of the *Restorers;* but for their own immediate service, in the Armament fitting out last summer for Spain. I shall further take the liberty to explain for "An Architect," as he has so frequently done the like for me, I actually saw the Masons cut away portions of the compartments in Henry's Chapel, though I was not soon enough to witness the whole of their labour. I, for one, sing praises with "An Architect," at the "vanishing" point, to which the "golden hopes" tend; and as the Committee has judged proper to limit the *Restorers* in their plans, where are the impartial men and friends to the Antiquities of their Country but must join in the patriotic chorus also?

"As an Artist and an Antiquary (J. C.), his eye and his rule are so accurate, that they can point out error to an inch. Still this is not the person wanted." No, indeed, I am not wanted. Here my Opponent speaks unequivocally the naked truth; and my honest indignation must have way. Could my pretensions to the name of Architect come backed by a long and black list, for my "able practice," "my skill or ability," in the wanton violation and destruction of our Antient Fabricks; then, perhaps, I might find *favour* in my Opponent's sight, might find *employment!* Could I, when "hush" is the word, shut my eyes, and let the maddening havoc run its course, then the other "half of my profession" might be achieved—an "able Architect!" But I despise the "spleen" of my Opponent on this head, as well as I spurn at the insidious intimation, "No one employs him." On consideration, however, who would employ me? As to all professional applications, I have been constrained to give positive refusals; they ever turning upon this hinge: "Sir, before you prepare the design for my new villa, first take down the old house at ———, erected by ———, the founder of our family." —"I want an Abbey built, by way of a Country-seat; and though the Style must be Gothic, yet the arrangements to be all upon the modern plan; as I wish to live comfortably, and keep up my spirits."—"We here order you to send in the most expeditious and cheap plan for *restoring* our Cathedral; that is, by removing the old Monuments and Screens, annihilating the Lady Chapel; and to give the whole interior more the appearance of a place for agreeable association, than, as it now appears, a "gloomy" pile, full of dreary mementos and superstitious decorations."

Then again, has not my Opponent screwed me down under an intimation, that I am inclined to the antient Faith, (vol. LXXVIII. p. 110)? But in this he is not singular; others my Opponents foil me in the same way. Thus am I excluded from "practice," from "employ" on all hands. Thus "An Old Correspondent" triumphs in his turn. Still I am not without some consolation, in reflecting that I have the best wishes of many high characters in my arduous conflict; combating the Foes to our Antiquities, which, indeed, to my latest breath, I will still defend—a struggle not instigated by so base a passion as "universal detraction," as my Opponent invidiously has it, but maintained from the purest motives, the love and admiration of the antient works of this kingdom!

Yours, &c. John Carter.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 5.

If An Old Correspondent, p. 606, will peruse a small volume, printed in the year 1700, and intituled, "A Familiar Discourse, or Dialogue, concerning the Mine Adventure," he there perhaps may find every information that

that now can be given him, concerning the said Adventure; which appears to have been one of the Bubbles of that time, somewhat similar to the various Joint-stock schemes with which this Metropolis has lately been deluged.

P. 606. If Mentor means Cock-Roaches, by what are styled Black Beetles, the Writer has been informed that they are brought into this country along with sugar; that they are here nourished by warmth, and never can be finally extirpated, unless the flooring, together with the sand and dirt under it, is completely removed; as, should any of their eggs be left, their progeny will in time swarm as-bad as ever.

P. 607. In some towns of Lancashire, where the inhabitants do not want red herrings to make them drink, the Brewers for sale put salt into their wort, under an idea that thirst is promoted thereby.

P. 599. Oral report states some particulars relative to the late Sir Charles Corbett, a little different from the Magazine. It has been said, that the late Sir R. Corbett had Mr. Charles down to his seat, and introduced him to the neighbouring gentry as the next heir to the Baronetcy, and intended to leave him a good fortune; but, hurt and offended at some Lottery-pranks played by Mr. Charles, on which account he (Charles) concealed himself or quitted the country, and was reported to have been exchequered; the old Baronet altered his will, leaving Charles only £200. and the rest of his fortune to his *grandson*, by a daughter married to his steward; which grandson has since taken the name, and is now, by creation (1786), Sir *Corbett Corbett*, of Adderly.—Since the decease of Sir Charles, there has been another Baronetage added to the Corbett family.

Sir Charles is stated to have been of late years Clerk in a Lottery Office, not Journeyman Bookbinder, as mentioned in the Magazine; and if Sir Richard really left him £100. *per annum*, he must have sold that; or surely he need not have begged two guineas from the Stationers' Company.

Kimber's Baronetage, published 1771, says, Sir Richard was then unmarried; but the person your Correspondent styles *an interested relative* might be the old gentleman's daughter for all that. L. W.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 8.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, Duke of Buckingham, was born 1649; he was the fourth Earl of Mulgrave, being the son of Edmund third Earl by Lady Elizabeth Cranfield, daughter of Lionel Earl of Middlesex, and which Lady afterwards married John Bennet first Lord Ossulston, elder brother of Henry first Earl of Arlington, and father of Charles first Earl of Tankerville. His Grace was Lord Chamberlain to James II. created Marquis of Normanby by William and Mary, and Duke of Buckingham by Queen Anne, to whom he was Lord Privy Seal, and in whose reign he built, as a residence for himself, that noble house in St. James's Park, now called after him. He was thrice married. By his first wife he had Lady Mary, married to Ferdinando second Lord Fairfax; his third wife was the Countess of Anglesey, sister of Queens Mary and Anne, and daughter of King James II. by Catherine, created Countess of Dorchester for life, widow of David Colyear, first Earl of Portmore, and only daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, bart. The Dutchess's first husband, to whom she was married in Henry Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, October 1699, was James Annesley third Earl of Anglesey, great-grandson of Francis Viscount Valentia, so created by James I. From him descended in the fourth degree by the *first* marriage Arthur Annesley present Earl of Mount Norris; and in the fourth degree by the *second* marriage Richard Earl Annesley. Her Grace's issue by the above-named Earl was Lady Catherine Annesley, married October, 1723, William Phipps, esq. son and heir of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne; and by him had Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, who by Lady Le Pell Hervey, daughter of John first Earl of Bristol, sister of the second, third, and fourth Earl, (who was also Bishop of Derry), and aunt of Frederick William fifth and present Earl, had Henry the present Lord Mulgrave. The Duke died February

bruary 1720, and was buried in Westminster-abbey; his Dutchess followed him in 1742; their only issue was Edmund fifth Earl and second Duke, born 1716, died 1735; the last male heir of the illustrious house of Sheffield; and in consequence of his death, and the previous decease of Joseph Sheffield, esq. (which happened in Charles the Second's reign) descended from the same ancestors, *viz.* the Earls of Mulgrave, the honours became extinct: and the said Joseph Sheffield, esq. left only a daughter, who married Stephen Cassan, esq. of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, Ireland, representative of a long line of Ancestors. The issue of this marriage (which took place 1691) are the only legitimate descendants of the Earls of Mulgrave. Of the illegitimate posterity I shall now treat. The Duke left three natural children, *viz.* Charles, Mary, and Frances. Charles, the possessor of his estates in Lincolnshire, &c. created a baronet in 1755, the 28th of George the Second, and was father of the present Baronet, John, who married, 1784, Charlotte-Sophia daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Digby, late Dean of Durham, brother of the first Earl Digby, and third son of Edward fifth Lord, by Charlotte daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, and sister of Stephen first Earl of Ilchester, and of Henry first Lord Holland. 2. Mary, married Arthur Annesley third Lord Altham *(not Waltham, as your Correspondent asserts,)* eldest son of Richard second Lord, who was brother to Altham first Lord, and third son of Arthur first Earl of Anglesey, grandfather of the before-mentioned James third Earl, whose widow married, as above, the first Duke of Buckingham: this Mary left no issue, and her husband was succeeded in his title by his brother Richard, who also afterwards succeeded to the English honour of Earl of Anglesey, and was father of Arthur present Earl of Mount Norris, who has been deprived of the English honours in consequence of the supposed illegality of his father's marriage. 3. Frances, the other natural daughter, married the Hon. Oliver Lambert, third son of Charles third Earl of Cavan, and had issue Sophia, afterwards Countess of Cavan, having married her first Cousin Richard sixth Earl, who, by another marriage was father of Richard Ford William Lambert, present and seventh Earl of Cavan.

*Lower Seymour-st.* J. Ford Price.

P. S. Your Correspondent likewise asks the arms, &c. of this noble family. The crest is a boar's head and neck erased, issuing from an Earl's coronet: the arms are three wheatsheaves Or, divided by a chevron; the supporters two boars. For a farther account see vol. LXXVII. p. 632.

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Mr. Urban, *Leicester, Aug.* 3.

I DO not know of a piece which has met with more popularity than the well-known and pathetic production intituled "The Beggar's Petition;" but it is extremely singular that *two* competitors should claim the *distinction* of being its *author!* This is a circumstance which has seldom occurred in the literary world, and several gentlemen have felt themselves quite at a loss to account for its origin; it has given rise to various conjectures, and some have expressed their surprise, that a poem so familiar to every reader of taste, should thus remain apparently unappropriated.

In the "Universal Magazine" of April last, a question was proposed relative to the subject, by a London Correspondent, who wished to know whether Dr. Joshua Webster was the Author of the piece to which I allude, or the Rev. Mr. Moss; as the former was stated to possess that honour in a preceding number.

I happened to take up accidentally, very shortly after the perusal of this query, one of your Magazines for the year 1799; and I there found a communication dated from "Chelsea *," which affirmed that the Doctor was *actually* the *composer* of the affecting lines in question, and that *they were written at Saint Alban's in the year* 1764†. These assertions were ably contradicted by another Correspondent in your Publication for the ensuing month, who proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the Rev. Thomas Moss‡, Minister of Brierly Hill, and of Trentham in Staffordshire, was

* This was the place where the Doctor was stated to reside; and it is rather extraordinary that the Letter inserted in the "Universal Magazine" of December 1807, should be couched nearly in the *identical words* which were made use of by your Chelsea Correspondent at this time.

† See vol. LXIX. p. 1014.

‡ This Gentleman is recently deceased, (see our last volume, p. 1133.)

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the *genuine* author, and described the *time* when *he* wrote them, the *person* to whom he sold the MS. together with several other important particulars relevant to their composition*. No answer was given to these allegations by the "Chelsea Correspondent," and they remained totally unnoticed —NO REFUTATION OF THEM BEING ADDUCED AS I CAN DISCOVER!!!

Now, Mr. Urban, I wish to know through the medium of your respectable columns, what Dr. Webster has to say in his own defence against the CHARGE of PLAGIARISM which he has already been accused of, on account of his remarkable behaviour in this transaction; for the most *convincing* and *indisputable* evidence must be brought forward on HIS PART before the opinion which the publick have formed of the affair will be effectually eradicated. I assure you that I should peruse nothing with more pleasure than a satisfactory vindication of the Doctor's conduct; and I trust that this address will call forth a reply from him or some of his friends; but if he and they are determined to "shelter themselves in silence," his GUILT will be considered as sufficiently proved, and I shall be prompted to entertain an unfavourable estimate of a character, which may be HIGHLY RESPECTABLE.

J. S. HARDY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 29.

THE melancholy accidents which so frequently happen from the bursting of guns, and the near approach of the shooting season, induce me to offer the following cautionary advice to the younger, and which may prove not unacceptable to the more experienced sportsman.

It is too frequently the case, to place the *left* hand under that part of the barrel of the gun, which generally bursts; the fatal effects of which incautious practice have been the frequent loss of hands and arms, and, in some instances, even of life itself.—Now the advice here offered is simply this: To place the *left* hand directly against the *guard of the trigger;* which, by practice, will prove the more pleasant and elegant method of shooting, and (which is of much more essential consequence) will secure from danger; for it will be almost invariably found, among the numerous accidents which have occurred, that those persons who have practised the former method have subjected themselves to irreparable mischief, while others, who have accustomed themselves to the latter have, in a great measure, been exempted from injury.

Yours, &c. C. E. W. B.

* See vol. LXX. pp. 40, 41.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*** *The* PROPRIETORS *of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *being desirous to give to this Article the greatest extension, request Authors, Publishers, and their Friends, to send to the Editor every Information which may tend to raise the public expectation and curiosity upon their Works in hand and ready for publication. The Title of the Works, and the time at which they are likely to be published, will be inserted* gratis.

Miss JANE PORTER, the Author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, has just put to press a new Romance, under the title of "The Scottish Chief;" the scene of which is laid in Scotland, during the interesting period which intervened between the subjugation of that kingdom by Edward I. and the restoration of its independence in the reign of Edward II.

Mr. W. MARTIN is preparing for the press, to be published by subscription, the second volume of his "Petrificata Derbiensia, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire," of which the first volume has just appeared. A considerable portion of the plates in the second volume will be appropriated to the illustration of specimens collected in coal soils, and particularly of such species of Reliquiæ as have not hitherto been figured or described by English Authors.

Mr. BENTHAM, the able Author of the Treatise on Scotch Reform, is printing a work on the Law of Libel.

Mr. D. R. PAYN will shortly publish a Treatise on the Theory of Money and Principles of Exchange, as relating to Commerce and Public Revenue.

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Of the "Anecdotes of Hogarth," by the late GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq. and Mr. NICHOLS, Eighteen Numbers have already appeared. The Work we understand will be completed in Two more Numbers, which are nearly finished at the press.

Sir GEORGE STAUNTON has put to press a Translation from the original language of *Leu Lee*, or the Fundamental Laws of the Chinese Empire, so far as relates to their Penal Code.

The Rev. Archdeacon CHURTON is preparing for publication, an edition of the Works of Dr. TOWNSON, in two volumes octavo.

The Rev. R. CECIL has consigned the superintendance of the publication of his Works to Mr. PRATT.

The Rev. T. D. FOSBROOK has in the press a Dictionary of Antiquities, general and local, which will be illustrated by plates.

SPENCE's Polymetis is reprinting in quarto.

Mr. CHALMERS's second volume of his Caledonia is, we understand, in a state of considerable forwardness.

Messrs. REES and CURTIS, of Plymouth, who are now reprinting PRINCE's Worthies of Devon, have announced, as in preparation, a History of Plymouth.

Mr. J. WILSON will shortly publish Pharmaco, œia Chirurgica, or Formulæ of the different Hospitals.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a sequel to his "*English Prosody and Versification*," just published, viz. "*Poetic Reading made easy*," containing a selection of Poetry for the use of Schools, with directions for the proper utterance of each line.

Miss PLUMPTRE's Account of her Residence in France during the short interval of Peace, and for nearly two years after the renewal of the War, the publication of which has hitherto been unavoidably retarded, is now announced to be sent to the press, as soon as one hundred copies are subscribed for. This Work is in three volumes octavo; and besides containing many particulars respecting the French Revolution, and the Emperor Napoleon, which have never before appeared in print, will also contain an account of the situation of different parts of France remote from the Capital, at the conclusion of Peace, concerning which very little has hitherto been published.

Mr. BAGSTER is printing the Chronicles of ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER and PETER LANGTOFT, with Glossaries; he intends them as a specimen of the manner in which he proposes to publish the whole of the Works of Antiquity edited by THOMAS HEARNE.—The above Chronicles will be followed by Hearne's other high-priced and valuable publications, as fast as particular attention to accuracy, under the care of an able Editor, will permit. The number of copies will be limited. Only 50, above the number subscribed for, will be printed; and, as soon as Subscribers for 250 on *demy* paper, and 100 on *royal* paper are obtained, the works will proceed. Great attention has been given to the Chronicles already in progress, by rendering the style of printing, paper, &c. harmonious with the old editions.

The Ninth Number (which completes the Second Volume) of the Mathematical Repository, containing Solutions to Thirty Mathematical Questions, and many other disquisitions on the various Branches of the Mathematicks will speedily be published.

The Rev. WILLIAM DAVY, B.A. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon, having compiled a System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons, himself *printed* a few copies of it, by means of a press, *made* by himself, page by page, and leaf by leaf. Having, with immense labour and indefatigable patience, extended his Work to 26 volumes in 8vo. he has presented a copy of it, *put together* by himself, to each of the Public Libraries of Cambridge and Oxford, and intends to distribute the rest among the Libraries of other public bodies.—We have now before us a copy of the First Volume of this singular specimen of Typography, presented to us in 1795 by the ingenious and industrious Author. Of that volume 40 copies were printed; and 26 were distributed in the manner pointed out in vol. LXV. p. 675; where an ample and candid account of the Plan of the Work may be seen. FOURTEEN, at that time, remained in the hands of Mr. Davy; the number which he is now (having completed his plan) distributing among the Public Libraries; among which, *Sion College* should not be forgotten.

98. *An*

58. *An Account of* Jamaica, *and its Inhabitants.* *By a Gentleman long resident in the* West Indies. 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

WORKS of the description of the one before us possess a superior interest when compiled with that impartiality and close observation which should distinguish every literary production of this nature. Many of our books on Topography, both foreign and domestic, are but tiresome repetitions of the labours of some antient Author, whose remarks are twisted and tortured into every possible form, to give them the appearance of novelty; and yet the general Reader will ever recognize them in an instant, though surrounded by the recollections of the Tourist; for there are few indeed who make notes on the spot, and afterwards correct them by enquiring in the neighbourhood.

The Gentleman to whom we are indebted for the Account of Jamaica seems to be perfectly aware of the difficulty of his task in the present over-stocked market of Travels; and is sensible that it is almost impossible to avoid treading precisely in the steps of his predecessors; and he says, "The mere repetition of a task anticipated by others, though offered in a new shape, would be quite superfluous." We sincerely applaud this acknowledgment; and candidly acknowledge, on our own parts, that it gives a fair ground for supposing the contents of his book to be what he asserts it was his object to supply, a new source of information, founded on "various topicks connected with such account (which those Writers have either not touched on or noticed but slightly), that information which perhaps may interest and amuse in a greater degree than the more systematic and general description of a country."

The Author supposes those Writers to have either disdained or neglected the minute subjects to which he alludes; and he thinks, and we agree with him, they were highly reprehensible for the omission; and he very justly remarks that the least prominent traits and gradual shades of life and man convey a more perfect idea of a nation, exclusive of the entertainment afforded in the detail, than the "formal Historian would probably content himself with exhibiting." He therefore expresses his determination, in the Preface, to enter into these *minutiæ* occasionally, and sometimes introduce, in the course of his description, such facts, notices, and anecdotes, as were the consequence of his own observation, or that he could depend upon as authentic information. He farther explains his intention to be the exhibition of a picture of the society and manners of Jamaica, applying, in some degree, to the other Islands; to describe the variety in the classes and ranks of the Europeans, and the descendants of the emancipated Mulattos and Negroes; the Slaves, their customs, character, situation, and treatment; with whatever else is dependent on, or may be the result, of these subjects. A residence of twenty-one years in Jamaica has enabled the Author to say with truth that he had an ample opportunity of observing on every particular relating to the topicks he has treated upon; and his situation, he infers, contributed essentially to this end: at the same time he modestly adds, he will not assert that no errors whatever will be found in his work, though he flatters himself such as are discovered will be of little importance; and he boldly affirms none exist which are the consequence of partiality, prejudice, or misrepresentation.

He does not aim at elaborate or learned disquisitions on the History, Topography, Government, Colonial Laws, Commerce, and Productions of the Island; but he thought it necessary to give his work consistency and connexion, by offering sketches, under those heads, of the most remarkable features accompanying each. More voluminous and scientific Writers having enlarged upon these points, this Gentleman chooses rather that his Readers should refer to them, than himself should incur the charge of having repeated them. "At the same time, whatever opinions, sentiments, or observations of the Author's own may occasionally occur, he will of course not fail to offer. Perhaps, owing to changes produced by time, or to his seeing things in different points of view from others, he may sometimes differ from them in his opinions and representations. This

This he cannot help; but he can at least say, that the account he gives is in a great measure the result of his own personal experience and observation, unaided and unrestrained by the pages of any Writer whatever, and unbiassed by any motives but those of the love of truth."

As we shall enter at some length into an examination of this interesting publication, we shall repeat, from the Author, that Jamaica is one of the considerable cluster of Islands, situated in the Gulph of Florida, known under the denomination of "The Caribbees," which are divided into "The Windward" and "The Leeward." Jamaica belongs to the latter portion, and lies between 17. 44′ N. L. and 75° 55′, and 78° 48′ W° L.; the length from East to West is 180 miles, and the greatest breadth 60. Europe is indebted to Columbus for the discovery of Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica; in the neighbourhood of which Islands it lies, at about 30 leagues distance from each. These important events occurred in the year 1494; but 15 years elapsed before the Spaniards commenced the settlement of the place, and the barbarities they committed on the natives of this and every other country they invaded. The armament intended for the conquest of Hispaniola was the means of annexing Jamaica to the British Crown, in the year 1655. Admiral Penn and General Venables having failed in the projected enterprize, compensated, as they imagined, for that failure by the capture of the latter; but so little was the value of the Island understood in England, that even the sagacious Usurper of its Throne, vexed with his disappointment, sent them both to the Tower. Since that period the industry and perseverance of the British Settlers has been such that Jamaica actually at this moment "produces a greater revenue to the Mother Country than the whole amount of the national revenue in the Protector's time."

The Author, sensible of the beauties of Nature, gives a very pleasing description of the voyage to Jamaica after crossing the Tropick of Cancer, when the ship, falling into the course of the trade-winds, glides through a deep blue sea, unruffled, except by the motion of the vessel, with all her sails set, and colours flying, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour; the brilliancy and serenity of the atmosphere, the sports of the dolphin and of the flying-fish, amuse the passengers and crew, and prepare them for the view of the Island, rich with cultivation. "Here a dry stubble-field in the midst of others covered with ripe sugar-canes, or clothed with the verdure of luxuriant Guinea grass, finely shaded; and there a windmill on the summit of a hill; in another place a cluster of buildings, or tuft of trees; and in the neighbourhood an extensive savannah, partly bare and partly covered with wild shrubbery and trees, with a stream of water rushing precipitately from the contiguous hills upon its level bosom; while the lofty cloud-capped mountains behind, crowned with deep woods, and covered with perpetual verdure, close the scene."

The interior of the Island varies considerably in its surface and properties of the soil; the barren and the fertile levels and precipices are mingled in great confusion; and in many parts there are wide tracts of mountainous forest, so dreary and desolate that each tree is distorted and depressed in its growth; and even the reptiles of creation have either never appeared in or deserted these districts: yet, in the midst of them, glades are discoverable, which are made fertile by the streams that descend the rocks. "About ten miles from Montego-bay (in the parish of St. James, on the North side of the Island) is a commanding eminence, near the road leading to the Trelawny Maroon town, from which the spectator looks down on a considerable tract of country so inconceivably varied as to bid defiance to the pencil. In gazing on this landscape the Author has been more than once reminded of the method a Gentleman who had been in Jamaica took to give an idea of its interior to some of his acquaintance, who wanted a description of it. He took a sheet of writing-paper, and crumpling it up between his hands, laid it on the table, and, half expanding it, told the company that was the best description he could give of the face of the interior of Jamaica."

The Author acknowledges the extent of the labours of Sir Hans Sloane towards illustrating the botanical productions

ductions of this Island, and of others in the same pursuit; but he observes, there are parts of it which have never been explored by any person whatever; consequently, there must yet remain undiscovered many birds, insects, plants, and fossils, that would highly enrich the private and public cabinets of Europe.

Jamaica has the advantage of being admirably watered by several excellent rivers, though none of them are navigable except Black River, besides the countless streams which flow from the mountains and precipices: "suffice it to say," continues this Gentleman, "that in many parts of the Island seven or eight springs, all or most of them perennial, are known to take their rise within the circuit of two or three miles." The divisions of Jamaica consist of three counties, which are again divided into twenty parishes. Kingston is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants of every description; but it is an unhealthy place, and at times extremely hot: consequently, the more opulent Planters and Merchants retire to their *pens*, or country-seats, at those seasons. The town contains, amongst other charitable institutions, a Free School, and an Asylum for Deserted Negroes.

Montego-bay was a populous and thriving town, but suffered greatly by fire in 1795. Falmouth has increased from a village to a considerable town. St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, the seat of Government, which resembles that of the Mother Country, is, from this circumstance, the best-built and genteelest place in the Island, and contains the statue erected in honour of Lord Rodney, who was considered as the tutelar deity of the Island by its grateful inhabitants. Port Royal, the successor of the place sunk by an earthquake in 1692, is a large and meanly-built town; but is well fortified, to protect the naval yard there, which supplies the men of war with necessaries during the period of their station in the West Indies. Savannah-le-Mar is a wretched town, though the place where the Assizes for Cornwall are held; the residents are Mulattos, and charge exorbitantly for their lodging-houses.

"The houses in this Island are of various forms and constructions. Some have stone foundations; others are entirely built of wood; some have jealousies, some sash-windows with Venetian blinds, and some have a mixture of both. Most of them have piazzas, either open or with jealousies, and many have balconies. The apartments within, besides the piazzas, are, a large hall, sometimes a recess, as a sitting-room, or boudoir, a pantry, a closet, and bed-rooms. The kitchen, or *Cook-room*, as it is here called, is a separate building, being never part of the dwelling-house, as in Europe; this is highly proper, in order to obviate accidents by fire."

The Author of this book severely condemns the present intermixture of handsome and spacious houses with hovels and sheds occupied by free Mulattos and White people, who vend liquors, and keep hucksters' shops; thus frequently causing disorderly and indecent scenes throughout every town in the Island. He is equally severe upon those rich members of society there who will expend their money freely in betting upon a horse-race, and withhold it from public works in a true spirit of parsimony. Hence Jamaica contains but one bridge that deserves the name, which is a neat iron one, procured in England, and placed across the Rio Cobre. He mentions, that necessity having compelled the erection of a bridge near a dangerous ford over Montego river, where several lives had been lost, a reluctant sum was raised, merely sufficient to procure a "wooden *machine*, which they denominated a bridge." . . . . . "As a still farther display of *taste*, a gallows has been placed on the centre of this bridge, like a triumphal arch! through which the traveller has to pass, no doubt to his great admiration."

The public roads have received much greater attention, and are generally very excellent; several new and very useful ones have lately been opened at the expence of Government; and the others are kept in repair by parochial taxes, which are expended by Way-wardens, appointed by the different Vestries. The extreme heat experienced by the people of Jamaica has suggested the necessity of shading the roads, as much

as

as possible, by the planting of rows of cocoa-nut trees on the sides of those near the sea-coasts. The same cause has improved the appearance of the towns, where a variety of fruit-trees appear amongst the habitations, consisting of the cabbage-tree, or palmetto, the cocoa-nut, the orange, and the tamarind.

The prevailing species of soil is a rich brown loam, clear of stones, and lying upon a stiff clay; besides which, there are deep and rich mould and a kind of fuller's earth; each of which are excellent soils for sugar, and well adapted for coffee. Guinea grass, sweet potatoes, and many other roots, flourish in those parts where the lighter and stony soils prevail. The stiffness of the clay appears, however, to be very troublesome to the planter, who is compelled to have it ploughed or turned up with the hoe some time before the cane is set. The Island being situated within 18 degrees of the Equator, the climate must necessarily be much warmer than temperate; yet such has been the wisdom and benevolence of Providence, that He has provided the means to render this place habitable, by the coolness and refreshing air produced by the mountainous portion; while the inhabitant of the sea-side receives his daily breeze from its surface. "So peculiarly grateful and welcome is this friend of man, that the poor, half-parched seaman, when he eyes the distant rippling of the Ocean, and the dark blue streak on its farthest verge, indicative of its approach, hails it by the *healing* appellation of *The Doctor*." Besides this pleasing interruption of the full play of the sun's intense beams, a few light clouds are always observed to interpose during the hottest times of the day and the most sultry months. The Author describes the medium temperature to be 75 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, which he has known to fall as low as 49 amongst the mountains, though it is in other places often at 96, and even more than 100. The principal variation of the season consists in the change from dry to wet weather; sometimes the Spring rains commence as late as June; at others, they begin in February and March, and those are more violent than the Autumnal. The dreadful operations of the former are thus described by our Author:

"During the prevalence of these, the air is most insufferably sultry; this extreme heat, joined to a still, unagitated atmosphere, is a presage of the coming deluge. It comes on with an astonishing rapidity; the clouds gather in an instant, though the arch of Heaven was pure and cloudless but the instant before, and the torrent pours down without giving warning to the Negroes, who are employed in the fields, to retire from its fury. A terrible peal of thunder usually precedes it; and during its continuance the firmament is rent with these awful sounds, which are sometimes so frightfully loud as to resemble the close report of the heaviest artillery; while the quick and vivid lightning, threatening destruction as it shoots across the sky, is truly terrific. These rains, often for weeks together, set in regularly at the same hour, and continue about the same length of time, *viz.* two or three hours; sometimes, however, they will continue whole days and nights, with little or no intermission. The Autumnal rains are neither so heavy as those of the Spring and Autumn; nor are they usually accompanied with such terrible thunder and lightning." In opposition to these floods, we find that there are periods when the mountainous tracts receive daily showers, and the levels are as completely parched as if rain had never fallen on them; and this contrast is often observable on the two sides of a hill. Heavy dews are, however, experienced, and greatly contribute to support the vigour of vegetation.

The Author thinks that proper precautions may preserve health during every change of the seasons; and speaks of the yellow fever as nothing more "than a malignant bilious fever, the extravasated fluid, diffused through the system, producing that deep yellow tinge on the skin which gives name to the disease." In addition to this opinion, he observes, that it is more than probable much of its fatal effects arises from the horror and despair the prevalence of the disorder produces. "On many estates, every white person on them was swept in succession off within the space of a week or two. But why, it may be asked, if this disease was thus infectious in its nature, and rapid and certain

tain in its effects, were not the medical attendants infected and carried off by it? They were generally exempt from its rage, while their patients were thus in such numbers dying around them. "In short, there can hardly be a doubt of many of these unhappy men having become martyrs to self-created terrors." Upon this very delicate point we presume not to enlarge beyond observing that the Author's assertion, if well founded, gives a ray of hope that fortitude and precaution may, in time, remove a part at least of the horrors attending this extremely dangerous disorder; and we feel the more confidence in this hope, as the Writer reasons well upon the precautions necessary to be taken on visiting the West Indies; the principal of which is, the avoiding intemperance and irregularities, which destroy "many more constitutions than any thing inimical in the climate; they are the fruitful sources of much of the sickness here, and consign many an infatuated wretch to an untimely grave."

The earthquakes, which contributed to desolate the Island, have happily nearly ceased; nor has it been visited, since the year 1786, by what may be strictly termed a hurricane: for, between what is called a gust and a hurricane, there is as much difference as exists in the effects of a smart breeze and the gentle zephyr. The latter is described with great vivacity; and we are informed by the Author, that it is generally preceded by awful and certain prognosticks, which consist of an ominous stillness, a sultry air, and agitated clouds; the atmosphere is gradually obscured by a deep gloom, and distant hollow sounds are indistinctly heard, which resemble the rushing of water, or the howling of wind through a forest; the birds are seen whirled in the air, and darting rapidly along; the beasts fly to their usual shelters; and sudden gusts of wind, accompanied by rain, succeed. "The blasts soon become more durable and violent; they seem to sweep along in streams, or volumes, that are irresistible. At one moment they rage with inconceivable fury, and on the ensuing instant seem, as it were, to expire suddenly away. In a few hours the hurricane reaches its *acmé* of violence, when all the winds of Heaven, and from every point of the compass, winged with destruction, seem let loose from their caverns." It is at this awful moment that the fields of cane are leveled to the earth, and then torn from it, are whirled away, the trees of the forest prostrated, and the levels are inundated with torrents of rain. If, at the instant, the wind should find entrance through the doors or windows of houses, "they would soon be unroofed, and the trembling inhabitants, if not buried in their ruins, compelled to seek for other shelter; but that has often proved impracticable, and many are the unfortunate victims who have thus perished amid the fury of those tropical tempests—helpless, unheard, and unseen. Nothing can be more terrible and heart-appalling (the Author writes from experience) than the wild howling and threatening violence of a hurricane during the dead of the night, when the silent and sudden gleams of light (for no thunder is heard) serve only to make darkness visible, and heighten the horrors of the scene." The immediate effects of this conflict of the elements are visible, on its subsiding, in trees entirely stripped of their verdure, or fallen fields of canes, scattered or prostrate; the plantains destroyed; and its ultimate consequences present the picture of starving slaves to the planter, and a long drought, which is to complete the ravages of the winds and rains. This picture is by no means ideal; and it was realized after the hurricane of 1780; after which, the Writer of this work was informed that the Negroes of Jamaica perished in numbers by dysenteries, and other diseases, produced by unwholesome food and absolute starvation.

The Negroes are said, by our Author, to be shrewd and correct in many of their inferences; but they are completely ignorant of the causes of eclipses and earthquakes. Hurricanes they consider as the indications of Divine wrath; and if a flash of lightning should deprive them of an oppressive overseer, they would call it a merited punishment; yet they arraign Heaven of partiality when their days of rest are unfavourable for enjoying them; and they cannot reconcile it to propriety that the Divinity has suffered them to be subject to the Whites, particularly as *they never offended him.*

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We shall give our Readers a specimen of the Writer's abilities in description, which are extremely pleasing throughout his work; and that specimen will serve to shew the superior enjoyments of the West Indian during the dreary months which render so many Europeans victims to colds, consumptions, and asthmas: "The Sun was just setting below the Western Horizon, and the Heavens were mildly irradiated with his farewell beams; it was clear and serene all around; the air was mild and bland; and the distant green eminences gleamed with a reflected lustre. Nought disturbed the stillness of the scene, save the busy and officious musquito, who is kind enough to warn you of her approach by an unwelcome buzzing in your ear; the preaching of the wild parrots, who in detached parties skim the arch of Heaven, in their retreat to their haunts; and now and then the scream of the clucking hen, an unsociable bird, delighting in the solitude of the deepest recesses."

We recommend to the attention of our Readers the whole of the observations of this Writer upon the state of the Slaves in Jamaica; and shall turn our attention, for the present, to the disagreeable and even disgusting office of Overseer, to which, it seems, nine-tenths of the young men who go from England to this Island are condemned. Previous to the attainment of the *dignity* alluded to, they pass through the probationary situation of a *book-keeper*, a misapplied term, "as one who never perhaps saw a book in his life may yet be an expert book-keeper." The person made such is a sort of voluntary slave, with a miserable salary, which he *suffers* with perhaps six or seven years; following the Negroes, under a scorching sun, through the day, and, deprived of one half of his rest at night, he watches in the boiling-house during the crop-time; in short, he is, from the contrast he has experienced, one of the most wretched of mortals: nor can his situation be much superior when he becomes an overseer; for, unless his mind is callous indeed, he cannot but feel for the inflictions he is now doomed to distribute on others, in his former situation on the estate, exclusive of the immediate responsibility he incurs on an extended scale. As Reviewers, we may be permitted to observe that this Writer gives many an useful hint, which the opulent Planters would do well to attend to, lest they incur a displeasure beyond that of a public Censor of Books. Indeed, we almost might say that the duties of a man of landed property in the West Indies are far more important than those of five-sixths of the Monarchs of Europe; for the restrictive powers of most Governments are such that life cannot be sported with with impunity, as the Planter has it in his power to do. Speaking of an avaricious person of this description, the Author says, "To a few additional casks of sugar such an one will have little scruple to sacrifice a portion of the happiness of his fellow-creatures. He wishes to establish his fame as a *great planter;* to this every other consideration, either of justice or humanity, is to be made subservient."

After a spirited sketch of the character of the Creole, this Gentleman observes, their conduct seems to imply that they consider the maxim, "Be just before you are generous," as cold, selfish, and unworthy of their adoption; hence, with numberless good qualities, they are liable to the decided censure of the Moralist. Amongst these, generous sons of Jamaica, he adds, many are to be found, who are debased by the indulgence of the most despicable vices; and having, unhappily for their partners, entered into the conjugal state, "behave in a manner degrading to themselves, and calculated to wound the tenderest feelings of their faithful, unoffending wives. It is by no means unusual for such men to entertain openly their harems of sable and tawny mistresses, without being at the pains to preserve secrecy and decorum in this shameful dereliction of all that is kind and amiable in a husband." In the next page the Creoles are said to be far more temperate in drinking than the Europeans; from which circumstance, it is added, they contrive, notwithstanding their other vices, to attain a considerable age.

The Ladies of the Island are spoken of as extremely amiable by this Gentleman; and his masterly character of them corresponds exactly with the accounts we have frequently heard of their gentleness and domestic excellence.

lence. "In paying this tribute to the West India Fair, the Author speaks from experience. He has had the happiness of being acquainted with individuals among them who would have done honour to any country; and in the different parts of the world he has traversed he can truly say, that never was kindness more freely shewn him than those hospitable and generous attentions he has experienced from his female friends of this quarter of the world."

It must be supposed that we necessarily omit noticing many striking passages interspersed throughout a work containing more than 300 pages closely printed; and as we have proceeded to a considerable length already in this article, we shall conclude it with a picture of the Negroes' Hut, from which an idea may be formed of the probable comfort those unhappy people experience in the Island of Jamaica. The Author confidently asserts that their residences are capable of affording as much as the generality of labourers enjoy, being built with wooden posts, the interstices wattled and plastered, and covered either with shingles-wood cut into the form of slate, or thatched with the top of the sugar-cane, or the mountain-thatch, which, when neatly plaited, makes a handsome and durable roof, that will last fifty years. The interior of these houses are generally divided into three apartments, and furnished with two or three chairs or stools, a table, a cupboard for earthen-ware; and the inhabitants possess, besides, wooden bowls, calabashes, a water-jar, and a wooden mortar for pounding their Indian corn; their places for sleeping are mostly wooden frames, with a mat and blankets. The Law obliges every owner to allow each slave annually as much Osnaburgh as will make two frocks, and sufficient woollen cloth for a great coat, a knife, hat, handkerchief, needles and thread to make their habits: to which the generous master adds many other necessaries. Shoes are universally rejected by the Negroes; even those who act as gentlemen's servants will not usually wear them. They are allowed a certain quantity of salted herrings, and are very fond of fish boiled with vegetables, and highly seasoned with pepper; the latter the fertility of the soil enables them to have in plenty from the small garden they are allowed, exclusive of half or a quarter of an acre of land, which form the principal means of their support.—The Author gives a masterly sketch of the general character of the Negroes, whom he describes as a mixture of art, plausibility, cunning, avarice, obstinacy, cruelty, and implacability, the probable effects of their peculiar situation; and cheerfulness, united with patience and submission; and, when uniformly well treated, they are capable of very grateful attachment. A number of extremely curious and interesting anecdotes are given, to illustrate these opposite propensities of the Blacks, who, though well known to possess them, cannot deserve the same degree of censure the worst passions excite amongst civilized nations, who are free from severe taskmasters, absolute in their cruel mandates.

We regret it is not in our power to give the name of this Writer, as there are many whose names are obtruded on the Publick without the sanction of half his qualifications; besides, we think the justice of his observations require that he should receive the personal respect they must procure him from every Friend to Literature; to whom we sincerely recommend "The Account of Jamaica."

99. *The* British Cicero; *or, A Selection of the most admired Speeches in the* English *Language, arranged under Three distinct Heads, of Popular, Parliamentary, and Judicial Oratory. With Historical Illustrations. To which is prefixed, An Introduction to the Study and Practice of Eloquence. By* Thomas Browne, *LL. D. In Three Volumes, large* 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

THE Author thinks it unnecessary to descant at any length on the utility of a work of this description; which, though it may have been fully acknowledged by the Literary World, never before induced the labour of compiling a selection from the best specimens of oratory exhibited by our Statesmen, Barristers, and others: and this fact is the more surprising, as it has been the prevailing taste, for some years, to arrange and publish Extracts from the Works of our best Writers. The powers of Oratory are certainly not sufficiently encouraged in England; he that braves the powers of

of ignorance, and despises the allusions that the free use of the limbs excites from the plodder who never moves them, may become an orator; but a man of weak nerves cannot overcome the feelings excited by ridicule, and proceeds in his dull career upright as a pillar, and as monotonous as a bad reader. The former seems to be inspired, and adds a thousand pleasing illustrations to his notes; the latter dares not deviate from them, and cannot follow his antagonist through half his arguments.

Even with all the discouragements which have depressed genius and abilities, it must be admitted that Britain has produced Orators equal to those of any nation, antient or modern; and upon this admission the Editor grounds his right to present the world with "The British Cicero," containing specimens of their eloquence on political and judicial subjects, which must prove acceptable to the student, as infusing the true spirit of the art, "and the genuine principles of the Constitution. Having such models as a Chatham, a Burke, a Fox, a Pitt, a Sheridan, &c. in the Senate, and a Mansfield, an Erskine, a Curran, &c. at the Bar, he must be roused to an admiration of their genius, if not to an emulation of their example. The Editor therefore supposes that it will be sufficient to inform the Reader that his principal aim has been, to make choice of those Speeches on the different subjects of Legislation and Jurisprudence which have chiefly occupied the attention of the Publick, and have added great celebrity to those Members of the Senate and the Bar who delivered them."

The interval chosen by the Compiler comprehends about forty years, terminating nearly at the present period, which is to be continued, provided sufficient encouragement is afforded; and this we are persuaded will be the case, when it is considered that all Parties are gratified by finding their favourite Leaders placed in a new and conspicuous situation for general admiration.

The Introduction consists of 21 pages, closely printed, which commences with the just observation, that, "If a multitude of rules could quicken the progress of the mind in any useful or elegant pursuit, there is no talent which would have been sooner carried to perfection than that of Eloquence; because there is none for the improvement of which Art has furnished us with so great a variety, or rather so endless a detail of instructions. But we find, on the contrary, that the continually-increasing number of rhetorical systems and of critical observations has a greater tendency to retard than to accelerate the career of genius; and that, even in the present boasted age of reason and refinement, the accomplished Orator is as uncommon and extraordinary a character as in the days of Pericles and Demosthenes." This insensibly leads the Author into an examination of the causes of the decline of antient Oratory, and of the excellence to which it had arrived. A pursuit of this pleasing nature cannot fail of interesting the Reader; and we trust he will be fully satisfied with the reasoning and remarks of Dr. Browne, particularly as that gentleman has discovered that Cicero has enumerated fewer subjects worthy of notice from the beginning to the termination of the Roman Republick than the first twenty or thirty years of British Liberty produced. "In the short reigns of King William and Queen Anne we may proudly mention the names of a Somers, a Holt, an Ashley, a Montague, a Harley, a St. John, a Coningsby, and many of their contemporaries, whose Speeches and Writings may be opposed, without the least dread of inferiority, to any of those so highly extolled by the Roman Panegyrist." The Doctor next proceeds to a review of the characters and eloquence of Somers and Bolingbroke, men equally admired for their talents though perfectly opposite in their principles and parties; which he accomplishes by citing the opinions of their merits, from our most admired Writers, concluding with his own in these words: "He (the young Orator) will find them as animated as the Noble Lord's (Bolingbroke) Speeches in Parliament; for we may say of him, with greater truth, perhaps, than of any other celebrated Orator, that he had the most masterly command both of the pen and the tongue; and that when he took up the former, it seemed endued with all the powers of an electrical conductor, and transfused the fire of his genius

genius into every sentence with undiminished force and ardour."

Most of the excellent Writers who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne continued to enlighten the Publick during the reign of her Successor; and to them Dr. B. adds the names of Wyndham, Walpole, Townshend, Shippen, Raymond, Atterbury, and Bathurst. The Catalogue of Orators was increased greatly in the time of George II.; and the Author of this Introduction seems at a loss which most to admire, the sublime flights of their eloquence, or the variety of forms in which it appeared. He also thinks it would require the powers of a Cicero to "do justice to the energy and vehemence of an Argyle; to the extensive knowledge and vigorous genius of a Carteret; to the commanding simplicity of a Scarborough, whose voice was said to have been borrowed by Truth and Virtue, which never want, and seldom wear, ornaments; to Chesterfield's elegance, both of style and delivery; to his uncommon union of perspicuity with conciseness, of genteel humour with sound reasoning, of purity, precision, and a happy choice of words, with the utmost ease and fluency; to the irresistible force and poignancy of a Pulteney, whose tongue was more dreaded by the Minister than any other man's sword; to the plausible reasoning, the calm, sweet-toned, insinuating persuasiveness of a Murray; and to the transcendant powers of a Pitt, who, though more indebted to Nature than any other Orator that ever existed, was not under less obligation to good fortune in having appeared on the great theatre of the world at a time when there was a Grattan to draw the following portrait of him;" which, as it is foreign to this Review, we must omit, though not without expressing our approbation of the proper use made of it on this occasion.

In considering the talents of the Orators and Statesmen of the last-mentioned reign, as connected with Murray and Pitt, the Doctor thinks we ought not to overlook the name of Henry Fox, who was, however, estimated more for the soundness of his arguments than the brilliancy of his eloquence. William Pitt and Charles Fox, sons worthy of their sires, and Edmund Burke, formed the Oratorical Triumvirate of the present reign. Death has, in the two first instances, deprived us *prematurely* of the services of these great men; but their Speeches will reach our posterity, and render their names as illustrious as those of the most celebrated Antients. Viewing the Senate since the absence of Burke, Fox, and Pitt, the Author professes he discovers in it several whose powers are far above mediocrity, but none who approach the degree of excellence they had attained; to the few resembling them he addresses Cicero's exhortation to Brutus after the death of Hortensius, which he hopes they will feel in its full force, although changes in circumstances and character has rendered some alterations necessary.

"As you now seem to have been left the sole guardians of an orphan Eloquence, let me conjure you to cherish her with a generous fidelity: discourage the addresses of her worthless and impertinent suitors; preserve her pure and unblemished in all her virgin charms; and secure her, to the utmost of your ability, from the lawless violence of every ruffian."

The Editor thinks, with confidence, that genuine Oratory will not degenerate amongst us, as we possess many peculiar advantages, originating from the very nature of our Constitution and Laws, and because we have for models numerous specimens of the most excellent compositions in this way, exclusive of some of the best preservatives from those corruptions which marked the fall of other Nations; and yet he imagines we retain too many of the dry maxims, abstract principles, fatiguing precepts, and perplexing details of antiquity, in our systems of public and private education. Those, instead of promoting the object in view, impede the efforts of youth, and produce a disgust which cannot be conquered without great exertion on the part of the student. Instead, therefore, of Treatises of Grammar, Rhetorick, and Logick, Dr. Browne recommends that we should furnish youth with the most simple and elegant Illustrations of those Sciences extant, which must gradually enlighten the mind, impress the fancy, and agreeably exercise the memory; thus also might the natural

exertions

exertions of Genius be set in motion, and, above all, habits of cheerfulness would be engendered, which must make the future man happy in himself, and consequently a contributor to the happiness of others. "But though, he observes, I cannot help considering the style and the intricacies of most of the elementary books still in general use as a very improper introduction to the study of Poetry and Eloquence, yet it would be running into the opposite extreme to reject the aid of all rules, or to deem familiar explanations of the grand principles of composition unnecessary and injurious. What I contend for is, that an attentive perusal of good examples should always go before precepts; and that boys should be made to feel the beauties of language before we attempt to give them clear ideas of the principles on which those beauties depend, or of the combined efforts of Nature and Art which produced them. Such a procedure will render the study of Grammar, of Rhetorick, and even of Logick, as easy and pleasant as it is now tiresome and forbidding."

We cannot dismiss this interesting Introduction without expressing our concurrence in the above sentiments, and strongly recommending to tutors an experiment founded on them. It may be presumed, as the Editor dates from a private seminary at Kensington, he has formed his own method of teaching on the basis proposed, and been successful in the result.

Chap. I. of Grammar, offers some observations on the pernicious custom of compelling young persons to study the Latin Grammar at the very instant of their scholastic career; "a custom which (not to mention the great disadvantages that must arise from an early neglect of the mother-tongue, and from committing to memory, at the most susceptible period of life, words without ideas, and jargon without meaning) has been found inimical to the prevalence of all taste for any farther literary pursuits, which are thus rendered, at the entrance, peculiarly difficult and disgusting." The arguments that might be urged from these premisses are so self-evident that we are surprised the practice condemned ever prevailed, even when pedantry existed from the Throne to the lowest Attorney of the Courts. Surely the native language of a youth should be his first study, were it only on patriotic grounds. The whole of this chapter is deserving of serious examination both by tutors and parents.

The second division is appropriated to Rhetorick, a science one degree in advance, which the Doctor thinks must be undertaken with pleasure by those pupils who have proceeded on the plan laid down in the first chapter, as he feels confident they will pass with eagerness from the art of employing words correctly to that of employing them persuasively. He then applies Sir Richard Steele's remarks, "that the liberal Arts and Sciences are as fascinating as the Graces, and that even Grammar is rendered terrific by the vizard she is compelled to wear." The Author condemns every book hitherto used in teaching Rhetorick; recommends all now to be found on this subject in schools should be burned, and Lord Chesterfield's Letters expressly relating to it substituted for them. Certain rules are given for the commencement of the study, which are founded on the obvious necessity of making the pupil comprehend what he is to be taught before he begins his labours. In addition to those he endeavours to impress the propriety of convincing boys how much depends upon their immediate acquirement of the art of Eloquence, even in their common relations with the master, his assistants, and between each other. Let them be convinced that many favours may be obtained by the force, energy, and elegance of language used in soliciting for them, and the teacher will be surrounded by eager candidates for superiority. Objections may be urged against this method, founded on the apparent degradation of the art; which, though they either did not occur to Dr. Browne, or he did not think them worthy of notice, we shall answer in few words, by observing, that enticement must be more successful with youth than grave exhortations, and solidity of argument drawn from positions incomprehensible to their volatile ideas. Present enjoyment will ever be the first principle of action in the youthful mind; and it is vain to represent future advantages for its contemplation unless united with immediate gratification.

gratification. It must, however, be confessed, that experiments of this nature should be made with great caution, and in all cases by tutors of prudence and judgment.

Invention is illustrated in the following section. "By oratorical invention," says Dr. B. "is meant the discovery of what may be most serviceable to the cause in hand, or most conducive to the end aimed at, which is persuasion. For this purpose we must find out such arguments as are most likely to convince the understanding, and such affecting touches as may find their way to the heart." The truth, we are well convinced from experience, pronounced with solemnity and energy, will find its way to the understandings of a few, and make an indelible impression; but this is not enough in Oratory, as it frequently happens a short and simple tale cannot arrest the attention of the weak and frivolous; those must be caught by art, and their ideas riveted to the subject in question by appeals to their passions, and those appeals are to be derived from the study of the best Dramatic Authors. Definition affords the speaker a strong argument; and this is demonstrated, in the Author's opinion, by the example he cites from Mr. Fox's Speech when recommending his India Bill.

"Etymology, or the derivation of a word from its original, may be made the ground of some little argument; but it has so much the air of pedantry, and betrays such an ostentation of learning, that it seldom should be resorted to." Similitudes and comparisons illustrate in the same proportion as contraries are necessary in definition. The fame of many Orators is in some degree established upon their judicious and animated enumeration of the parts of a subject; nor is accumulation of circumstances and facts less important to the speaker when introduced with judgment. Such is the manner in which the Doctor explains what are usually called Common Places. It must be admitted that invention depends almost wholly upon the fertility of genius; and yet it may be aided, in a slight degree, by the means detailed. "The Orator, in drawing-up his arguments, and the various resources of his genius, must imitate the conduct of a skilful General in the field, who posts his cavalry, infantry, and light troops, where each of them can act to the greatest advantage."

The second section treats of Disposition, the second essential function of the Orator. In the exordium it is expected that a good Orator should engage the attention of his hearers by a forcible demonstration of the importance of his subject; and, having gained this point, the next is, to impress them with a conviction of his competency to the task he has undertaken. Presumption and confidence will defeat his purpose, which must be effected by insinuating rather than commanding the necessity of silence and attention. If the arguments to be advanced are likely to extend to any considerable length, they should be carefully divided. The narrative of facts follows; "upon which all his arguments are to be founded. In debate, or when he is to reply to others, he often finds it expedient to proceed to a refutation of what has been impressively urged by his adversary, before he attempts to tell his own story, or to draw any inferences from it. He must be as concise in his narrative as is consistent with perspicuity, never incumbering it with frivolous circumstances, and at the same time omitting nothing of material importance. He softens some, he heightens others, and forms a striking and well-connected tissue of the whole."

After all, though method is absolutely necessary in planning a speech before the speaker commences it, circumstances will often occur to derange it, and that in the moment when address and judgment are of vital importance. The peroration, or conclusion, should consist of a masterly summary of the principal points and arguments; and, finally, the speaker will do well to introduce a few well-turned compliments in return for the patient hearing he has just experienced, which teaches him to place the utmost reliance on the justice, discernment, and candour of his auditors.

The third section is appropriated to the consideration of the third essential function of the Orator, which, in the old books, is called Elocution, and in the modern sense implies the tones of voice, the utterance, the enunciation of the speaker, and the attendant varieties of countenance

and

and gesture; all included, by the Antients, under the term Pronunciation. The arguments and illustrations on this head are extremely entertaining and curious; and, as a proof, we shall extract his observation on the figures of words:

"Among the figures of words, as they are called, we may easily point out and exemplify the effect produced by repetition, by suppression, by contrast, by gradation, by seeming correction, and by sudden exclamations. By repetition, as, "Shall we never see an end to this war, this desolating war?" "By whose advice vindictive counsels were pursued — by whose advice false representations were made — by whose advice malice and ill-will were made principles of governing a free people — all these are questions that will be asked." By suppression, when we leave out the conjunctive particles, to shew our earnestness, or the rapidity of our career; as, "Men, women, children, all were indiscriminately put to the sword." By antithesis, or contrast, as, "Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools." "He can bribe, but he cannot seduce; he can buy, but he cannot gain; he can lie, but he cannot deceive." By a climax, when the meaning of words rises in a sort of gradation, as, "She starts, she runs, she flies; a man, a hero, almost a God."

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all that it inhabit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabrick of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

By pretended correction, when we reprove ourselves, that we may seem to speak without artifice or partiality; as, "His bravery, I should have said his intrepidity, his heroism, excited universal astonishment." By breaking out into a sudden exclamation, to express wonder, abhorrence, or grief, as, "Oh Heavens! Ah! shocking! Alas, that ever I was born!"

Dr. Browne has introduced, at the conclusion of this section, a method which he thinks will serve to form an excellent style in composition; he recommends to youth, for this purpose, the reading of one paper of "The Spectator" a day till he has completed the whole work a second time; which, instead of a laborious task, may rather be considered a pleasant relaxation from severer studies. After this has been accomplished, he advises the pupil to read those papers a third time which are attributed to Addison, in order to comprehend the arrangement of his sentences, his mode of arguing, and to appreciate justly the elegance of his language. Supposing him to have attained his object in a tolerable degree, he may venture an imitation of his favourite Author, by fixing upon any number with which he is particularly pleased, and prevailing on his tutor to put him in the way of making a good analysis of it. After a sufficient time has elapsed to render it probable the very words of the Writer may have escaped his memory, let him endeavour to fill up the analysis to the best of his abilities; and, having done so, proceed to compare the imitation with the original. A student of moderate capacity will immediately perceive his own deficiencies; and if this mode of tuition should fail in the essential part, it will undoubtedly give correctness of judgment, and enable the person to discriminate between good and bad writing.

The fourth section contains some Observations on Articulation, which lead the Author to consider the mistakes of parents and nurses as the primary cause of much of the hesitation and confusion of ideas that prevent easy and natural communication between man and man. Habits of utterance foreign to nature are acquired through folly and ignorance in attendants almost as soon as a child can be taught to imitate them; and it learns a jargon which Common Sense must revolt at on knowing any human being to have used. The greatest attention should therefore be paid to this important subject, and every sound expelled from the nursery which doth not convey a correct idea; nor should the earliest conversation with an infant be of that description which is said to suit their confined conceptions, as we ought ever to remember improvement, and not temporary amusement, is the object in view. Deliberation is extremely necessary in addressing children, and the most simple terms must be selected.

"A slow, distinct articulation is obviously the first requisite" in an Orator, according to the opinion of Dr. Browne; who observes, that "the finest sallies of wit and humour would be lost in a confused chattering rapidity of utterance." But it is not sufficient that a man is distinctly heard; and a monotonous

monotonous tone, however clear, would soon disgust the hearers. "Besides, it would be expecting too great a tribute of politeness from others, to suppose them alive and awake to every thing we may have to say. We must therefore seem to favour their indolence and languor, by passing, in a low tone and hasty manner, over the less-important parts, and raising the voice on those words only which are peculiarly dear to us, upon which the whole stress of the observation or sentiment rests; and to which, therefore, we take care, by the most commanding sound, to rouse the attention of our hearers. If all men were philosophers—if we were all insusceptible of emotions and passions—and were constantly swayed by the cool, temperate influence of reason alone—then a clear, distinct utterance and a forcible emphasis would require no farther graces to constitute an impressive mode of delivery. But we know, from experience, that, in general, we must gain the hearts of men before we can hope to convince their understandings;—we must not leave them cool approvers of our counsels, but hurry them on with irresistible impetuosity; the glowing words must often be charged with electric fire, to force their way to the inmost recesses of the soul."

Our Author notices, with becoming severity, the disagreeable chant in which some readers indulge, and which deprives them of the power of putting the emphasis in the proper place. To do this with judgment, requires considerable study and practice; nor is there less difficulty in acquiring the art of suiting the tones of the voice to the sentiment and passion described in the different sentences. But little action is necessary in reading; in oratory it is of infinite importance; and when the graces afforded by the movements of the person are supported by the forcible indications of which the countenance is capable, half the art is accomplished. It is well known that Demosthenes described the three essential qualifications of Oratory to consist in action. When he had made his first public attempt to rouse the feelings of his audience, he found, to his complete surprise, that all the elegance of his language and the force of his arguments were lost upon an inattentive or indifferent assembly of people, who expressed neither approbation nor censure. Ignorant of the cause of his failure, his fellow-citizens might have lost this treasure, had not a player explained why they remained unmoved, by mentioning his deficiency in action and gesture. Dr. Browne mentions that the Antients had many rules for attaining and regulating the movements in Oratory; which have been enlarged upon by the Moderns in a variety of recommendations for the government of the body and limbs; these he rejects, and introduces the short and excellent Advice to the Player given by Shakspeare, in his "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," united with Lloyd's, in his work called "The Actor."

Reasoning and forming conclusions, or what is termed Logick, though the only foundation of essential knowledge, seems, in our Author's estimation, to have been greatly and reprehensibly neglected; and this fact he attributes to the tedious and intricate methods of teaching, and the frivolous and frequently pernicious purposes to which it has been applied. As an illustration and demonstration of the truth of his position, he cites the common observation annexed to acknowledgments of ignorance on any given subject: "It was all *Logick* to me;" implying, in other words, that the matter was totally incomprehensible. The Doctor attributes this consequence to the followers, admirers, and interpreters of Aristotle, whose treatise on the subject he would almost suppose was "dictated by some evil Genius, to put a stop to the progress of the human understanding, and to divert it from useful pursuits to ostentatious and pedantic subtleties." Divested of the barbarous terms, uncouth phrases, and numberless intricacies, with which Logick is confused and made disgusting, and reduced to the plain and simple form of its original state, nothing can be more pleasant and advantageous in the whole circle of our studies. In concluding the chapter, our Author adds, "After all, the great difficulty does not consist in proving that practical expertness in Logick is a desireable or necessary accomplishment, but in pointing out an easy method by which it may be acquired. This is what I shall now attempt to do, in a few

few remarks, ranged under three distinct heads, in conformity to the three principal functions or operations of the mind,—thinking, judging, and reasoning."

It cannot be expected we should follow Dr. Browne through these three sections of his work; but we have already analyzed sufficient of it to afford our Readers an opportunity of judging of their merit; neither can we pretend to name even the subjects of the Speeches, or the various specimens of elegant writing introduced in the three volumes before us; or notice in detail the numerous historical illustrations which precede them. Under these circumstances we shall proceed to give one extract on the subject of Mr. Burke's Speeches to the Electors of Bristol, in 1780: "In the course of Mr. Burke's parliamentary exertions for the six years that he represented Bristol, he had the misfortune to shock, in many instances, the political and commercial, as well as the religious prejudices of his Constituents, particularly by his support of certain resolutions favourable to the trade of Ireland; by his mode of proceeding on Lord Beauchamp's Bill for reforming the Law Process concerning Imprisonment; and by his votes on the Popery Acts. It is probable that his written and printed defences of those measures would have softened the asperity of some of the prejudices; but the frantic tumults about Popery in the year 1780 kindled a blaze which it was not in the power of his eloquence to extinguish. A Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament, and for calling a new one, having been issued on the first of September, Mr. Burke repaired to Bristol with all possible dispatch; but, previously to his making any trial of his strength against three candidates who had started before him, he entered into the following justification of his public conduct, in a Speech addressed to a numerous Meeting of the Freemen, convened by the Mayor, at the Guild-hall, on the 6th of September."

When we consider the different ways in which "The British Cicero" may be useful and entertaining, whether as an introduction to the acquirement of Grammar, Rhetorick, the art of Invention, of Logick, thinking, judging, and reasoning, of knowledge on parts of our History as a Nation, and the principal object of the work, it would be injustice to the Author, as well as to the Publick, did we not strongly recommend it to the latter.

100. *Letters on various Subjects, Literary, Political, and Ecclesiastical, to and from* William Nicolson, *D.D. successively Bishop of* Carlisle, *and of* Derry, *and Archbishop of* Cashell: *including the Correspondence of several eminent Prelates, from* 1683 *to* 1726-7, *inclusive. Faithfully printed from the Originals; and illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, by* John Nichols, *F. S. A. E. & P. In Two Volumes.* 8vo. *pp.* 656. Longman and Co. 1809.

THIS curious Collection of Letters is verified in the Editor's short Preface:

"They were preserved by the learned Primate with peculiar attention; and were purchased by their present Editor, in 1808, at the sale of the library of the Rev. Edward Marshall, M. A. formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge; who for several years was librarian to the Duke of Devonshire, and obtained, late in life, the vicarage of Duxford in Yorkshire. Mr. Marshall intended to have published them; but died before he could make up his mind on the subject, at the age of 86, March 28, 1807.

"The literary talents of Archbishop Nicolson are well known; and the Correspondents with whom these Letters demonstrate his intimacy reflect on him an additional lustre:—Archbishops Sharp, Dawes, Wake, Blackburn, and Boulter; Bishops Gibson, Kennett, Atterbury, Stratford, Robinson, Talbot, Tanner, and Downes; with Mander, Wallis, Evelyn, Hickes, Charlett, Todd, Burscough, Pearson, Smith, Thoresby, Lhwyd, Wharton, Morton, Woodward, Thwaites, Wilkins, Chamberlayne, Madox, &c. (of the greater part of whom some brief memoir is given in the Notes), are names which few individuals could boast among their intimates."

This Preface is followed by some Memoirs of Archbishop Nicolson, more full and accurate, as to dates, than any preceding account, and of great use in pointing out those periods of his Grace's life to which the Letters refer.

Of such Collections no person can for a moment doubt the utility, either when they are prepared by the principal Writer, as appears to be the case in the present instance, or by some judicious Editor, who will keep back what may be injurious to surviving

viving friends, and retain only those particulars which illustrate the literary history of the times, and bring us into a closer intimacy with those eminent characters who have been the ornaments of Learning and Religion. In both these respects the Collection before us will be found highly interesting to the general Scholar, the Antiquary, the Naturalist, the Divine, and the Politician: for under these respective heads nearly the whole of these Letters might have been classed, had not the chronological order demanded, as it deserves, the preference in all Collections of Epistolary Correspondence.

The series, which consists of *three hundred and twenty* letters, begins in 1683, a period of much interest to the Church, and followed by one of yet more perplexity, that of the Revolution, when a shock was given to the long-established doctrine of hereditary right, and when circumstances of a particular kind, interfering both with policy and conscience, obliged or induced the majority of the Nation to acquiesce in a new species of succession. The opinion of Mr. Nicolson (then Archdeacon of Carlisle) on this intricate question, deserves notice, as being probably that which found a corresponding influence in the minds of the greater part of his brethren:

"That his late Majesty's deserting his government divested him of his Regal authority, and (by consequence) superseded our allegiance to his person, is what we are obliged to believe to be the unanimous opinion of all the Lords (Spiritual and Temporal) and Commons of the kingdom; and certainly we may safely acquiesce in their joint determination of the most difficult case of conscience. It was hence that the Lords residing in and about town thought it convenient immediately to seize the government, civil and military: which being done without any derived authority or commission from King James, is an evident demonstration that they thought his power at an end. It was on the same bottom that the Lords and Commons (afterwards) jointly addressed the Prince of Orange to take upon him the government, and to issue out his circular letters for the calling of a Convention, that might heal our distractions, and refix the unhinged Regal power.

"Thus far we generally agreed in our verdict. And are we angry that the Convention did not recall King James? If the government was deserted by him, it had certainly been a piece of extraordinary good nature to have courted him once more into the throne; when, in all probability, our religion and liberties would be better secured in other hands. The short of our case is, the late King was pleased unexpectedly to leave us; and their present Majesties have stepped into the throne as the next lawful successors. And where is the mischief of all this? You and I are not yet called upon to give our assent to every vote that passed in either House of Parliament in the management of this matter; and I hope we never shall. But I think we ought thankfully to join in the last result of their Councils: that William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, are honestly and legally seated in the English throne. And this may be done without an unnecessary acquainting the world with our opinion whether the Royal dignity has devolved upon them by right of succession, or they have attained it by a new grant from the people."

He then endeavours to answer the objections which may be offered against this doctrine; but for this we must refer to the work.

The early part of the correspondence in vol. I. relates to the labours, in Ecclesiastical and Natural History, of Mr. Henry Wharton, Dr. Todd, Mr. Thoresby, Dr. Woodward, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd. Interspersed we find a very sensible letter from Mr. Nicolson to Mrs. Hutton, a lady who fancied that she had committed an unpardonable sin in wishing that she might have no children. This letter is very well calculated to strengthen a weak mind, harassed by scruples, yet not free from a consciousness of blame.

Some letters after this, relative to the history, nature, and effects of the General Deluge, will be found very interesting to those who have studied the controversy on that subject between Doctors Robinson and Woodward, and Messieurs Whiston and Edwards. On its general merits we have the following humourous remarks in a letter from Mr. Nicolson to Mr. Lhwyd:

"I would not offer any thing that might shake the foundations of so fairly-promising and hopeful a structure as the Doctor's (Woodward's) appears to be. I am clearly for encouraging the ingenious inventors of all new systems, and giving them leave to enjoy the honour, as well as inward satisfaction, of all their pretty opinions. The world is extremely malicious,

cious, as well as inconstant; so that neither the Empires of Monarchs nor Philosophers can last for ever. You and I need not trouble ourselves, nor run any hazards, in opposing them in their youth and vigour, whatever we may tacitly think of their principles. This Earth of ours was pretty quiet till Copernicus gave it a whirl; and it has never rested since. Tycho's improvements upon that discoverer have had their time; and so have Cartesius's *Vortices*. These last are now displaced by Mr. Newton's gravity; and that, as the Author confesses, has its infirmities. Our late Refiners upon the Creation and the Deluge are unanimously agreed that the old Interpreters of Moses were all blockheads; and which of them will furnish us with a more rational and lasting exposition time must shew. Whether Dr. Burnet's roasted egg, Dr. Woodward's hasty-pudding, or Mr. Whiston's snuff of a comet, will carry the day, I cannot foresee. Dr. Arbuthnot has well observed, that a successful theory must be built upon many nice enquiries, and not forwardly advanced on the encouragement of a few likely phænomena. To this purpose I shall be ever ready to assist any master-builders by bringing in clay and mortar; and that is all I can pretend to."

In a letter from Mr. Evelyn we find some remarks on the study of the Law, which we shall extract as a specimen, not only of sound sense, but of that variety of instruction and entertainment which may be derived from these volumes. This letter was addressed to Mr. Nicolson soon after the publication of his "English Library." In addition to some compliments, Mr. Evelyn says,

"By what a noble and universal undertaking do you promote that so useful knowledge which with such success and learned industry you recommend! namely, the study of our own Municipal Laws and Home Antiquities; the most becoming an Englishman and a lover of his country; skilfully derived from the fountain, and traced through all those windings and meanders which render the study generally deserted as dull and impolite, unless by those who, attracted by more sordid considerations, submitted to a fatigue that filled indeed their purses for the noise they made at Westminster, whilst their heads were empty even of that to which they seemed entirely to devote themselves. Methinks, did our Inns-of-Court Students come a little better grounded in Ethicks, and with some entrance into the Civil Law, such an History as you are meditating would lead them on with delight, and enable them to discover and penetrate into the grounds of natural justice and human prudence, and furnish them with matter to adorn their pleadings, before they wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and arts of illaqueation, and not make such haste to precedents, customs, and common-places, &c. By reading good History they would come to understand how Governments have been settled by conquests, transplantations, colonies, garrisons, &c. through all vicissitudes and revolutions, from East to West, from the first to the last Monarchy; how Laws have been established, and for what reasons changed and altered; whence our holding by Knight's Service and Feudal Laws have been derived, whether from Saxon or Norman.

"It is a pity young gentlemen should meet with so little of this in the course of their academic studies; at least if it continue as in my time, when they were brought up to dispute on dry questions which nauseate generous spirits, and to discourse of things before they are furnished with mediums, and so return home rather with the learning of a Benedictine Monk (full of school-cant) than with such profitable knowledge as would enable them to a dexterity in solving cases, how intricate soever, by analyticks, and so much of Algebra as teaches to draw consequences, and detect paralogisms and fallacies, which were the true use of Logick, and of which you give hopes our Universities are now designing. To this I could wish the improvement of a more ornate and graceful manner of speaking and action upon occasion. The fruit of such an education would not only grace and furnish the Bar with excellent Lawyers, but the Nation with able persons, fit for any honourable employment, to serve and speak in Parliament, and in Councils; give us good Magistrates and Justices for references in the country and at home; wise Ambassadors and Orators to send abroad: in a word, qualified Patriots and Pillars of State, in which this age does not, I fear, abound. In the mean while, what preference may be given to our Constitutions I determine not; but, as I believe Ethicks and the Civil Law were the natural mother of all good Laws, so I have been told that the best Lawyers of England were heretofore wont to mingle their studies together with them; but which is at present so rarely cultivated, that those who pass for profound Sages and Oracles therein are not only shamefully defective in, but even in the Feudal and our own. You are speaking, Sir, of Records; but who are they among this crowd (and even of the Coifs) who either study, or vouchsafe to defile their fingers with any dust, save what is yellow? or know any thing of Records, save

save what, upon occasion, they lap out of Sir Robert Coke's basin, and some others? The thirst of gain takes up their whole man; like our English Painters, who, greedy of getting present money for their work, seldom arrive to any farther excellency in the art than face-painting; but have no skill in symmetry, perspective, the principles of design, or dare undertake an history."

From Letter LVII. of vol. I. begins a series of very important correspondence, relative to certain Societies which were formed at the beginning of the last century, in consequence of the Royal Proclamation against Swearing, Profanation of the Sabbath, &c. These Societies had for their professed object the "Suppression of Immorality and Profaneness;" but, in the opinion of some leading men in the Church, their real object appeared to be of another kind, and that they were formed in contradiction to the Twelfth Canon; and, in some instances, it did appear that Associations were formed between Churchmen and Dissenters more intimate than their respective principles could admit, and such as gave them the semblance of Conventicles rather than of Societies established to promote the objects of the Proclamation, and facilitate the operations of the Civil Power. These points are ably argued here, in a number of communications which passed between Mr. Nicolson, Archbp. Sharp, Dr. Stratford, Bishop of Chester, Mr. Yates, Mr. Wotton, and others; and it appears that the matter became the more eagerly contested, as the Bench of Bishops was by no means agreed in opinion. The sentiments of Archbishop Sharp, which seem to have had great weight, are conveyed in the following extract:

"I myself have always been averse to such sort of confederacies, or combinations, whether of Clergy or others, as are now on foot every where, whether they be those they call Religious Societies, or those of a later standing, which go under the name of Societies for Reformation, as doubting whether they be legal in themselves (though, with submission, I think it may bear a dispute whether they come under those Conventicles that are forbid in the Twelfth and Seventy-third Canons), and apprehending, likewise, that, some time or other, we may feel ill consequences from them. And for these reasons I refused my subscription the last year to that book which was writ for the recommending these Societies; though I was earnestly, by letters from two of the Bishops, pressed to join my hand with theirs.

"But, though these be my private sentiments, I find many of the Bishops of another mind. Some of them look upon these Societies for Reformation to be of mighty use. And, considering how remiss the Magistrates generally are in executing the Laws against Profaneness and Immorality, they think there is no other way to retrieve that zeal for Religion which is every where lost among us, and to promote a Reformation of Manners, but by such a joint endeavour of well-disposed persons; and accordingly they do what they can to promote those Societies in their respective Dioceses. Others of the Bishops go not so far, but content themselves to endeavour the regulating and keeping them within bounds, where they are voluntarily entered into.

"The truth is, the Societies of London have been so industrious in spreading their books, and the success they have had (as they say) in this way has made such a noise every where, that the whole Nation almost hath taken the alarm. And so eagerly, in many places, are the minds of people set upon these new methods, that it may justly be doubted whether it be in the Bishop's power to stifle or suppress these Societies, though he should use his utmost endeavours to do it.

"Add to this, that many of the Clergy take encouragement to enter into these Societies from a passage of my Lord of Canterbury's [Dr. Tenison] Circular Letter, which was sent the last year to the Bishops of his province, though it is certain in that passage he did not intend the setting-up such formal Associations, under Rules and Articles, as are now formed in many places. The passage is in the fourth paragraph of the Letter, where he says, "It were to be wished that the Clergy of every neighbourhood would agree upon frequent meetings, to consult for the good of Religion, &c. And these meetings might still be made a greater advantage to the Clergy, in carrying on the Reformation of Men's Lives and Manners, by inviting the Churchwardens of their several parishes, and other pious persons among the Laity, to join with them in the execution of the most probable methods that can be suggested for those good ends. And we may very reasonably expect the happy effects of such a concurrence from the visible success of that noble zeal wherewith so many about the Cities of London and Westminster do promote true piety, &c." I have transcribed

scribed thus much out of that printed Letter for fear you should not have it by you.

"Upon these considerations, I am thus far come into these projects, that I tell my Clergy, when any of them apply to me about this matter (as very lately some of them have done), "that as for their meeting together, as they have convenience of neighbourhood, for the promoting Religion and Reformation in their parishes, it is a thing I would advise them to: but as for the Societies for Reformation that are now on foot in several places, they are new things, and for which there is no foundation in our Laws and Canons, and we do not know what consequences they may in time produce; and, therefore, I dare not be the author or adviser to any one, either Clergyman or Layman, to embark in these projects. Nevertheless, being sensible that a great many wise and good men do approve of these Societies, I will not think the worse of any man for engaging in them. Nor shall these Societies meet with any discouragement from me, so long as they keep within the bounds which the Laws of the Land and of the Church have prescribed."

The whole of this correspondence is well deserving, at the present crisis, of an attentive perusal.

To those who are curious in Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, the Letters which follow, respecting the controversy between Wake and Atterbury on the powers of the Convocation, will prove not less useful or interesting. To many it will appear a very singular circumstance, that it was once seriously proposed that the Convocation should peremptorily sit with every Parliament; that whatever bishoprick became vacant in the Summer should continue so till the Parliament met in the Winter; and being met, the Lower House of Convocation was to agree upon six persons to be nominated to this bishoprick; out of these the Upper House was to choose four; out of them the Archbishop two; and out of the two the King one! There are likewise, in the course of this correspondence, many little expressions and asperities which mark the characters of the Writers very strikingly; and those who make human nature their study will have frequent occasion to exclaim, *Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?* There are likewise many curious historical particulars in the altercation between Nicolson, now bishop of Carlisle, and Atterbury. It was not merely an affair of personal pique, but involved some important questions respecting the Royal Supremacy; but as it proceeded, and in the many delays which Bishop Nicolson interposed, in order to prevent Atterbury from being instituted to the deanry, it must be allowed that he discovered a considerable mixture of personal resentment, which, after all, was obliged to yield to the Queen's pleasure. The Notes on this part of these volumes are particularly valuable, as connecting the Letters of Atterbury here with those in his Correspondence formerly published, and thereby exhibiting a fair and very interesting view of the whole controversy. The following letter, which concludes the first period of their altercation, will not be read without emotion:

"To Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Carlisle.

"Mr. Dean, *May* 19, 1707.

"This day I begin my ordinary (Triennial) Visitation of the City and Diocese of Carlisle; as my Predecessors have been accustomed to do*. And I intended to have opened it (as they usually did) with some enquiries in the Chapter-house: but, on an account which my brother John has given me of your expressing your readiness to settle all matters in difference there (in a peaceable manner) at your next coming down, I am willing to defer my calling upon your Society; hoping that you will ease me of that part of this year's trouble.

"One thing more he tells me, which I cannot but mention to you. He says, you were pleased to acquaint him that you had a promise under my hand that I would never give Sowerby to Mr. Whittingdale. This, I am verily persuaded, is a mistake: and I am very sure that I have a promise under yours (about the same date that mine, if ever made, must bear) which was not performed; and yet it was (in my opinion at least) of more consequence than the other. These mutual charges will be best answered at our meeting here.

"This promise I do now frankly and deliberately make, that no Member of the Chapter shall be ever countenanced by me in any disrespectful behaviour towards yourself; and you will allow me to hope for a suitable return to, Sir, your affectionate brother and servant,

W. Carliol."

* "The Bishop endeavoured to appease his Chapter by visiting them in pursuance of the power given by the Statutes."

About

About the year 1706 a singular irregularity took place in the case of a Curate who was chosen Churchwarden. The correspondence between Bp. Nicolson and Dr. Todd on this subject is highly characteristic, and leads to a discussion of points which one would not suppose to be involved in the original question. The Curate, Joseph Langhorne, Mr. Nichols might have told us, was father to the late Dr. Langhorne, the Poet.

In vol. II. the first part of the Correspondence relates to the Controversy, and Proceedings in Parliament, on the Episcopal Rights in Cathedrals, agitated by Bishop Nicolson's old antagonist, Dr. Todd; and the latter consists chiefly of the friendly and often facetious correspondence of Dr. Henry Downes, successively Bishop of Killala, Elphin, Meath, and Derry. In this the Reader will find numerous notices relative to the literary publications of the day, and the ecclesiastical promotions and intrigues which occurred during the reign of George I. and part of that of George II.

Although, for obvious reasons, we cannot expatiate on the merit of these volumes as they deserve, it is but justice to observe, that to all who are desirous of penetrating into the minute History of Literature, and the Characters of Literary Men, the present publication must prove highly gratifying and satisfactory; nor is it less requisite to add, that it derives very considerable advantages from having fallen into the hands of the same Editor who has furnished the Publick with the contemporary Correspondence of Atterbury and Swift.

101. *Elements of Reform; or, An Account of the Motives and Intentions of the Advocates for Parliamentary Reformation. By* William Cobbett, *Proprietor of "The Political Register." pp.* 24. Asperne, Hatchard, &c. 1809.

AMONG the many attempts which have been made to prove the inconsistency of the Author of "The Political Register," this must certainly be pronounced the most successful; and we hope its circulation will not be confined. A more salutary exposition of want of principle we have seldom met with; and the present is undoubtedly the fit time to shew the people of what stuff their pretended friends and patriots are made.

102. *A Letter on Toleration and the Establishment; addressed to the Right Hon.* Spencer Perceval, *Chancellor of the Exchequer. With some Remarks on his projected Bill.* 8vo. *pp.* 52. Rivingtons. 1808.

AFTER some sensible remarks on the Toleration Laws, and a fair statement of their bearings on the Establishment, and on the Dissenters, our Author concludes that such an Establishment as ours is entitled to all support and encouragement consistent with just principles of Toleration. He then proceeds to state some marks of freedom and protection to which he conceives the Establishment to be entitled. The first he adverts to is what has lately come before us, in various shapes, the want of a sufficient number of places of worship. Much cannot be added to a subject so obvious and well understood. As a remedy, however, he proposes, that wherever a well-attested representation is made by the Bishop of any See to Government, that there is a want of a church or a chapel for any district, whether upon the new or old site, a Brief should be granted by Government at little or no charge; and if the produce be not adequate to an estimate made upon oath, and legally binding upon the parties, the deficiency should be supplied by Government. The officiating Minister of such chapel, he proposes, shall be appointed by the Incumbent, with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese; and his salary shall be paid from the profit of a certain number of pews to be appropriated to his advantage, limited according to circumstances, while the rest of the chapel shall be free to the lower classes. If it be thought right to allow marriages and burials in these chapels, the surplice-fees may be added to the endowment of the chapel, under certain restrictions.

The next subject which engages our Author's attention is the facility with which licences may be obtained by the low and illiterate among the Sectaries. After taking a review of the Laws upon this point, he gives it as his opinion that they give not only toleration, *but hold out inducements* to such persons to procure exemptions from parish offices, militia, &c. To correct this abuse, he proposes that preaching-licences should be granted

granted solely in the case that a certain number of householders, sufficient to form a congregation (suppose, for example, sixteen or twenty), should apply, and give in the name, and even, if it be judged right, the qualifications, of the persons whom they wish to be licensed, together with some testimonials to his moral character; and, at the same time, a written declaration of the leading doctrines which they profess, and upon which they ground their application for a particular teacher, that it may be seen that there is nothing incompatible with good order and the security of the Publick in what they entertain; and that this declaration should be publicly recorded at the Sessions.

In this plan we see some advantages and some difficulties. Our Author proposes, if we do not mistake, that such a Congregation are to lay their religious principles before the Bench of Justices; a class of men, we are afraid, in many parts of the country, not sufficiently conversant in religious controversy to be able to decide what principles are or are not incompatible with good order, &c. Besides, it appears to us, that a licence thus given would be a direct sanction, in many cases, to principles incompatible with those of the Establishment; unless, what can scarcely be the case, our Author would license no principles but those of the Church; which happen to want no such sanction. With respect to the practices of the Dissenters, our Author seems not sufficiently acquainted with their history. He says, p. 22, "I am informed, that, in *some places*, they baptise and keep Registers." It is notorious that they baptise in all places, and have done so for a great length of time. He speaks also of their assuming the power of conferring orders as being a most formidable obstacle to the hope of re-union. In all this, however, there is nothing new; and however we may regret that Sectarianism is promoted and perpetuated by such means, we have no power to prevent it, according to the existing Laws; unless what our Author proposes should be deemed expedient, consistent with the principles of Toleration, and advisable at the present crisis. We would, therefore, direct our Readers' attention to that part of the pamphlet in which these subjects are handled; although we must, at the same time, add, that they will, in the subsequent pages, find many judicious observations on residence, curates, tithes, and other topicks, that have lately been agitated.

103. *An Ode on the Death of Lieutenant-Colonel* George J. B. Tucker. *4to. pp.* 14. Hatchard.

OUR Author, having promised to "crown his song" by a tribute to Mr. Pitt's memory, breaks forth in the following strain:

"Hail! Patriot: Hail! Saviour. Soon intense
Labours and watchings for the public good
Thy life exhal'd: how many Winters since
Hadst thou been spar'd, encroaching France had flow'd
Within her antient banks, our cities peace
Had brooded, and the hoary head of Age
Been now more frequent in our streets, and less
The number of our widows, and the rage
Of blood (then cutting off our youths no more), [should not deplore."
Our virgins through their lives unmatch'd

We have selected this as one of the most perspicuous passages in the whole performance; yet we are sorry to add that it is not poetry or common sense.

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## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Constant Reader requests that Botanists would pay attention, this Autumn, to the various Species of *Funguses* which may be expected soon to make their appearance, as much is wanted in this part of Botany. The short duration of many of them, and the difficulty of preserving them, make it more necessary to take accurate Drawings than of Flowering Plants, Mosses, &c. Young persons of both sexes, who are fond of drawing Flowers, might be of considerable service (although not Botanists) if they would make faithful Drawings of this Tribe, and communicate them to those who study this part of Natural History. If Descriptions were added, it would be still better. There can be little doubt but many valuable additions might be made, by careful attention, in one season only; and as Dr. Smith's Volume which will contain the *Fungi*, and Dr. Hull's last Volume (new edit.) of the *British Flora*, are not yet published, it is particularly desirable that these Vegetables should be investigated at present. A Garden Grass-plot, or Shrubbery, or a Fir-plantation, might afford many a morning's amusement in the months of September and October, particularly after rain, to those who may be induced to attend to this suggestion, and who may not have opportunities of searching in woods and other places distant from home.

ELEGIAC VERSES *to the Memory of the late Mr.* BENJAMIN UPHILL, *Bookseller*.*

WEEP not, ye friends and neighbours round;
Mistaken world, no more lament;
For, though our brother's under ground,
His placid life was wisely spent.

*Uphill* has reach'd that happier shore,
By friendly death from pain releas'd,
Where super-human joys restore
Eternal life for that deceas'd.

With us below, in ling'ring pain,
His life long border'd on the grave,
And dragg'd Disease's tedious chain
Without one anxious wish to save.

With songs of holy joy arise,
And grateful to that Power Supreme,
Who wisely first our patience tries,
Then calls us from the painful dream.

The toils of life will soon be past,
Nor can Death's triumph come too soon;
Endure afflictions while they last,
Nor mourn the sun that sets at noon.

Brothers of Misery, be not sad,
Court not Affliction's pining brood;
If Fortune scorn, dare to be glad;
Support the ill, and hope the good.

Though bitter are the roots of woe,
Yet from them sweetest fruits arise,
For God his riches will bestow
On whom the suffering rod he tries.

Then triumph will for ever crown
The wishes of these sorrowing scenes;
When mortal hope shall share renown,
For beyond Death Hope intervenes.

HENRY LEMOINE.

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A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

FAIN would my Muse, in grateful lays,
Attempt to sing one Chieftain's praise;
Crown'd with laurels brighter far
Than ever grac'd Ambition's car!
Wreaths in Christian battles won!
Trophies radiant as the sun!
With hearts exulting, thousands claim
An int'rest in his worth and fame,
Who with Compassion's *kindest voice*
Bids Sorrow's drooping child *rejoice!*
While Afric's race admiring hear
The name to them most lov'd and dear!
Unceasing bless the zeal bestow'd,
Which stopp'd at length *the trade of blood:*
And bade Oppression tear no more
Their sable race from native shore.
But with crampt genius' feeble wing
How vain the attempt in me to sing!
'Tis Gratitude demands the lay,
And I her sacred call obey.
*Unknown, unheard of,* when to him I sued,
Nay—*still unknown, he grants the hoped-for good!*
From such appeals *cold-hearted Prudence turns,*
*But his great soul ignoble Caution spurns!*
To him and his may Heaven rich blessings send:
Preserve his Country's, guard the People's friend!
Long may Britannia this *true Patriot* own,
Late spar'd from earth to fill a heavenly throne!

* See our Obituary, p. 685.

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*To* J. P. ROBERDEAU, *Esq. of* BATH, *on receiving his* "STANZAS OF SORROW," *occasioned by the Death of his eldest Son in* BENGAL.

DANK Sorrow's soften'd shades among,
The mournful Muse has oft reclin'd;
There YOUNG attun'd his woe-fraught song,
And MASON sooth'd his grief-worn mind.

A common loss with every glow
Of Grief's soft numbers swells the line;
But heartfelt complicated woe
Alone could draw such strains as thine!

As thy fam'd BURRHA'S* mighty stream,
Whose rising waters gently roll,
So flows at first thy mournful theme;
Then swelling whelms the thrilling soul!

Oft have I cull'd a garland drear
Of flattering Hope's sad wither'd bloom,
And with the fond fraternal tear
Bedew'd a Sister's early tomb.

But Reason's voice commands to cease
The flood of Sorrow's gushing wave;
And Revelation whispers peace,
In happier worlds beyond the grave.

*Gosport, May* 1809. J. R.

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*To* J. P. ROBERDEAU, *Esq. of* BATH, *on the Perusal of his* "STANZAS OF SORROW," *upon the Death of his Son in* BENGAL.

IN those bright mansions of eternal day,
Where souls once mortal hymn th' angelic lay,
Thy HENRY sits; and, smiling from above,
Marks the effusions of paternal love.
Oh! I have read, till at each sorrowing strain
My anguish'd heart has bled in every vein!
Such "sad similitudes" each line conveyd,
They tore the half-clos'd wounds a Sister† made:
But tore so sweetly, that the tears I shed
Flow'd less to weep for, than embalm the dead.
Maid of the streaming eye, and gentle heart,
In thy soft sorrows PITY bears a part;
And HOPE sweet whispering in the vale below,
Bids hush the sigh, and still the Mourner's woe!

* The river Burrhampooter and its Deity form a prominent feature in the Obituary Poem.

† The writer had published a poem called "Augusta," on the death of a sister.

See where she points to yonder heavenly plains, [strains:
While thus she cheers thee in immortal
"Oh grieve not, Mourner, that thy HENRY's doom
Thus early calls him to a happier home:
Oh! grieve not, Mourner; for thy HENRY's gone
To mix anew with kindred of his own!
Oh! think, when life's inanity shall cease,
And frail mortality lies down in peace,
When all this fev'rish pilgrimage is run,
What bliss awaits thee with thy darling son! [sport warm,
Then on thy raptur'd sight, with tran-
Shall burst thy sainted boy's effulgent form; [sound,
While moving to the mild harp's silv'ry
With all her *new-born* family around,
Radiant and meek 'mid yon celestial train,
Thy lost MARIA * shall be found again!

*Bath, May* 1809. ADELPHOS.

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## THE TIMES;
### *A Satirical Fragment.*

RISE, honest Satire, take thy daring flight, [light;
And drag foul deeds of darkness into
Thy notes from towns to villages prolong,
A fruitful harvest claims the unsparing song;
Folly and Vice uprear the unblushing head,
And Virtue's safeguard, Shame, despis'd, has fled. [hand,
Corruption grasps her prey with gilded
And Money rules the sea, and Money rules the land. [call,
The Church, the Senate, Bar, for places
And "pensions, pensions," is the cry of all.

Now Whitelock's name pollutes the indignant page,
And Cintra's Treaty fires a Nation's rage;
While Gallic robbers plunder in their flight, [British might.
And British folly yields the prize of

Hail, worthy Master of the savage art,
To play the bull-dog's sanguinary part.
The noble Lawyer strove with Christian zeal †, [feel;
To make, like men, e'en senseless jockeys
Teach them to spare the bloody-mangled horse,
Which match'd 'gainst matchless time oft dies within the course.
This gen'rous aim thy skill perverse o'erthrew, [dew.
And check'd the rise of Pity's heavenly
Drovers, your goads, your spurs, postillions, draw,
Your cruelty is sanction'd by the law;
Indulge each brutal passion of the soul,
None can your inhumanity controul.

Yet though our Senators relief deny
To subject slaves, nor heed their plaintive cry, [sky.
A God of vengeance reigns in yonder
He hears the ravens when they call for food,
He marks the lion's eager thirst of blood;
Suspended worlds turn trembling at his nod, [God.
And prostrate Nature owns the present
Shall then, vain man, the creature of an hour,
Abuse, unpunish'd, his intrusted power?
Say, shall he lift the scourge, or plunge the knife, [life?
And quench, in sport, the sacred flame of
No;—in his Word the Lord of Hosts has said, [deed,
That blessings shall attend fair Mercy's
But curses overthrow the ruthless barbarous head.

But who is she that haunts the throng'd parade, [cade,
Loaded with diamonds, fluttering in bro-
Tossing her head so high with proud disdain,
So gay, fantastic, impudent, and vain?
That thing is Lady Wanton; who to wed
A noble Lord aspir'd, then stain'd his bed
With foul adultery; and, to mend her shame, [name.
Forsook her husband's, took her keeper's
Shame on the Law, such nuptials to allow;
Better imprint a mark on each polluted brow.

In days of yore, when sterling learning grew
A vig'rous plant, and goodly to the view;
When fost'ring favour smil'd with kind regard,
And modest Merit reap'd a due reward;
Preferment then spoke out with honest voice, [choice.
And grateful flocks approv'd the Patron's
But now all merit in elections lies,
The bustling clerk from town to village flies,
And ev'ry low intrigue unwearied tries.
His Patron's cause succeeds; the Churchman bows; [brows.
A Rector's sleeve soon wipes his greasy

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* * * * *

SAMUEL ELSDALE.

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* The late Mrs. Roberdeau.

† See Lord Erskine's Speech, pp. 545, 645.

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### *To a Lady, on the Return of Spring.*

HOW can I lovely Nature see
In all its pristine gaiety,
And ev'ry hill and dale between,
Array'd again in cheerful green?

How can I view the shady bowers,
With varied hues of fragrant flowers,
Flowers enameling the glade,
Which bud to die, and bloom to fade?

How can the rose its pride resume,
And waft around its sweet perfume,

Extend

Extend its beauteous leaf anew,
With velvet touch and crimson hue?

How can the airy Zephyrs bring
New graces to the youthful Spring;—
Without recalling to my mind
A maid as fair, but far less kind?

A Maid as fair; for, view the charms
Which glow within her circling arms;
Her cheeks the rose's hue eclipse,
While all its sweets are in her lips.

But far less kind;—for mark how free
The Spring extends her charity,
Dispensing sweetness o'er the ball,
Bestow alike a smile on *all*.

Then why shouldst thou refuse to bless,
Since thou canst please with so much less?
I ask not half so much of thee,
Bestow a smile alone on *me*. E. F.

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Mr. URBAN,

THE inclosed Verses were written between the year 1730—40, and are supposed to have been addressed by some of the Cambridge Poets of that time either to the daughters of Dr. Bentley or some of their associates. If worth preserving, and not already in print, they are at your service.—Do you know the following lines, or the author of them, who was said to have sent them to his host, whom he had just been visiting for the first time, after repeated solicitations for twenty years?

I car'd last night, amidst our glee,
No more for Fate than Fate for me:
But now, on rummaging my pate,
One quarrel still I find with Fate.
In coming twenty years I spent, [event?
And now I've been, why—what's the
I've cut out work for twenty more,
To grieve I never came before.
Yours, &c. *

## THE RULE OF LIFE.

OFFERED TO MISS CHLOE.

'T WOULD well complete the blessings Heav'n can send, [tend,
To Damon's verse if Chloe would at-
A candid critick and his dearest friend.
Joy of his soul, sweet object of his life,
His fav'rite Muse, oh! might he say—his wife!
His ardent love, his just esteem to show,
Inspir'd by her these ready numbers flow:
By Passion mov'd in her all charms to find,
By Reason taught to dote upon her mind.
As yet no husband, but in wishing made
A lover faithful, till his hopes succeed.
Hear then, fair nymph, what Damon could require, [sire.
Would Fate indulgent grant him his de-
A little seat not over far from town,
A neat machine to travel thither soon;
A small estate to aid the wants of life,
Servants a few, and 'mongst those few no strife;
A friend or two, some books, a little nest
Which health and exercise at once may yield. [share,
Let Damon these with charming Chloe
All pride of courts, all grandeur he 'll forbear. [pow'r,
Sated with ease we 'll smile at wealth and
Desires of which so many hearts devour:
Wretched desires—though they at Fate complain, [pain,
'T is only they that to themselves give
And wanting wisdom, wish and sigh in vain.
But say, dear Chloe, will not bounteous Heav'n
A fund afford for all these blessings giv'n?
We can have wealth, if wealth should measur'd be
By its true standard—a sufficiency?
What then is wanting to complete our bliss? [kiss?
What can be wanting but the nuptial
A quiet mind, dispos'd to dwell in peace,
In love with Silence, Innocence, and Ease:
Despising Title, empty, idle thing;
And greedy Av'rice, ever on the wing,
Swift to acquire, but sadly slow to spend;
With fell Ambition, dang'rous in its end.
These let us shun — those learn; from Courts retire, [spire;
And in some rural scene sweet air re-
Content, and therefore rich, in passion bless'd,
Of all the goods the wise can wish possess'd.
Thus will we live, nor blame superior pow'rs—
We must be happy, or the fault is ours.

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*To a young Lady, with a Lap-Dog.*

TO thee, fair Nymph, a dog I send,
Thy couch to guard, thy board to tend.
This dog might an example be
To any noble two-legg'd he:
Faithful he will in service prove,
And ever grateful for thy love.
Such as each maid would wish her swain,
Always to please, but never pain.
Yet him we saucy men do call
A creature quite irrational.
What then is Reason? Instinct what?
And wherein differs this from that?
Tell me, ye learned Scotists, say,
Why those who boast of Reason's sway,
Are far less govern'd, far more fool'd,
Than those by weaker Instinct rul'd?
No answer to these doubts are found,
But quibbling jargon, senseless sound.

Take, therefore, take, thou gentle fair,
The jetty Mauro to thy care:
By thy soft hand may he be led,
And by thy snowy fingers fed:
When soothing dreams thy eye-lids close,
On the same down may he repose,
Thy charms from bold intruders keep,
And only to Alexis sleep.

T.

*To the unknown Author of* CŒLEBS.

LONG had a false but specious taste prevail'd,
Through which our youths were fatally as- [sail'd;
The great palladium of the British Laws,
The British Press, became th' unconscious cause.

Here all are readers, from the Prelate down
To him wo makes the learned Prelate's [gown:
Or, from the fair who glitters at the Court
To her who toils for ev'ry day's support.
Hence public Libraries in ev'ry street
Attract our notice, and our wishes meet;
Where the young virgin and the servant wench,
The prentic'd lad and student for the [Bench,
Procure the floating novels of the day,
Imbibe their principle, and learn their way.
As these were wrong, so they were wrongly [taught,
And big with mischief was the method fraught;
The writers all were venal, or, at best,
Manners and morals were their only test;
E'en they whose names stood foremost on the roll,
Wrote for the body, but forgot the soul.
None chose to take *Religion* for a theme,
But dipp'd their pens in Error's wan- [d'ring stream.

'Twas left for thee to form the grand design,
To make a NOVEL speak of truths di- [vine:
To shew Salvation's great and glorious plan,
The Christian covenant 'tween God and [man.
That Faith alone is not approv'd above,
Unless it work by charity and love;
And our best works may yet be good for nought,
Unless in *pure obedience* they are wrought.

These are the truths that gild thy ample page,
And catch th' attention of a giddy age.
As Doctors oft, to cure their patients' ill,
Are forc'd to cheat them with a gilded pill;
So hast thou us'd a laudable disguise
To gain our reading, and to make us wise,
To lash our vices, yet conceal the rod,
And lead our views to goodness and to God.

Thine be the meed of well-deserv'd ap- [plause,
Of self-approval from a righteous cause!
O then no longer seek to hide thy name,
But in the temple of terrestrial Fame,
Let Time enrol it with the world's ac- [claim!

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SONG, *adapted to* German *Music.*

I'LL envy not the glare
With which the richest shine,
If you'll my little fortune share,
And make that little thine.

It is not only wealth
Which gives to life a zest;
With exercise we'll purchase health,
With labour sweeten rest.

To all the world we'll prove
Our store can ne'er be spent;
We'll taste no luxury but love,—
No plenty but content. E. F.

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VERSES

*On seeing the Portrait of Miss* C——N.

SWEET Nymph! as late I trac'd with curious eye
Thy auburn flowing locks and snowy breast;
My bosom heav'd the sympathetic sigh,
And what my tongue conceal'd the sigh confess'd.

What though to me unknown, yet still the smiles [ous face,
That play luxuriant o'er thy beaute-
The converse sweet that ev'ry care beguiles,
The taper form combin'd with ev'ry grace.

Ah! these are charms that caught my raptur'd gaze, [thrilling smart;
And piere'd my breast with Love's soft
Be mine those charms in silent joy to praise, [the heart.
Nor risk a view, which surely wounds

JAMES VALE.

*Wadham College, Oxon.* 1790.

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EPITAPH *on my Friend and Companion* CHARLES GRAHAM*.

STRANGER, whoe'er thou art, approach not near,
Unless prepar'd to drop the silent tear;
For youth, and worth, and probity, and fame, [name.
All lie entomb'd in poor Charles Graham's
His was the heart to melt at others' grief,
His was the hand to offer its relief;
His was the mind most ardent to attain
All that to knowledge and to good pertain.
Benevolence was his, affection kind,
Good was his heart, and pious was his mind; [save
But knowledge, worth, nor piety could
This hapless youth from an untimely grave.

*August* 15. D. S.

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*Original Epitaph on a Policy Broker.*

LIFE's Policy full, and his risks now all done,
Here moulders Sir Justin Audra;
His bustling, his blustering course it is run,
And Death grasps the prig in his claw.

Should you search all Lloyd's through for a tear or a sigh,
And ask if they wish'd him again? [cry,
In their technical lingo the writers would
*In the name of his Maker, Amen.*

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* See our Mag. for May last, p. 486.

Pro-

## Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Commons, *May* 1.

Mr. *Ord* moved that the Fourth Report of the Committee of Public Expenditure should be entered as read. This being agreed to, he called the attention of the House to the matters detailed in that Report. The Dutch Commissioners, he observed, had been appointed in 1795 to manage, sell, and dispose of the cargoes of Dutch ships detained or brought into English ports, in order to prevent the cargoes from being greatly injured or destroyed; and they were desired to keep their accounts in such manner as the Treasury should direct. These Commissioners were five in number—James Crauford, John Brickwood, Allen Chatfield, Alexander Baxter, and John Bowles. Their sales ceased, and their transactions were nearly brought to a close, in July 1799. Nothing remained after that but small sales of remnants, not completed till 1801, and a few other things which would give them very little trouble. To these, however, was to be added, an important law-suit commenced in 1797, which brought into question property to the amount of 180,000*l.* But this could not impose much labour upon the Commissioners, as it was obvious that the burthen must rest upon the Solicitors and Counsel. No fixed remuneration having been assigned the Commissioners, they resolved to remunerate themselves, and accordingly charged a commission of 5 *per cent.* on the gross proceeds of their sales, which commission, in the four first years, amounted in all to 80,000*l.* Only one accompt was rendered to the Privy Council; and in this it was remarkable that no mention of commission was made, which, the Committee observed, might lead the Privy Council to imagine that no commission was charged, although at that time 25,000*l.* had actually been divided. The Act authorising these appointments of the Commissioners, required that the proceeds of the sales should be paid into the Bank of England; but, instead of this, the Commissioners had opened accounts with private bankers. Mr. Pitt had, in 1796, applied to them to know whether any sum arising from the sale of the property under their management could be paid into the Exchequer for the current service of the year. They denied that they could pay any sum into the Exchequer; although it appeared that at that time they had a balance of no less than 190,000*l.* out of which the Committee observed, they might have at least advanced 50,000*l.* The balances in their hands, instead of being employed for the benefit of the publick, had been appropriated in discounting private bills: so that by the commission at 5 *per cent.* on the gross proceeds—by brokerage and interest on the balances, it appeared that in the first 4 years they had taken for their labours at the rate of 27,000*l.* for each Commissioner! The Hon. Gentleman then pointed out a circumstance which seemed to have escaped the attention of the Committee—that the Commissioners had charged 5 *per cent.* commission upon the property which had been managed by the East India Company, in the disposal of which they had no trouble whatever. He also remarked, that the highest commission taken among merchants was 2½ *per cent.* on the gross proceeds, and which these Commissioners must have known. After reprobating the negligence of Government, and commenting severely upon the conduct and character of Mr. Bowles, and his views in raising the cry of Anti-jacobinism, the Hon. Gentleman concluded, by submitting a motion, censuring the conduct of Government in not calling for the accompts of the Commissioners in 1800, when their commission ought to have been closed, and also against the Commissioners for gross misconduct, in violating the Act under which they were appointed, and appropriating to their own use sums for which they ought to have accounted to the publick, and referring the examination of their accompts to the Auditors of Public Accompts.

Mr. *Thornton* stated, that the remuneration proposed by the Committee, was 10,000*l.* from which, after several deductions should be made by the Auditor, the remuneration would be perfectly reasonable. He thought the Commissioners much more blameable than the Treasury.

Mr. *Perceval* observed, that the Report had not been in the hands of Government ten days before the notice of moving these Resolutions had been given; and it was not therefore surprising that nothing had as yet been done in consequence. He declared that he should move the previous question.

Sir *J. Newport* said, that the Commissioners had, in the first year of their nomination, lodged 850,000*l.* in the hands of their private bankers, and not a farthing in the Bank of England; and, within the last three years, the whole sum lodged in the Bank of England did not exceed 90,000*l.* He thought the Commissioners ought to be prosecuted for malversation.

Mr. *Rose* disclaimed all personal knowledge of Mr. Bowles, whom he believed to have possessed no influence with Mr. Pitt's Administration; and hoped the neglect of the Treasury would not call down upon them the censure of the House.

Mr. *Whitbread* made some severe remarks upon

upon the conduct of Mr. Bowles, who, he observed, had stigmatized every public character as a jacobin, and whose principal merit consisted in having written 32 pamphlets in favour of Ministers. As a Barrister, Mr. Bowles, he believed, had never received a brief; and could not therefore plead having left a profitable profession to become one of the Dutch Commissioners. He termed the whole business a scandalous job.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Moore*, *H. Smith*, *Barham*, *Tierney*, and *Ellison*, and Lord *H. Petty*, concurred in opinion as to the culpability of the Commissioners; and Mr. *Canning* replied. The House then divided, when there appeared for the previous question a majority of 25; and on an amendment proposed to Mr. Ord's Resolution by Mr. H. Thornton, stating that the Commissioners had been guilty of misconduct, and the Government of omission in calling for the accounts, &c. the numbers were for the amendment, 98, against it, 78—majority 20.

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HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 2.

Lord *Auckland* brought forward the measure by which he proposed to obstruct the facility of obtaining divorces. This was one of the principal enticements, his Lordship observed, which men prone to, and practised in arts of seduction, usually held forth, in order to draw women into their snares, and accomplish the end of their criminal wishes. If a clause were introduced into the Standing Order of the House respecting petitions for divorce, prohibiting the intermarriage of the offending parties, he was confident it would operate in a great degree towards diminishing the facility and number of divorces, and by such an operation would tend considerably to discourage the crime of seduction and adultery. His Lordship concluded by moving the insertion of a clause to the above effect in the Standing Order of the House respecting the introduction of Bills of divorce.

Lord *Mulgrave* opposed the motion. He observed, that it would encourage rather than discountenance the practice of seduction; and that it would furnish the seducer with an excuse for deserting those whom he had betrayed into infamy, misery, and ruin; that it would go to punish the female only, and devote her for the remainder of her life to prostitution and despair; that many of those who had unfortunately broken the marriage compact, and who, in consequence of having been divorced, had married again, were often observed to lead a most exemplary life in their second marriage, and most faithfully to fulfil all the duties of the matrimonial state; while it was found, on the other hand, that those who were not allowed to marry, continued to live in the most abandoned prostitution; that the husband had no means of redress, and that the wife was allowed to continue in the uninterrupted commission of adultery.

The Earl of *Radnor* observed, that the proposed clause of the Noble Baron might be rendered of no avail by the Committee on a divorce, who might resolve to break through it, as had been done even in the present Session, when the House met at an unusually early hour to pass a Divorce Bill, permitting the offending parties to marry again.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lords *Grenville*, *Liverpool*, *Erskine*, *Darnley*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, supported the motion, on which the House divided, when there appeared for it 28, against it 12—majority 16.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 3.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved for an account of the terms on which Col. Charmilly was allowed to raise a regiment, and the period of its reduction: granted. He also enquired whether the removal of three Commissioners of Excise for Scotland, for malpractices, was true.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answered in the affirmative; and observed, that one of their offences was that of borrowing money from inferior Officers who were under their controul.

Mr. *Whitbread* also enquired, if any account of the Dutch Officers, Baron Hompesch, and other points mentioned in the discussion of the Army Extraordinaries, was intended to be given to the House.

Sir. *J. Pulteney* replied, that Baron Hompesch was a General Officer in the King's service; and that every information required on the other subjects would be given.

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HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 4.

Lord *Selkirk* made his promised motion respecting the affair which took place in 1807, between his Majesty's ship the Leopard and the United States' frigate Chesapeake; and after reading a variety of documents tending to prove that Commodore Barron and his Officers knew that the seamen reclaimed from the American frigate were deserters from the British service, argued against making unqualified concessions on this point; and concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, praying that, in the negotiations now pending, instructions be given that this affair be particularly attended to.

The Earl of *Liverpool* urged the impropriety of agitating these points at a moment when negotiations were in train; and was of opinion that the dictation of Parliament would not only trench upon the prerogative of the Crown, but release Ministers from

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all responsibility.—The question was negatived without a division.

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In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Curwen* moved for leave to bring in a Bill "for promoting the independence and security of Parliament, by preventing the sale of seats therein, with the corrupt practice attendant on such traffick; and also to extend the laws at present in force against Bribery." The Hon. Gentleman supported his motion by a variety of topics, and particularly alluded to a late affair in that House respecting a Noble Lord (Castlereagh), and an uncontradicted statement which had been made public, of a certain house in the City having some time since purchased four seats for 20,000*l.*

Mr. *Windham* observed, that the cry of parliamentary reform was both mad and unwise, and that it was so far pregnant with danger and destruction, as it proceeded from a doctrine of theory, not of practice, and because its promoters agreed upon assumed principles universally, be those principles right or be they wrong: He did not think the country would be satisfied with the Bill were it passed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* would not oppose the introduction of the Bill, though he by no means pledged himself to adopt its principle. He concluded with making some strong observations on the language held at Meetings out of that House, and which, he contended, could only influence the illiterate and vulgar.

Mr. *Hawkins Browne* opposed the motion; and Lord *Temple*, Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *B. Bathurst*, and *W. Smith*, supported it, as tending to prove to the country, that while they refrained from overturning the Constitution, they were willing to correct the abuses that had crept into it. The motion was then agreed to.

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*May* 4.

Mr. *Maddocks* rose, and stated, that facts had come to his knowledge of so glaring and corrupt a nature, that he should account himself no less than a traitor and a jacobin if he withheld them. He begged leave to refer the House to its Journals of the 13th Feb. 1700, for a case which affected Samuel and Francis Shepard, then Members of that House. The case alluded to being read, the Hon. Gentleman stated, that he had now to inform the House, that the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, through the medium of the Hon. H. Wellesley (now no longer a Member of that House) together with Viscount Castlereagh, were guilty of practices similar to those with which the above-mentioned persons had been charged. He should conclude by moving, that these charges against the Right Hon. S. Perceval and Lord Viscount Castlereagh, be heard at the Bar of that House on Tuesday next.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that since he had never heard until now of the subject which formed the grounds of the Hon. Gentleman's motion, and since the common courtesy of previous information had been denied him, he had nothing farther to do than to make his bow, and leave the matter to the decision of the House. (The Right Hon. Gentleman hereupon withdrew. Lord Castlereagh was not present.)—A considerable discussion then ensued as to the propriety of entertaining the motion in its present form, when at length Mr. Maddocks agreed to withdraw it, and bring forward his charges in a specific shape on Thursday next.

Sir *O. Mosley* then rose, pursuant to notice, to move "That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate certain transactions relative to the building of an Infirmary at Chelsea Hospital, and granting a Lease to Col. Gordon of certain Lands contiguous thereto." The Hon. Gentleman pledged himself to prove, if his motion were agreed to, that the Officers of the Hospital had remonstrated, and stated to the present Commander-in-Chief, that the whole of the ground was necessary for the purposes of the Infirmary.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* insisted that no blame could attach to the higher branches of the Government, who were of course compelled to see with the eyes of the Surveyor. He could not agree to the appointment of a Committee, until the production of further papers to elucidate the principal points. The House then divided on the motion, when there appeared for it 73—against it 170—majority, 97.

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*May* 8.

Mr. Secretary *Canning* brought down a Message, stating in substance that his Majesty's Ally the Prince Regent of Portugal had requested his assent to the raising of a loan of 600,000*l.* in this country, to be applied in part to the liquidation of advances made by his Majesty to the Prince Regent, on his emigration from Portugal, and for services connected with his establishment. A Convention had been entered into, by which the Prince Regent secures the revenues of the Island of Madeira, for the payment of the interest, and for the gradual reduction of the principal of this Loan.

Mr. *H. Martin* called the attention of the House to the Third Report of the Finance Committee; and, after a very able statement, proposed some resolutions, having for their object the reformation of various abuses therein detailed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared himself in favour of the motion; which was agreed to.

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The House, in a Committee of Supply, then voted the following sums:—22,166*l.* 1*s.* 9¼*d.* for making good sums taken out of the Civil List, and not made good by Parliament; 30,000*l.* for New South Wales; 7,639*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for the British Museum; 17,360*l.* for the Civil Establishment of Sierra Leone; 5,500*l.* for New Brunswick; 8,430*l.* for Upper Canada; 10,105*l.* for Nova Scotia; 3,100*l.* for Prince Edward's Island; 2,060*l.* for Cape Breton; 1,985*l.* for Newfoundland; 3,700*l.* Bahama islands; 1,030*l.* for Bermudas; 600*l.* for Dominica; 15,134,10*s.* for New South Wales; 9,709*l.* for Protestant Dissenting ministers; and 743*l.* for the deficiency of Ditto for last year.

*May* 9.

Lord *Temple* made his promised motion respecting the late campaign in Spain; and, after attributing the disasters experienced by the British army to the conduct of Ministers, concluded with submitting the following resolutions:—1st. That it appears to this House, after a careful examination of the documents before it, that the spirit of resistance manifested by the Spanish people against the unprincipled aggression of France, has not been seconded by Ministers either with vigour or effect; and that time had been given the Enemy to provide reinforcements before any application had been made of the British force and British Councils.—2d. That no plan of operations had been acted upon, and that our troops were not sufficiently provided with a necessary description of force, and the necessary equipments; and that no proper means were taken by Ministers, either at home or in Spain, to connect our operations with those of the Spaniards.—That the loss of the Spanish fleet in Ferrol, and the accession of naval force to the Enemy thereby, has happened from want of the proper foresight in Ministers to prevent it.—The other Resolution adverted to our loss of men and money in Spain, without any advantage therefrom.

Lord *Castlereagh* defended the conduct of Government.

Mr. Secretary *Canning*, in an able and eloquent speech, replied to the opener of the debate.

Messrs. *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, *Whitbread*, and Lord *H. Petty*, supported the motion; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied.—The House then divided, when there appeared for the question 111—against it 230—majority 119.

*May* 10.

Mr. *Wardle* made his promised motion relating to the department of the Accomptant-general of the War-office. Since 1797 the increase of Clerks had been very great, yet the business was not conducted with greater expedition than formerly. On the contrary, the accompts had been suffered to become quite confused. Every change made in that department had been made for the worse. That which in the present system cost the publick 54,000*l.* might be better performed for 30,000*l.* He would undertake to produce a person equal to such an undertaking, and willing to take upon himself the management, for a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* Were his motion agreed to, the House would be put in possession of facts to which he wished to call their attention. He did not personally attack Ministers; but he warred against a system, which he thought so bad, that it required an entire change.

The *Secretary at War* did not rise to oppose the motion altogether, but to suggest the propriety of withdrawing it for the present, as some measures had already been taken to reform the evils complained of. The accompts in the War-office were considerably in arrear, and a radical change ought to be effected to prevent such inconveniencies arising in future: for this purpose, several plans had been adopted, none of which had entirely answered the expectations of Government. The subject was already before a Committee of that House; and in this situation of things, what purpose could the production of papers answer? The Hon. Secretary then observed, that the sum of 54,000*l.* completely covered the whole expences of the establishment.

Mr. *Windham* observed, that the business of the War-office had increased so much of late years, that it became necessary to employ additional clerks, and also to engage other premises; notwithstanding it might so happen that the accompts could not be prevented from falling into arrear.

Mr. *Whitbread* thought so many clerks were employed in the War-office, that they stood in each other's way, and retarded, instead of advancing the business.

Mr. *Bathurst* remarked, that the War-office was an office of audit, not of double entry, or Italian book-keeping, and thought that Hon. Gentlemen were bound to give a more accurately defined notion of simplification on this head than they had done.

Mr. *Parnell* intimated his intention of moving a Select Committee early in the following session on this subject.

The question was agreed to.

*May* 11.

Mr. *Curwen's* Bill for the better securing the independence of Parliament, by preventing the traffick of seats therein, and the practice of bribery in obtaining them, was read the first time.

Mr. *Maddocks* then brought forward his charge against Ministers: After the two resolu-

resolutions of the House, one in December 1779, and another in April 1809, had been read, stating generally, that the influence exercised by Ministers, in making returns to that House, was resented by it, not only as derogatory to the dignity and honour of the House, but of the Empire, and dissonant to the principles of our happy Constitution, the Hon. Member submitted his charge. He had heard, he said, that a sum of money had been paid to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, through the Hon. H. Wellesley, by Quintin Dick, Esq. for procuring his return to Parliament for the borough of Cashel. He also understood that the Right Hon. S. Perceval had been a party to the said transaction: That the said Quintin Dick, esq. having informed Lord Castlereagh of the vote which he intended to give on the affair of the Duke of York, the noble Lord suggested the propriety of his relinquishing his seat, rather than to proceed to such a vote. The Hon. Mover then adverted to the means which the Treasury possessed of influencing the disposal of boroughs by applying thereto the taxes of the country, and particularly instanced the boroughs of Newark, Banbury, and Hastings, in one of which the returning-officer possessed a sinecure in the Excise department of the annual value of 1400*l.* With respect to the borough of Newark, he would undertake to prove that 9900*l.* had been paid to influence the return of a Member for it. The Hon. Gentleman then concluded, with expressing his confidence that the House would vindicate its dignity, and express its aversion to such unwarrantable practices.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that if the present motion were to be considered as one of crimination, he would meet it by a denial of the statement, and by asserting that its grounds were unfounded and incorrect.—He should abstain from saying any thing farther, until the House should have come to a decision whether they would entertain the charges or not, when he would be prepared to offer what would be both satisfactory to them and to his own honour. (The Right Hon. Gentleman and Lord Castlereagh then withdrew amid loud and animating cheers.)

Mr. *Maddocks* then moved, that the charges against Lord Castlereagh and the Right Hon. S. Perceval, for interfering in the return of Quintin Dick, esq. for Cashel, be heard at the bar of the House on Monday next, before a Committee thereof.

Mr. *Cartwright* denied that the desire of Reform was generally felt; on the contrary, the sense of the country did not go with this clamour. He would instance the place which he represented (Northumberland) where 17 persons had met and voted some Resolutions, at a tavern, which might with as much propriety be called the sense of the county.

Lord *Milton* remarked, what had been done by all Governments could not be considered as criminal in any two individuals: but, feeling that such practices ought to cease, he should move as an amendment, that the charges be referred to a Committee above stairs.

Sir *J. Anstruther* observed, that the little knowledge on the subject which the Hon. Mover possessed, could only have been obtained by such a breach of confidence and honour as, if the witness came to the Bar, must impeach his credibility.

Mr. *Curwen* supported the motion.

Sir *F. Burdett* declared, that if the abuses of the Constitution were to be defended, then he would say that Buonaparte had a better ally within those walls than any where else: The Nations of the Continent had been easily subjugated, not from the introduction of revolutionary principles, but from the apathy with which they viewed the measures of their Government.

Mr. *Tierney* said, that with respect to the charge against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Wellesley, it was of so vague a nature, that he should be ashamed of entertaining it a moment; but the accusation against Lord Castlereagh he thought extremely serious. He thought the present a most inconvenient period for discussing the question of Parliamentary Reform: It was the foulest deception that could be practised on the people, to endeavour to make them believe, that by any thing Parliament could do, any material alleviation of their burthens could be effected. Much public benefit, he contended, was derived from the legitimate warfare of parties in Parliament, though at present every individual who courted popularity cried out he was no party-man. He would now ask, what were the Hon. Mover and his friends but a party? They entered that House, and they quitted it, as a party. The discussion of some questions, which appeared to them of importance, they attended as a party. On the discussion of others—such, for instance, as the loss of a British army, they absented themselves as a party. Who their leader was, he did not know; but they might take his word for it, that they must have a leader soon. At present, all was secrecy and stage-effect. No one could form the most distant guess at what these Gentlemen were about. They affected prodigious mystery. They contented themselves with occasionally giving notice that on such a day one of the party of the "*no-party*" men would bring forward such or such a motion, but the nature of that motion set conjecture at defiance. The present was an instance of this sort of conduct.

duct. He confessed that he received this party with jealousy, for he was always jealous of that which he did not comprehend; and really the object of these Gentlemen were by him incomprehensible.

Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Biddulph*, *Wilberforce*, *Horner*, *Hutchinson*, *Smith*, *Moore*, and Lords *Folkestone*, *Hamilton*, and *Cochrane*, supported the original motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Canning*, *Ponsonby*, *Windham*, *Morgan*, *D. Giddy*, and others.—The House then divided on the original question, when there appeared for it, 85—against it 310—majority for Ministers, 225.

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*May* 12.

Mr. *Canning* presented the Convention between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; and observed that no payment had been made to Sweden subsequent to the first three months.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, 400,000*l.* was voted to make good his Majesty's engagements with his Sicilian Majesty for 1809, and 300,000*l.* for the King of Sweden.

The House then resolving itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the Budget, and recited the different heads of Supply and Ways and Means as follow:—Navy, 18,986,967*l.*; Army, 21,144,770*l.*; Ordnance (for England), 5,275,298*l.* ditto, Ireland, 627,877*l.*; Miscellaneous Grants (for England), 1,173,751*l.* ditto, Ireland, 726,249*l.*; Vote of Credit (for England), 3,000,000*l.* ditto, Ireland, 300,000*l.*; Swedish Subsidy, 300,000*l.*; Sicilian ditto, 400,000*l.*; Total Joint Charge, 61,934,912*l.*—Separate Charges of Great Britain: Deficiency of Malt Duty for 1807, 366,211*l.*; Interest on Exchequer Bills for 1809, 1,500,000*l.*; ditto 5 per cents. for 1797, to be paid off, 60,867*l.*; Total Supplies, 53,861,990*l.*; deduct Irish Proportion of Supply and Civil List, 6,273,966*l.*; Total to be defrayed by Great Britain, 47,588,024*l.*;—Ways and Means: Duty on Malt and Pensions, 3,000,000*l.*; Unappropriated Surplus of the Consolidated Fund to the 5th April 1810, 4,000,000*l.*; Surplus of Ways and Means for 1808, 2,757,352*l.*; War Taxes, 19,000,000*l.*; Lottery, 360,000*l.*; Excess of Exchequer Bills of the 49th of the present reign, after reserving a sufficient sum to pay off 7,345,200*l.* issued by the Act of the 48th, the remainder having been funded, 3,154,800*l.*; Excess of ditto voted during the present Session of Parliament, reserving sufficient to pay off 4,644,100*l.* issued by an Act of the 48th year of the present reign, the remainder having been funded, 1,355,900*l.*; Exchequer Bills on Vote of Credit, 3,000,000*l.*; Repayment of part of the sum advanced to Portugal, 150,000*l.*; Loan, 11,000,000*l.*—Total Ways and Means, 47,711,052*l.*—Supplies, 47,588,024*l.* Surplus Ways and Means 130,028*l.*

The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the advantageous terms of the Loan which had been contracted for that morning. The amount was 14,600,000*l.* eleven millions of which was for the service of England, three millions for Ireland, and 600,000*l.* for the service of Portugal. The Loan of last year for eight millions, he said, was contracted for at an interest of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per hundred, whereas in the present, although of an increased amount, it was obtained at 4*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per hundred, and had been finally closed at a premium of 1½ per cent. From this difference he felt peculiar pleasure in concluding that the country had not felt any depression from the occurrences of the last year. The Hon. Gentleman then stated that the funds which were to be created in the present year, would be to the amount of 1,142,566*l.*; but that they would be raised without any farther taxation, and merely by the system of consolidation. The consolidated customs and the consolidated and contingent war taxes would be equal to the charges of the funding of those Exchequer Bills to which he alluded. Besides, it was proposed, that he should submit the propriety of a vote of credit of 3,300,000*l.* for England and Ireland. He thought it necessary to state, that Austria had drawn bills upon this country to the amount of 50,000*l.* without any arrangement: it was, however, proposed to afford some pecuniary assistance to her hereafter, by applying to that House for a vote of credit; though it had been distinctly stated, that in the present state of the country, pecuniary accommodation to any considerable amount could not be afforded.

The Resolutions were then carried, after some discussion, in which Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Ponsonby*, *Canning*, *Huskinson*, and others, participated.

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## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, July* 18. Letter from Capt. Goate, of the Musquitto, addressed to Sir R. Strachan, dated in the River Elbe, July 9.

Sir, I proceeded up this river with his Majesty's vessels named in the margin*, and anchored out of gun-shot of the battery at Cuxhaven, on the 7th inst.; and, as it was too strong to be attacked by his Majesty's vessels, I was determined on landing and taking it by storm, having previously made the necessary prepara-

* Musquitto (sloop), Briseis, Ephira, Bruizer (gun-vessel), Centinel, Blazer, Pincher, Basilisk, Patriot (schuyt), Alert (cutter).

tions

tions for that purpose. At day-light on the morning of the 8th, I disembarked with Capt. Watts, of the Ephira, and the Commanding Officers, seamen, and marines, of the respective vessels; the first boats that landed were fired upon by the Enemy's advanced posts, and they then retreated to the battery we marched on to storm; but from our appearance, the Enemy thought proper to retreat, about 80 in number, so that we took the battery (which had six guns, 24-pounders, and surrounded by a wet ditch), without opposition; his Majesty's colours were then hoisted on the French flag-staff, and afterwards those of Hamburgh on the castle of Kitzbuttle; we then dismounted the guns, and put them on board of vessels lying in the harbour, as well as several other small pieces of cannon, with all the shot and military stores. The battery was then undermined, and, by a variety of explosions, blown up. I then gave the town of Cuxhaven in trust to the Civil Governor, and embarked all the seamen and marines. Two French gun-boats, with two guns each, which were lying in the harbour, were also taken possession of. Although we did not meet with the opposition that was expected (as the French had sometimes 500 men, at other times about 100 at Cuxhaven), yet I think it my duty to inform you of the activity and good conduct of the Commanders, Commanding Officers, seamen, and marines, on this occasion; as it was partly from their regularity in forming and marching, that induced the Enemy to retreat. Capt. Pettet, of the Briseis, commanded afloat, and got that vessel under weigh to assist, had it been necessary.

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*Admiralty-office, July* 22. This Gazette announces the capture of the French national armed vessel, La Champenoise, pierced for 12 guns, but mounting only six, with 31 seamen and 52 sick and wounded soldiers from Barcelona, by the Renown, Capt. Durham.

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*Admiralty-office, July* 29. This Gazette announces the capture of the French National schooner Le Beau Narcisse, of eight guns and 55 men, by the Moselle sloop, Capt. H. Boys.

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*Admiralty-office, August* 5. Extract of a letter from Capt. Martin, dated off Percola Point, July 6, to Sir J. Saumarez.

The Implacable and Melpomene having stood into the Gulph of Narva, captured nine sail of vessels, laden with timber, spars, and cordage, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, and which, I doubt not, will prove a valuable acquisition to our own dock-yards. The boats of the ships under that active and valuable officer Lieut. Hawkey (of whose enterprizing spirit I had occasion to speak so highly when off Dantzig) have looked into every creek along the South coast of the Gulph, without finding any vessels whatever; and he is now on the opposite side with the same view.

P. S. Since writing the above, Lieut. Hawkey has returned with three vessels, captured by the boats of the Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus, under his command; and he reports eight sail of gun-boats protecting some ships in shore, and is very desirous of attacking them, which shall be done, if there is a reasonable hope of success.

*H.M.S. Implacable, off Percola Point, July* 8.

Sir, The position taken by the Russian flotilla under Percola Point seemed so much like a defiance, that I considered something was necessary to be done, in order to impress these strangers with that sense of respect and fear, which his Majesty's other enemies are accustomed to show to the British flag; I therefore determined to gratify the anxious wish of Lieut. Hawkey to lead the boats of the ships named in the margin *, which were assembled by nine o'clock last night, and proceeded with an irresistible zeal and intrepidity towards the Enemy, who had the advantage of local knowledge, to take a position of extraordinary strength within two rocks, serving as a cover to their wings, and from whence they could pour a destructive fire of grape upon our boats, which, notwithstanding, advanced with perfect coolness, and never fired a gun till actually touching the Enemy, when they boarded sword in hand, and carried all before them. I believe a more brilliant achievement does not grace the records of our Naval history; each officer was impatient to be the leader in the attack, and each man zealous to emulate their noble example, and the most complete success has been the consequence of such determined bravery: of eight gun-boats, each mounting a thirty-two and twenty-four pounder, and forty-six men, six have been brought out, and one sunk; and the whole of the ships and vessels (twelve in number), under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army, brought out, and a large armed ship taken and burnt; I have deeply to lament the loss of many men killed and wounded, and especially that most valuable officer Lieut. Hawkey, who, after taking one gun-boat, was killed by a grape-shot, in the act of boarding the second. No praise from my pen can do adequate justice to this lamented young man; as an officer, he was active, correct, and zealous, to the highest degree; the leader in every kind of enter-

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* Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus.

prize,

prize, and regardless of danger; he delighted in whatever could tend to promote the glory of his country; his last words were, "Huzza! push on! England for ever!" Mr. Hawkey had been away in the boats on different services since last Monday, accompanied by Lieut. Vernon, whose conduct in this affair has been highly exemplary, and shewn him worthy to be the companion of so heroic a man: but while I am induced to mention the name of Mr. Vernon, from his constant services with Mr. Hawkey, I feel that every officer, seaman, and marine, has a claim to my warmest praises, and will, I trust, obtain your favourable recommendation to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Lieut. Charles Allen, of the Bellerophon, was the senior officer after Mr. Hawkey's death. I have just been informed, that Lieutenant Stirling of the Prometheus, who was severely wounded, is since dead: his conduct in this affair was very conspicuous, and Captain Forrest speaks highly in praise of the zeal and activity of his services on every occasion. I am sure you will readily believe that Captain Forrest did not witness the preparations for the attack, without feeling an ardent desire to command it; but I was obliged to resist his pressing importunity, as a matter of justice to Mr. Hawkey. The Russians have suffered severely in this conflict; the most moderate statement makes it appear that two-thirds of them have been killed and wounded, or jumped overboard. Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded, the names of the officers employed, an account of vessels captured, and number of prisoners. T. B. Martin.

A List of killed and wounded.—Implacable, 6 killed, 17 wounded.—Bellerophon, 3 killed, 11 wounded.—Melpomene, 5 killed, 6 wounded.—Prometheus, 3 killed, 3 wounded.—Total, 17 killed, and 37 wounded.

Names of Officers employed.—Implacable, Lieuts. Hawkey (killed), Houghton, and Vernon; Lieuts. Cracknell and Clarke, of the Marines.—Bellerophon, Lieuts. Allen, Sheridan, and Skekel; Lieuts. Kendall and Carrington, of the Marines—Melpomene, Lieut. Rennie; Lieut. Gilbert, of the Marines; Mr. J. B. Mounteney, Midshipman (killed).—Prometheus, Lieut. Stirling (killed).

Report of Russian Prisoners of War.—Implacable, 3 seamen, 1 serjeant, 10 privates, (3 wounded).—Bellerophon, 1 Captain in the Army, 1 Midshipman, 9 seamen (3 wounded), 8 serjeants (3 wounded), 1 drummer, 87 privates (42 wounded), of the 21st Regiment, or Regiment of St. Peter.—Melpomene, 16 soldiers.—Total 127 prisoners, of whom 51 are wounded.—The Russian Officer reports 63 killed; and the number drowned is very great.

(Signed) T. B. Martin.

Letter from Capt. Lord G. Stuart, to Rear-Adm. Sir R. Strachan.

*L'Amiable, off Cuxhaven, July* 29.

Sir, The French troops in Hanover, not content with frequent predatory and piratical incursions in the neighbourhood of Cuxhaven, had the audacity to enter the village of Ritzbuttle with a body of horse at mid-day, on Wednesday the 26th inst. and very narrowly missed making several officers of the squadron prisoners. In consequence, I was induced to land a detachment of seamen and marines from the vessels composing the squadron under my orders, for the purpose, if possible, of intercepting them. In the ardour of pursuit we advanced until we got sight of the town of Bremerlehe, into which we learnt they had retreated. The information was incorrect. On entering the town we were assured that the Enemy, to the number of about two hundred and fifty, occupied the town of Gessendorf, two miles distant, and further, that it contained a depôt of confiscated merchandize. It was resolved instantly to attack it. For this purpose Captain Goate of the Mosquito, advanced with a detachment, while I directed Captain Pettet of the Briseis to take a circuitous route, and take a well-constructed battery of four twelve pounders, commanding the river Weser in flank, while the remainder, under my own immediate directions, headed by Capt. Watts of the Ephira, advanced to attack it in front. The road we had to pass subjected us all to a galling fire of round and grape from the battery, the guns of which were all pointed towards, and which in return we could only answer by discharges of musketry. Gessendorff, though certainly tenable with the numbers the Enemy had opposed to ours, was on the approach of Captain Goate precipitately evacuated. The Enemy, being previously informed of our approach, had put into requisition a number of light waggons for the transportation of the foot, in the rear of which sixty well mounted cavalry drew up. The Enemy in the battery, seeing us determined, notwithstanding their fire, to carry our point, and that we were making preparations for fording a deep and wide creek in their front, abandoned it, and embarked in boats on the Weser ready for their reception, under a severe fire of musketry from our detachment, with the loss, on their part, of several killed and wounded. From a fore-knowledge of our intentions on the part of the Enemy, we made but four prisoners, the Commandant of the battery, Mons. Le Murche, a Lieutenant, and two inferior officers. The battery guns were burst in pieces, the embrasures demolished, the gun-carriages burnt, together with the magazine, guard-houses, &c. &c. The powder we brought off, together

together with six waggon-loads of confiscated merchandize. I beg leave to state to you, Sir, for their Lordships' information, how much I feel indebted to Capt. Goate, for the zeal and ability evinced by him on this, as on all other occasions, during the time he has been Commanding Officer on the station.—I also feel indebted to Capt. Pettet, for his punctuality and promptness in executing my orders; and can only regret that an opportunity was not afforded him of distinguishing himself on this occasion congenial to his wishes. But I beg leave particularly to mention Capt. Watts, of the Ephira, who in the most gallant and active manner advanced intrepidly in front of the attacking party amid the enemy's galling fire, and rendered himself equally conspicuous afterwards, for his unremitting exertion in the complete demolition of the battery; in the execution of which service, I am concerned to say, he received a wound in the leg, but which from its nature will in no shape incapacitate him for future service. A want of zeal and activity was discernible no where; to every officer and man I must award the meed of praise so justly their due; but of Lieut. Burgess, of the Pincher, and W. Hawkins, Second Lieutenant of L'Aimable, I am more competent to speak in favour, for their indefatigable exertions in forwarding my orders to the different detachments. The distance from Gessendorf to Cuxhaven is 28 miles; I leave it then to their Lordships to estimate the spirit, alacrity, and expedition, with which this service must have been performed, when I state, that in 24 hours from our departure, the whole detachment returned, and were safely embarked on-board their respective ships, without the loss of an individual.

(Signed) G. Stuart.

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London Gazette Extraordinary.

*Downing-street, Aug.* 7. The following Dispatches were received last night from the Earl of Chatham.

*Head-Quarters, Middleburgh, Aug.* 2.

"My Lord, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that having sailed from the Downs early in the morning of the 28th ult. with Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in his Majesty's ship Venerable, we arrived the same evening, and anchored in the East Capelle Roads, and were joined on the following morning by the division of the army under Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope. It blew in the course of that day a fresh gale from the Westward, which created a heavy swell, and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek shelter for them in the anchorage of the Room Pot, where Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope's division was also directed to proceed, in order to possess such points as might be necessary to secure the anchorage; as well as with a view to future operations up the East Scheldt.—The left wing of the army under Lieut.-gen. Sir Eyre Coote, particularly destined for the operations against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and morning of the 30th; but the wind continuing to blow fresh from the Westward, and occasioning a great surf on the beach, both on the side of Zoutland, as well as near Domburg, it became expedient, in order to effect a landing, to carry the whole fleet through the narrow and difficult passage into the Veer Gat, hitherto considered impracticable for large ships; which being successfully accomplished, and the necessary preparations for debarkation being completed, I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the troops landed on the Bree, and about a mile to the Westward of Fort der Haak, without opposition, when a position was taken up for the night on the Sand Hills, with East Capelle in front. Lieut.-gen. Fraser was detached immediately to the left against Fort der Haak and Ter Vere, the former of which on his approach was evacuated by the enemy, but the town of Vere, which was strong in its defence, and had a garrison of about 600 men, held out till yesterday morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well-directed fire of the bomb-vessels and gun-boats during the preceding day, and until the place was closely invested. Early on the morning of the 31st, a deputation from Middelburgh, from whence the garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, copies of which I have the honour herewith to enclose, as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere; and the divisions of the army, under the orders of Lieut.-gen. Lord Paget, and Major-gen. Graham, moved forward, and took up a position with the right to Maliskirke, the centre at Gryperskirke, and the left to St. Laurens.—On the morning of the 1st inst. the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the Enemy. In this movement he was driven by Major-general Graham's division on the right, from the batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vygeter, and the Nole, while Brig.-gen. Houston's brigade forced the Enemy posted on the road from Middelburgh to retire, with the loss of 4 guns, and many killed and wounded. Lieut.-gen. Lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the Enemy, and took up his position at West Zouberg."

[His Lordship here bestows great praise on Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote, and the Officers commanding columns; likewise on the light troops under Brig.-gen. Baron Rottenburg, the 3d batt. of the Royals, flank

flank companies of the 4th reg. and generally on the whole of the troops.]

Ter Vere being in our possession, Lieut.-gen. Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Ruttern, detaching a corps for the reduction of Ramakins, which, when effected, will complete the investment of Flushing. I have to regret the temporary absence of Brig.-gen. Browne, who was wounded late in the day, but I trust not long to be deprived of his services.—I have the hon ur to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing Deeply as the fall of every British soldier is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious impediments it was in the power of the Enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries of Flushing, to which the troops were necessarily exposed. The pressure of circumstances has prevented the Commanding Officer of Artillery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordnance stores, taken in the several batteries, and fortress of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with a return of the prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to 1,000. Commodore Owen's squadron, with Lieut.-gen. Marquis of Huntley's division, remains at anchor in the Wieling Passage, and the divisions of Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Rosslyn, and Lieut.-gen. Grosvenor, are arrived at the anchorage in the Vere Gat."

[The Dispatch concludes with acknowledging the ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Vere Gat, and likewise the zealous exertions of the Officers of the Navy, as well as the seamen in dragging the artillery through a heavy sand.] CHATHAM."

"P. S. Since writing the above letter, I have received intelligence from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, that the reserve of the army had effected their landing on South Beveland, and that a detachment had occupied the town of Goes."

[Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of the town of Middleburgh follow. They stipulate for the protection of the peaceable citizens, as well as all private property, on condition that all fire-arms are given up, and the public property accounted for to British Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Public functionaries and their families are to be permitted to retire to any other part of Holland. The Capitulation of the fortress of Veer is likewise appended. The garrison surrender prisoners of war, public property is to be delivered up, and the inhabitants of the town are to be protected in their privileges.]

Prisoners taken at Ter Veer.—Artillery, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 9 corporals, 6 fire-workers, 5 artificers, 65 gunners, 1 drummer.—Infantry, 4 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 5 second lieutenants, 4 serjeant-majors, 13 serjeants, 4 fouriers, 10 drummers, 3 pipers, 328 soldiers.—Naval; of the French gun brig Gawlen, 1 captain, 1 master, 17 sailors, 1 boy; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates (serving as mariness.) Total 519.

*Total of Killed, Wounded and Missing.*—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file killed; 13 officers, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 184 rank and file, wounded; 34 rank and file missing.

Officers.—*Killed*, 3d Batt. 1st Foot, Lieut. D. M'Lean.—*Wounded*, 3d Batt. 1st Foot, Capt. John Wilson, Lieut. Jackson, and Volunteer J. P. Drury, slightly; 2d batt. 35th foot, Captain Tisdell, slightly; Captain Frederick (since dead); 68th foot, Capt. Crespigny, Lieuts. M'Donald and J. Menzies; 2d batt. 82d foot, Lieut. Reed slightly; Lieut. Pratt, dangerously; 85th foot, Lieut. Buch. *Staff.* 26th foot, Capt. Fo heringham, Dep.-Assist.-Adj.-Gen. slightly; 40th foot, Brig.-gen. Browne, slightly; 62d foot, Capt. Browne, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-gen. Houston, slightly.

ROBERT LONG, Col.-Adj.-Gen.

*Middleburgh, August 3.*

My Lord, Since my letter of yesterday's date, I have received intelligence from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, of his having occupied Batz, and taken possession of the whole Island of South Beeveland. I have also the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that, upon the batteries being prepared to open, the fortress of Ramakins surrendered this evening, and I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation. CHATHAM."

[The Capitulation of the fortress of Ramakins, here follows. The Garrison, consisting of only 127 men, surrendered prisoners of war.]

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*Admiralty-Office, Aug. 7.* Dispatches brought by Lieut. J. Duncan, of the Ida cutter, were received yesterday evening from Sir J. Strachan.

"*Venerable, off the Vere Gat, Aug. 4.*

"Sir, You have been already acquainted that I had hoisted my flag in the Amethyst, and that it was my intention to have preceded the Expedition, in company with the Venerable, on board which ship Lord Chatham had embarked; but finding the public service might suffer from the Commanders-in-Chief being separated, I therefore shifted to the Venerable, and sailed from the Downs at daylight, on the 28th ult.—I have now to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, of my arrival on the evening of that day in the Stone Deeps, with the Amethyst and several smaller vessels, where I was joined by the Fisgard, Capt. Bolton,

Bolton, who had with great judgment placed vessels on the various shoals off this coast. After dark, Lieut. Groves, of this ship, with some skilful pilots in Deal boats, were dispatched to sound the Roompot Channel, and to station vessels at its entrance.—Early next morning, the 29th, the division of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, conducted by Capt. Bathurst, in the Salsette, joined me, as did also Rear-admiral Sir R. Keats in the Superb. This zealous Officer had the command of the blockading squadron off the entrance of the Scheldt; but, observing the armament pass, he, with his usual promptitude, left that squadron under the orders of Lord Gardner, and resumed the charge of Sir J. Hope's division; I therefore directed the Rear-admiral to shift his flag to the Salsette, and to proceed to the Roompot.—The entrance to that Channel is very narrow, and as I was aware of Sir H. Popham's local knowledge of the insular navigation before me, I entrusted to that Officer the service of leading Sir R. Keats's division in, and which he did with great skill in the Sabrina, Capt. Kittoe; the whole were anchored in safety opposite Zeerickzee, situated between the Islands of Schowen and North Beveland.—That afternoon Rear-admiral Otway, with the left wing of the army, under Sir E. Coote, joined me in the Stone Deeps, but it blew too fresh to have any communication. On the morning of the 30th, Sir H. Popham returned with a letter from Sir R. Keats, acquainting me that the division under his charge were all safely anchored; and I was likewise informed that there was sufficient space in the Roompot to contain all the ships, to which anchorage Sir H. Popham undertook to conduct them, and as it blew fresh, with all the appearance of an approaching gale, the squadron was instantly got under sail, and led in by the Venerable, when they all came to in safety off the Vere Gat.—As soon as the ships were secured, measures were instantly taken to prepare to land the army on the Island of Walcheren. I did not wait for the gun-boats coming up, but ordered those who happened to be near the Venerable; together with the mortar-brigs, to push in shore, to cover the landing, and to force the Derhaak battery. At half past four the boats put off under the direction of Lord Amelius Beauclerc, of the Royal Oak, and Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, and the troops were landed in excellent order, without opposition; the firing from the mortar and gun-vessels having driven the Enemy completely from the Derhaak battery. Having thus accomplished this first object, I lost no time in directing the bombs and gun-vessels to proceed up the Veere-Gat, off Camvere, and having given Sir H. Popham, who, at the request of Lord Chatham, had remained on shore with his Lordship, permission to employ them as the service might require, he the next morning began to cannonade Camvere, which had been summoned, but held out. The fire of the gun-boats was exceedingly well directed, and did much damage to the town.—The Officers and crews engaged in that service had a great claim to my admiration for their conduct. Three of our gun-boats were sunk. In the afternoon it blew fresh, and as the strength of the tide prevented the bombs from acting, I directed the flotilla to fall back, preserving a menacing position. At night, Capt. Richardson of the Cæsar, who was on the Dyke on shore, threw some rockets at the nearest battery of Camvere, and soon after the Commanding Officer of the town sent out an offer to surrender. A copy of the terms acceded to by Lieut.-gen. Frazer, and Captain Richardson, the Senior Naval Officer on the spot, accompanies this letter.—The army under Sir J. Hope landed at South Beveland, on the 1st of this month, and by a letter from Sir R. Keats, of yesterday's date, I find the whole of the Island is in our possession, the Enemy's ships are all above Lillo, and those most advanced, as high up as Antwerp. We are getting our flotilla through the slough into the Western Scheldt, to prevent succours being thrown into Flushing by the canal of Ghent."

[The letter concludes with acknowledging the particular services of Rear-admiral Otway, Sir R. Keats, Lord Beauclerc, and Capt. Cockburn, and generally all the Officers and Seamen of his Majesty's ships.]

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN."

"P. S. I send this by Lieut. Duncan, whose cutter, the Ida, was close in shore, and covered the landing."

[Another Letter from Admiral Sir R. Strachan, dated off the Veer Gat, Aug. 5, follows. It states, that in consequence of the surrender of the fort of Ramakins, he will be enabled to advance the whole of the flotilla, together with the Camilla and Pallas, by the Slough, which would prevent the Enemy from throwing succours into Flushing, either from Cadsand or by the Ghent Channel; announces the Admiral's intention to leave the command of that division with Rear-admiral Otway, and to return to the flotilla, there to hoist his flag in one of the small vessels in the Slough, that he might conduct the various

various services in the West Scheldt.]

"*Sabrina, off South Beveland, Aug.* 1.

"Sir, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that Sir John Hope and 7000 of his division of the army were landed on South Beveland this afternoon, since which I have been informed by message from him, that he was met on his approach towards Goes by the Magistrates, into which place he is at liberty to enter whenever he pleases. Three of the Enemy's ships of the line, and six brigs, are at anchor off the East end of South Beveland; the others, I conclude, have moved higher up the Scheld.—Three of the four sloops I brought up with me struck in coming up. I have hoisted my flag in the Sabrina, and am not without hopes of getting the remaining parts of the division on shore, and most part of the army supplied to-morrow.

R. G. KEATS.

"*Half-past Seven, P. M.*—The substance of this letter was sent by Telegraphic Communication from the Sabrina, at five o'clock. The six brigs are getting under sail, and moving up the Scheld apparently, but the ships of the line are still fast."

"*Sabrina, off Wemeldinge, Aug.* 3.—Soon after I landed I was informed by Letter from Sir John Hope, that Bathz had been evacuated in the night; and as he informed me the communication was open between Walcheren and this Island, and he had sent to Lord Chatham an account of the evacuation, I concluded you would hear it from hence, and went on to Bathz with a view to make observations, and from which I am this moment returned. R. G. KEATS."

*Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. &c.*

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*Downing-street, Aug.* 11. Dispatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

*Placentia, 15th July.*

My Lord, After I had written to your Lordship on the 1st instant, Joseph Buonaparte crossed the Tagus again, and joined Sebastiani with the troops he had brought from Madrid, and with a detachment from Marshal Victor's corps, making the corps of Sebastiani about 28,000 men, with an intention of attacking Venegas' corps. Venegas, however, retired into the mountains of the Sierra Morena, and Col. Larey with his advanced guard attacked a French advanced corps in the night, and destroyed many of them. The French troops then returned again to the Tagus, which river Joseph had crossed with the reinforcement which he had taken to Sebastiani's corps; and this last corps, consisting of 10,000 men only, was on the left bank of the Tagus, about Madrilejos, in front of Venegas, who was again advancing. The last accounts from this quarter were of the 8th. The French army under Victor, joined by the detachments brought by Joseph from Sebastiani's corps, and amounting in the whole to about 35,000 men, are concentrated in the neighbourhood of Talavera, and on the Alberche; Gen. Cuesta's army has been in the position which I informed your Lordship that it had taken up since I addressed you on the 1st instant. The advanced guard of the British army arrived on the 8th, and the troops which were with me on the Tagus arrived by the 10th; the 23d Light Dragoons and the 48th, arrived yesterday; the 61st regiment will arrive to-morrow. I went to Gen. Cuesta's quarters at Almarez on the 10th, and stayed there till the 12th, and I have arranged with that General a plan of operations upon the French Army, which we are to begin to carry into execution on the 18th, if the French should remain so long in their position. The Spanish Army under Gen. Cuesta consists of about 38,000 men (exclusive of Venegas's corps), of which 7000 are cavalry. About 14,000 men are detached to the bridge d'Arzobispo, and the remainder are in the camp under the Puerte de Mirabete. I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the seven battalions of infantry from Ireland and the Islands, and the troops of horse artillery from Great Britain, arrived at Lisbon in the beginning of the month. Gen. Crauford's brigade is on its march to join the army, but will not arrive here till the 24th or 25th. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*Talavera de la Reyna, July* 24.

My Lord, According to the arrangement which I had settled with Gen. Cuesta, the army broke up from Placentia on the 17th and 18th inst. and reached Oropesa on the 20th, where it formed a junction with the Spanish Army under his command. Sir R. Wilson had marched from the Venta de Bazagon, on the Teitar, with the Lusitanian legion, a battalion of Portuguese chasseurs, and two Spanish battalions on the 15th; he arrived at Arenas on the 19th, and on the Alberche, at Escalona, on the 23d. Gen. Venegas had also been directed to break up from Madrilejos on the 18th and 19th, and to march by Trenbleque and Ocana to Puente-duenas on the Tagus, where that river is crossed by a ford, and thence to Arganda, where he was to arrive on the 22d and 23d. On the 22d the combined Armies moved from Oropesa, and the advanced guards attacked the Enemy's outposts at Talavera. Their right was

turned

turned by the 1st Hussars and the 23d Light Dragoons, under Gen. Anson, directed by Lieut.-gen. Payne, and by the division of infantry under the command of Maj.-gen. Mackenzie; and they were driven in by the Spanish advanced guards under the command of Gen. Sarjas and the Duc d'Albuquerque. We lost 11 horses by the fire of cannon from the Enemy's position on the Alberche, and the Spaniards had some men wounded. The columns were formed for the attack of this position yesterday, but the attack was postponed till this morning by desire of Gen. Cuesta, when the different corps destined for the attack were put in motion; but the Enemy had retired at about one in the morning to Santa Olalla, and thence towards Torrijos—I conclude to form a junction with the corps under Gen. Sebastiani. I have not been able to follow the Enemy as I could wish, on account of the great deficiency of means of transport in Spain. I enclose the copy of a letter, which I thought it proper to address upon this subject to Maj.-gen. O'Donoghue, the Adjutant-General of the Spanish Army, as soon as I found that this country would furnish no means of this description. Gen. Cuesta has urged the Central Junta to adopt vigorous measures to relieve our wants: till I am supplied, I do not think it proper, and indeed I cannot, continue my operations. I have great hopes, however, that before long I shall be supplied from Andalusia and La Mancha with the means which I require; and I shall then resume the active operations which I have been compelled to relinquish. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The following dispatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham.

*Head Quarters, Middleburg, Aug. 7.*

My Lord, Nothing very material has occurred since my last dispatch of the 3d inst. We have been unremittingly employed in bringing up the artillery of siege, ammunition, and stores, to the vicinity of Flushing; and the troops have been occupied in the construction of the batteries, and in carrying on the several works before the place, but which have been necessarily interrupted by the very heavy rains which have fallen here. The Enemy is active and enterprising, and the garrison has certainly received considerable reinforcements from the opposite coast; nor has it been in the power of the flotilla hitherto to prevent it. Under these circumstances it has been found necessary to land Lieut.-gen. Grosvenor's division; and the two light battalions of the King's German Legion have been also for the present brought on shore. Immediately on the fall of Ramakins, I determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements were made, to pass the infantry of Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Rosslyn's corps, together with the Marquis of Huntly's division, and the light brigades of Artillery, into South Beveland, to form a junction with the reserve under Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, and that the cavalry and ordnance ships, together with the transports for Lieut.-gen. Grosvenor's division, the moment their services could be spared from before Flushing, should be brought through the Slow Passage, and proceed up the West Scheldt; but of course this latter operation cannot take place until a sufficient naval force shall have been enabled to enter the River, and to proceed in advance; but the very severe blowing weather we have constantly experienced, added to the great difficulty of the navigation, has hitherto baffled all their efforts. By letters from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, I find that the Enemy had, on the 5th inst. come down with about 28 gun-vessels before Bathz, on which place they kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort, and every thing has since remained quiet in that quarter. CHATHAM.

*Total of killed, wounded, and missing since last return (Aug. 2), to Aug. 6, inclusive.*—1 assistant surgeon, 25 rank and file killed; 1 major, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 114 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

*Officers killed and wounded.*—26th Foot, Lieut. Maxwell, dangerously wounded.—68th Foot, Major Thompson, dangerously wounded; Lieut. H. C. Muids, and Ensign A. Thompson, slightly wounded.—71st Foot, Assistant Surgeon H. Quin, killed; Lieut. D. Fletcher, slightly wounded.—81st Foot, Lieut. K. Montgomery, slightly wounded.—95th Foot, Lieut. Hambly, slightly wounded.—Embodied Detachment, Ensign Addison, of the 6th regiment, slightly wounded.—Staff Corps, Lieut. A. Taylor, slightly wounded. R. LONG.

*Middelburg, Aug. 8.*

My Lord, Since inclosing my dispatch of yesterday's date, the Enemy, towards five o'clock in the evening, in considerable force, made a vigorous sortie upon the right of our line, occupied by Maj.-gen. Graham's division. The attack was principally directed upon our advanced piquets, which were supported by the 3d battalion of the Royals, the 5th and 35th regiments under Col. Hay. These corps, together with detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 95th and light battalions of the King's German Legion, received the Enemy with their accustomed intrepidity; and, after a sharp contest

contest of some duration, forced him to retire with very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In this affair the Enemy has had another opportunity of witnessing the superior gallantry of British troops; in no instance has he succeeded in making the least impression throughout our line; and on this occasion, so far from profiting by his attempt, he has been obliged to relinquish some very advantageous ground where our advanced posts are now established. I cannot too strongly express my sense of the unremitting vigilance and ability manifested by Maj.-gen. Graham, in securing and maintaining his post against the repeated attempts of the Enemy to dislodge him; and I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that the Major-general mentions, in terms of the warmest approbation, the distinguished conduct and gallantry of the officers and troops engaged on this occasion.

CHATHAM.

[Here follows an abstract return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken from the Enemy.]

*Total of killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair of the 7th August.*—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 126 rank and file wounded; 1 brevet major, 4 rank and file missing.

*Officers wounded and missing.*—Royal Artillery, Lieut. Grant, slightly wounded. —5th Foot, Brevet Major Bird, missing, supposed to be taken prisoner; Capt. Hamilton, dangerously wounded; Lieut. C. Bird, Ensigns Galbraith and Walton, slightly.—95th Foot, Lieut. Clark, dangerously.—1st Light Bat. King's German Legion, Lieut. F. Du Fay and Ensign F. Hedeman, dangerously.

[This Gazette also contains the copies of two letters, transmitted by Lord Collingwood, from Capt. J. Brenton of the Spartan. The first, dated Trieste, April 27, mentions an attack made on the 23d by the Amphion and Mercury, in conjunction with the Spartan, against the town of Pesaro, when 13 small vessels, laden with oil, hemp, leather, candles, &c. were captured, a number of others sunk, and the castle which commanded the entrance of the harbour exploded. The second, dated off Roviguo, May 5, states, that in consequence of two vessels having been chased by the Spartan and Mercury into the port of Ceseratico, the entrance of which was defended by a battery of two 24-pounders, an attack was made upon the castle and town by the boats, after the battery had been silenced by the ships, and both carried. Twelve vessels laden with corn were captured in the harbour, as well as several others in ballast, which were afterwards filled with hemp and iron out of the magazines; the castle and magazines were destroyed, and the guns of the battery spiked. Not a man was killed or wounded in the above attacks. Capts. Hoste and Duncan, with Lieuts. Willis, Philott, Baumguardtt, and Moore, are highly praised by Capt. Brenton, for the energy, skill, and judgment they displayed.]

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*Downing-street, Aug.* 15. The following dispatches were this day received from Sir Arthur Wellesley.

*Talavera de la Reyna, July* 29.

My Lord, Gen Cuesta followed the Enemy's march with his army from the Alberche on the morning of the 24th as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos. For the reasons stated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between Gen. Cuesta and me, and with Sir R. Wilson's corps at Escalona. It appears that Gen. Vanegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel, in La Mancha; and the Enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2000 men in that place. His united army thus consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of Gen. Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 men, the guards of Joseph Buonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid; and it was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and Gen. Sebastiani. On the 26th Gen. Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the General retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, Gen. Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the Enemy at Santa Olalla. It was then obvious, that the Enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best positson appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera; and Gen. Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered Gen. Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving Gen. M'Kenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood, on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.

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The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British Army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which was, in echellon and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of Maj.-gen. Hill. There was a valley between this height, and a range of mountains still farther upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action. The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avennes to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks, on the roads leading from the town and the right, to the left of our position. In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear. Brig.-gen. A. Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by Gen. Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry. At about 2, on the 27th, the Enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack Gen. Mackenzie's division. The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of Gen. Mackenzie's and Col. Donkin's brigades, and Gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by Gen. Payne, with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion, 87th regiment, and 2d battalion, 31st regiment, in the wood. Upon this occasion, the steadiness and discipline of of the 45th regiment, and the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Maj.-gen. Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard. As the day advanced, the Enemy appeared in large numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack on the combined army. Gen. Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the Guards, Col. Donkin being placed in the same situation farther upon the left, in the rear of the King's German Legion. The Enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt, with his cavalry, to overthrow the Spanish infantry, posted, as I have before stated, on the right: this attempt failed entirely. Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley, on the left of the height occupied by Gen. Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but Maj.-gen. Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it. This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at daylight in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by Maj.-gen. Hill. Maj.-gen. Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of Maj.-gen. Tilson and Brig.-gen. Richard Stewart. We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention Brig.-maj. Fordyce and Brig.-maj. Gardner; and Maj.-gen. Hill was himself wounded, but, I am happy to say, but slightly. The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon by a general attack with the Enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British Army. In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry. The Enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieut.-gen De Bassecourt. The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by Maj.-gen. Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German Light Dragoons, and 23d Dragoons, under the command of Gen. Anson, directed by Lieut.-gen. Payne, and supported by Gen. Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d Dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the Enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon Brig.-gen. Alex. Campbell's position in the centre of the com-

combined armies, and on the right of the British. This attaek was most successfully repulsed by Brig.-gen. Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and Brig.-gen. Campbell took the Enemy's cannon. The Brigadier-general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments; and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended. An attaek was also made at the same time upon Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British Army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division, but the brigade of Guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the Enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of Gen. Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the Guards; and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the Enemy, and covered the formation of Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke's division. Shortly after the repulse of this general attaek, in which apparently all the Enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners. Your Lordship will observe by the inclosed return, the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in this long and hard fought action, with more than double our number: that of the Enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed; and, indeed, the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts their loss is 10,000 men. Gens. Lapisse and Morlot are killed; Gens. Sebastiani and Boulet wounded. I have particularly to lament the loss of Maj.-gen. Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th, and of Brig.-gen. Langworth of the King's German Legion, and of Brig.-maj. Beckett of the Guards. Your Lordship will observe, that the attaeks of the Enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander in Chief, his officers, and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the Enemy, while he was engaged with us. I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the Officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets. To Lieut.-gen. Payne and the cavalry, particularly Gen. Anson's brigade; to Maj.-gens. Hill and Tilson, Brig.-gens. A. Campbell, R. Stewart and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by Col. White; the 1st battalion 48th, by Col. Donnellan, afterwards, when that Officer was wounded, by Maj. Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, by Lieut.-col. Sir W. Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, by Lieut.-col. Bingham; the 97th, by Col. Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments, by Lieut.-col. Bunbury; and the 2d battalion 31st, by Major Watson; and of the 45th, by Lieut.-col. Guard: and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy on the 27th. The advance of the brigade of Guards was most gallantly conducted by Brig.-gen. Campbell; and, when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order. The artillery, under Brig.-gen. Howorth, was also throughout these days of the greatest service; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Chief Engineer, Lieut.-col. Fletcher, the Adjt.-gen. Brig.-gen. the Hon. C. Stewart, and the Quarter Master General, Col. Murray, and the Officers of those departments respectively, and from Col. Bathurst and the Officers of my personal Staff. I also received much assistance from Col. O'Lawler, of the Spanish service, and from Brig.-gen. Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brig.-gen. A. Campbell. I send this by Capt. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your Lordship any farther information, and whom I beg to recommend.

A. Wellesley.

*Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 27th July.*

*Killed*—General Staff: Capt. P. Boyce, 81st regt. Dep.-adjt.-gen; Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-col. Ross; 2d batt. 31st Foot, Capt. Lodge; 1st batt. 88th Foot, Lieuts. Graydon and M'Carthy; 1st batt. Detach-

Detachments, Lieut. M'Dougal, 91st reg. 2d batt. 87th Foot, Ensign La Serre.

*Wounded*—1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieut. Heimbruck, severely in the arm; Royal Engineers, Capt. Boothby, severely in the thigh; 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, Capt. and Adjt. Bryan, severely; 29th Foot, Lieut. Popham, severely; 2d batt. 31st Foot, Capt. Coleman, Lieut. G. Beamish, severely; Ensigns Gamble and Sorden, slightly; 1st bat. 45th Foot, Lieut.-col. Guard, severely; 5th batt. 60th Foot, Capt. Wolf, severely; 1st batt. 61st Foot, Major Coghlan, severely; 2d batt. 87th Foot, Capt. Macrea, severely; Capt. Somersall, slightly; Lieut. Kavanah, slightly; Lieuts. Bagnall, Kingston, Johnson, and Carrol, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly; Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely; Rifle Corps, King's German Legion, Capt. During, slightly; Lieut. Holle, severely; 7th Line, King's German Legion, Adjt. Delius, severely.

*Missing.*—1st batt. Detachments, Capt. Poole, 52d Foot; Capt. Walsh, 91st Foot; Lieut. Cameron, 79th Foot.

*Officers Killed, 28th July.*—General Staff. Maj.-gen. Mackenzie, and Brig.-gen. Langworth; Coldst. Guards, Capt. Beckett, Brig.-major to the brigade of Guards; 43d Foot, Capt. Gardner, Brig.-major to Brig.-gen. R. Stewart; 23d Light Dragoons, Lieuts. King and Powell; 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, Ensign Parker; Royal Artillery, Lieut. Wyatt; 1st batt. 3d Guards, Capts. Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple; Ensign Ram, Adjt. Irby; 2d batt. 7th Foot, Lieut. Beaufoy; 1st batt. 61st Foot, Major F. Orpen, Capt. H. James, Lieut. D. Haimes; 2d batt. 83d Foot, Lieut.-col. Gordon, Lieuts. Dallman, Montgomery, Flood; 1st batt. 88th Foot, Capt. Blake; 1st light batt. King's German Legion, Capt. Versalle, Capt. H. Hodenberg.

*Total Killed.*—Five General Staff, 2 Lieut.-colonels, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 28 Serjeants, 4 drummers, 735 rank and file.—*Wounded*, 9 General Staff, 10 Lieut.-colonels, 12 Majors, 53 Captains, 71 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets or Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 65 Serjeants, 16 drummers, 3537 rank and file.—*Missing*, 5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet or Ensign, 15 Serjeants, 9 drummers, 620 rank and file: total, 5367.

[Here follows a return of horses, amounting to 211 killed, 74 wounded, and 159 missing.]

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the battle of the 28th July.—4 8-pounders, 4 6-ditto, 1 4-ditto, 1 6-inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition, taken by Brig.-gen. A. Campbell's brigade; 6 pieces of ordnance, 16-inch howitzer, left by the Enemy, and found in the woods, 1 standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto; 3 standards, taken by the King's German Legion. CHARLES STEWART,
Brig.-gen. Adjt. Gen.

*From Sir A. Wellesley, Talavera, Aug.* 1.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th July, the Enemy have continued to keep a rear-guard of about 10,000 men on the heights to the left of the Alberche. The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the numbers of wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from this position. Brig.-gen. Crauford arrived with his brigade on the 29th in the morning, having marched 12 Spanish leagues in little more than 24 hours.

*From Sir A. Wellesley, Talavera, Aug.* 1.

When I addressed you this morning, I had not received the report from our out-posts. It appears that the Enemy withdrew the rear-guard, which was posted on the heights on the left side of the Alberche, last night at 11 o'clock, and the whole army marched towards Santa Olalla, I conclude with an intention of taking up a position in the neighbourhood of Guadarama.

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## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### GERMANY.

Only Two Bulletins of the French Army have reached us this month.

The Twenty-ninth Bulletin is dated Vienna, July 22, and is contained in Paris Papers of the 31st July. The Bulletin itself says nothing of Peace, or even of any Negotiations. It merely says, that Prince John of Lichtenstein has been presented to Buonaparte, bringing a letter from the Emperor of Austria; and that Count Bunna, an Austrian aide-de-camp, has dined several times with Champagny.

The THIRTIETH BULLETIN, dated *Vienna, July* 30, says, the House of Austria took the field with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of grenadiers, 4 free corps, or legions, making in the whole 310,000 men; 150 battalions of militia (Landwehr) commanded by ancient Officers, exercised 10 months, making 150,000 men; 400,000 men of the Hungarian Insurrection, and 60,000 horse, artillery and miners, composing in the whole a force of from 5 to 600,000 men. With this force, the House of Austria supposed herself to be sure of victory. She enter-

entertained a hope of shaking the power of France, if even her whole force were united; but her armies are, notwithstanding, reduced to one-fourth part of their original strength, while the French army has been increased to double the number it consisted of at Ratisbon.

The Emperor of Austria issued a Proclamation at Budweis on the 15th July. This Proclamation states, that the loss sustained by both armies had rendered an Armistice necessary; and that there being no stipulation against military movements in the Armistice, every thing would be done to promote the security of the Austrian Empire.—Not a word is said respecting peace.

The Austrians, at the period of the unfortunate battle of Znaim, had resumed offensive operations in Gallicia with success. The Archduke Ferdinand, after compelling the Polish General Sokolnicki, with 4000 men, to surrender Sandomir, and beating Gen. Zajonesek from Zwolin beyond the Vistula, established his head-quarters at Radom, with his advanced corps at Warka, on the Northern bank of the Pelica, and within 20 miles of Warsaw.

An article from Vienna states, that the Emperor of Austria had repaired from Buda, to the fortress of Campsen, in order to accelerate the conclusion of the negotiations for peace; and a Congress, it is reported, will be held at Presburgh, to settle the definitive arrangements.—Count Stadion, the Minister of State, has resigned. The French have imposed a contribution of 50 millions of francs on Lower Austria. The Austrian dominions are also to pay 200 millions, with the exception of the city of Trieste, on which a separate contribution has been imposed.

"*Louisbourg, July* 31.—Our *Court Gazette* states, that on the 21st the town of Gratz, and on the 23d the citadel, were given up to the French, and the whole province was evacuated by the Austrians. Count Giulay at first refused to give up Gratz, till Marshal Macdonald advanced with two French divisions."

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AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

[The following is the Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram, dated from the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, July 29.]

"Scarcely had the morning of the 6th begun to break, when the Enemy's army, composed of a force which, since the earliest times, has perhaps never been collected in one point, appeared at the distance of a long cannon-shot. It was estimated at from 140 to 150,000 men. According to the latest statements of the Emperor Napoleon himself, and his Generals, it consisted of 180,000 combatants. On the part of the Imperial Austrians, not quite 100,000 men were in the field on the day of battle. The attack began with a brisk cannonade all along the line, which the Enemy answered by a far superior number of heavy ordnance, and kept it up till night, without interruption. The right wing of the Austrians made the most splendid progress. Adluklaa was taken, and the Enemy driven from Russenbrunn, Breetenley, and Hersehstellen. The Enemy's cavalry on the left wing was completely routed, and Field-marshal Lieut. Klenau, with the six corps which he commanded in the room of Field-marshal Lieut. Hiller, who was taken ill, penetrated on the Enemy's left flank, as far as Aspern, Essliugen, and the town of Enzersdorf; made himself master of our entrenchments, which we had abandoned the day before, took ten pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners, besides one eagle and several stands of colours. In the mean time, the French centre, where the Emperor Napoleon was, did not move from the spot at Roschdorf; it was stationed there in several ranks, consisting of upwards of 60,000 men strong, and continually lengthened its right wing, opposite the left of the Austrians, till the latter was quite overwhelmed about noon by a mass of cavalry and a great quantity of artillery. The corps which had been expected from Marchick did not arrive, and it was easy for the enemy to outflank our left wing; their violent crossfire soon silenced our batteries. Our 4th corps, which was placed on our extreme left, was repulsed, and the heights in that quarter, occupied by the Enemy. By this, the 2d corps in the centre was not only prevented from undertaking the attack against Roschdorf, but was itself overwhelmed and forced to retreat to the causeway of Brann, while the Enemy had already gained Poksteis, and Enzersdorf, and was threatening the road to Wolkersdorf, in the rear of the Imperial Royal army. Night put an end to the action. In the battle, nine pieces of cannon were lost, in the retreat none, and the ten pieces of cannon taken, were carried off. The Archduke John arrived in the afternoon near Siebenbrunn, after the battle was decided, and then went back again behind the March. The army continued its retreat till the 9th, on the Prague road, as far as Guntersdorf. The rear had obstinate engagements daily, during which Korninburg

ninburg and Hollenbrunn took fire, and the army was always ready for battle. On the 11th, shortly before sun-set, in the hottest of the action, when both armies were for the most part drawn up facing one another, a formal conference took place, after some mutual messages, and at last a temporary armistice, the want of which was equally felt by both armies, after an uninterrupted conflict of eight days, and being overcome with fatigue. In consequence, an Armistice was concluded on the 12th, by which hostilities are suspended for four weeks, and 14 days' notice to be given before breaking it; and the Austrian army has taken a retrograde position in Moravia and the adjoining districts of Bohemia, to enjoy some repose after the unheard-of toils of the last eight days."

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It is reported, on the authority of private Letters from the Continent, that the Archduke Charles had retired from the command of the Austrian army, and that notice had been given of the *termination of the Armistice.*—Prince John of Lichtenstein was to succeed the Archduke Charles in the command of the army.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels, with 2000 of his followers, made good his retreat to the banks of the Weser, from whence they have been brought off, together with their gallant Leader, by the squadron under Lord G. Stuart.

The *Nuremberg Gazette* states, that the King of Prussia has sequestrated all the dominions and estates of the Duke of Brunswick Oels.

The *King* of Westphalia has issued proclamations, imposing heavy penalties on the manufacturers of fire-arms, &c. who may dispose of any gun, pistol, sword, &c. without *licence from the prefect of the district*, and registering such sale. No gunpowder can be manufactured or imported without special permission of the Minister of War, under the penalty of death; and no retailer can keep or sell any without licence of the prefect; such sale is not at any time, under any circumstances, to exceed two pounds weight.

## HOLLAND.

Louis Buonaparte, *King* of Holland, was lately seized with a paralytic affection, which for some time deprived him of the use of his right hand and arm; he is, however, much recovered. *His Majesty* has made Commodore Bloys Von Treslong his first Adjutant and Vice-admiral, in the room of the late Admiral Hartsink.

The Hamburgh Papers take notice of our Expedition, and state, that as soon as news arrived of the landing in Walcheren, the Dutch troops left Amsterdam, Haerlem, and other places, for Leyden; and *French* troops were ordered to march towards the coast.

The official details from Lord Chatham and Sir R. Strachan, of the SURRENDER OF FLUSHING, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

The Grand Expedition appears to have created considerable alarm in Holland. Troops are said to be marching not only to Antwerp, but to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other parts of Holland, the Enemy conceiving that our objects are more extensive than the destruction of the fleet at Antwerp. The Dutch troops have been ordered back from Germany, Armed burghers are raising in every town, and camps are forming at Brugge, Futten, Capelle, and other places. The sluices of Bergen-op-Zoom have been opened, and it seems that the Dutch expect us to cross over from South Beveland to the road that leads from Bergen-op-Zoom to Antwerp. The fleet in the Scheldt is under the command of the French Admiral Missiessy, who is said to have been obliged to throw his heavy cannon overboard, in order to pass some difficult parts of the Scheldt, and to have stationed his squadron opposite Lillo.

*Amsterdam, Aug.* 10. The *King* has taken the command in chief of the Dutch army, as well as of the French troops. His head-quarters were established on the 8th at Rosenbuhl, and still continue there. The whole army is assembled. It occupies a position between Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, and the troops are in high spirits.

## SPAIN.

The French left Gijon on the 25th of June, after being in it five days, during which time they committed the greatest excesses and cruelties. They marched to join the main body in Oviedo, which was threatened by the Spanish division of Gen. Ballasteros, who had defeated a division near that place, and had intercepted a great quantity of church plate, and other plunder, which they were dispatching into Biscay.

The siege of Gerona promises to rival that of Saragossa in proportion to its extent; the same enthusiasm prevails among the people, who had, at the date of the last advices, repulsed all the assaults of the Enemy.

An account from Spain gives the following as the strength of the Spanish armies: Generals—Cuesta, 66,000; Blake 44,700; Duke of Parque, 6,500; Romana, 20,000; Ballasteros, 10,000.—Total 147,200. Estimated regular force nearly completed: Estremadura, 9,000; Gallicia, 20,000; Catalonia, 10,000; Mancha 5,000.—Total 44,000.

*Tarra-*

*Tarragona, July 7.* Lord Collingwood yesterday sent advice to our Gen. Coupigny, that the English and Sicilian army had landed at Salerno, to the amount of 18,000 men.

Letters from Cadiz of the 2d inst. announce the arrival of the Marquis Wellesley. He landed in that city almost at the instant of the receipt of the dispatches announcing the victory of Talavera. His Excellency was received with demonstrations of joy. The horses were taken from his carriage, which was drawn to the house of Mr. Duff, the British Consul, amid the acclamations of the people.

The *Extraordinary Gazette* (inserted in p. 766) contains Sir A. Wellesley's Details of the BATTLE OF TALAVERA; the perusal of which, whatever may be the final issue of the contest in the Peninsula, will be read by every lover of his country, with mingled emotions of admiration and pride, as affording a decided proof of the unconquerable valour, discipline, and enthusiasm of the British Army.

Spanish Papers to the 11th are arrived. It appears that on the 2d inst. Marshals Soult and Ney marched to Placentia, with a view of getting in the rear of the British army in order to interrupt its supplies, and cut off its communication with Portugal. Sir A. Wellesley, on ascertaining the strength of this united force, judged it prudent to break up from Talavera, and fall back to Almarez and Ponte de Arcebispo; which judicious movement induced Soult to stop short of Placentia; whilst Marshal Victor, informed of the advance of Soult, and the consequent retrograde movement of the British army, stopped his retreat, and turned upon Talavera, which he occupied at the date of the last accounts. According to the last accounts, Sir A. Wellesley, having crossed the Tagus, was, with his gallant army, at Deleitosa; and if we may credit the Spanish account, no interruption to the advance of the allied armies will in future be experienced from the want of provisions, which was the cause of the British army not being able to follow up its victory of Talavera. The Portuguese army, under Gen. Beresford, had arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo, and was thus in the rear of Soult, which will also be menaced by the indefatigable Romana.

The *Seville Gazette* of the 3d inst. thus speaks of the English and Sir Arthur Wellesley.

"Never, never shall we forget the sacrifice which the generous English have made to restore our liberties. How horrible does the conduct of the French appear, compared with the valiant defenders of the independence of Europe! The instruments of the ambition of a Tyrant came to Spain to lay waste our fields, to exterminate the inhabitants, and to give us a Government and a King whom we abhor. But the brave Islanders flew to assist us in the sacred cause of Liberty or Death.—They offered us their battalions to join ours.—They sent us, unasked, pecuniary succours and military supplies, in the midst of their own and our great struggle.—It was sufficient for Spain to raise the standard of Freedom, to make England her friend.—Glory to the English people.—Eternal honour to the celebrated General who humbled the French eagles at Vimiera, and led his valiant soldiers to support the Spanish Patriots on the Banks of the Tagus!—Sir A. Wellesley will be esteemed to the end of time, as one of the principal benefactors of the Spanish nation; and his name will never be spoken of but with respect and admiration by all good men.

## FRANCE.

Buonaparte has issued orders to the French Bishops to offer up thanksgivings for the victories of Enzerdorf and Wagram; in these orders he makes use of the following extraordinary language:—"Though our Lord Jesus Christ sprang from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire: on the contrary, he required that in concerns of this life men should obey Cæsar. His great object was the deliverance and salvation of souls. We, the inheritors of Cæsar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the inviolability of our rights.—We shall persevere in the great work of the restoration of the worship of God; we shall communicate to its Ministers that respectability which we alone can give them; we shall listen to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of conscience. We shall not be drawn aside from the great end which we strive to attain, and in which we have hitherto succeeded in part—the restoration of the altars of our divine worship; nor suffer ourselves to be persuaded, that these principles (as Greeks, English, Protestants, and Calvinists affirm) are inconsistent with the independence of Thrones and Nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove such errors far from us. Our subjects entertain no such fear."

The French Government has lately exhibited a glaring proof of its total disregard to truth and candour, even in matters most exposed to detection, *viz.* State Papers. The Speech of his Majesty, on the prorogation of Parliament, was translated and inserted in a late *Moniteur*; but the third section of the Speech

Speech was falsified throughout; and one of its paragraphs, beginning with the words "The atrocious," &c. and ending with "safety and independence," entirely omitted. In the sentence which follows, instead of the Parliament being congratulated on the success which had recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria under the able conduct of the Archduke Charles, a passage is interpolated, for the purpose of maintaining Buonaparte's *invincibility*: it runs thus—"for we have to struggle against an Enemy of an active genius, with whom every thing prospers, and all of whose designs, even the most incredible, never fail to be accomplished."

## ITALY.

*Rome, July* 10. The *Journal of the Capital* contains a variety of Decrees of the new Government. One of these abolishes the Tribunal of the Inquisition, and all the establishments attached to it. The archives and papers belonging to these several jurisdictions are put under seal, and consigned to the depôt of the archives; an inventory of them being made.—By another Decree, a great number of especial Tribunals are also abolished, as well as every temporal jurisdiction hitherto possessed by the Clergy, secular or regular. All clerical privileges are annulled.—The right of asylum remains no longer; in consequence, the authors or accomplices of crimes will no longer be sheltered from the vengeance of the law.—A new establishment is made of Justices of the Peace, &c. all of whom are nominated by the Emperor.—By a third Decree, a Committee is appointed for the preservation of all the antient and modern monuments of Rome, and the Roman States. This Committee is particularly charged to take precautions for preserving the cupola of St. Peter from lightning; and the paintings of Raphael, which are on the *loggi* of the Vatican, from injuries arising from the air. This Committee consists of Martorelli, Director of the Imperial Archives; Marini, Director of the Library of the Vatican; Caneva and Camuccini.

*Italy, July* 15. Yesterday the Pope passed through Pisa on his way from Florence to Avignon in France; he proceeded under a military escort, without any public ceremony.

### Excommunication of Buonaparte.

*PIUS VII. PONTIFF.*

By the authority of God Almighty, and of St. Paul and St. Peter, we declare you, and all your co-operators in the act of violence which you are executing, to have incurred the same Excommunication, which we in our Apostolic letters, contemporaneously affixed in the usual places of this city, declare all those to have incurred, who, on the violent invasion of this city on the 2d of February of last year, were guilty of the acts of violence against which we have protested, as well really in so many declarations, that by our order have been issued by our successive Secretaries of State, as also in two Consistorial Collocations of the 16th of March, and the 11th July, 1808; in common with all their agents, abettors, advisers, and whoever else has been accessary to, or himself been engaged in, the execution of those attempts. Given at Rome, Santa Maria Maggiore, June 10th, in the Tenth Year of our Pontificate.

(Loc Signi) Pius Papa Septimus.

Prefixed to the above curious paper is a *Protest* against Buonaparte, declaring the new and violent spoliation of the papal dominions null and void. It contains the following passage.—"We reject with the firmest resolution any allowance which the Emperor of the French may intend to assign to us, and to the individuals composing our College. We should all cover ourselves with ignominy in the face of the Church, if we suffered our subsistence to depend on the power of him who usurps her authority."

It is doubtful, however, if both the preceding documents are not to be considered as forgeries.

## SWEDEN.

Accounts from Stockholm of the 18th ult. state, that Count Stedinck had received his passports, and had set off for Petersburg, by way of Abo, to conclude the pending Peace between Russia and Sweden. The present King (Charles XIII.) had recommended to the Diet, the Danish Prince Christian Augustenburg, of Sleswick Holstein, as his successor, with the present title of Prince Royal of Sweden. The States of the Peasantry have acceded to the King's recommendation, and the other members of the Diet are expected to do the same.

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## THE TRIAL OF ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER.

*Portsmouth, July* 26. The trial of Adm. Lord Gambier came on this day. The Court Martial assembled about 11 o'clock, when the order for summoning the court, signed by the Lords of the Admiralty, was read by the Judge Advocate. The order states, that Lord Gambier had, by his letter of May 30th, requested his conduct to be enquired into during his command of the fleet in Basque Roads. That it appears that on the 19th of April, the Enemy's ships being on shore, and the signal

signal having been made that they could be destroyed, the said Lord Gambier did, for a considerable time, neglect or delay taking effectual means for their destruction. The instructions of the Admiralty to Lord Gambier, and various other documents, were afterwards read, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, viz.:—W. Stokes, master of the Caledonia; Lieut. Hawkins of ditto; Mr. Raven, master of the Cæsar; and Mr. Thompson, master of the Beagle. Lord Cochrane was next examined. He stated, with the production of a number of charts, &c. that he had not only made signals of there being sufficient depth of water and anchorage to enable Lord Gambier to send in ships of the line to destroy the whole of the Enemy's fleet that had taken shelter in the Isle of Aix, but that he had also written to the Admiral to that effect; in proof of this his Lordship produced two letters in substance as follows:

"*Caledonia, April* 13.

"My dear Lord, You have done your part so admirably, that I will not suffer you to tarnish it, by attempting impossibilities. You must therefore join me, as soon as you can, with the bomb, &c. as I wish to have some information from you before I close my dispatches.

"GAMBIER.

"P. S. I have ordered three brigs and two bombs to join you in the attempt; but I don't think it will succeed. You must come to me in the turn of the tide, as I want to send you to England as soon as possible."

To which Lord Cochrane replied.

"My Lord, *Imperieuse, April* 13.

"I have just received your Lordship's letter: We can destroy the Enemy's ships on shore, of which I hope you will approve.

"COCHRANE."

Lord Cochrane's testimony upon the whole went to maintain that there was a safe anchorage for six of our ships of the line; and had only two been ordered to the assistance of the frigates, &c. at the time required by signal, &c. his Lordship was of opinion that seven sail, including a three-decker, of the Enemy's ships might have been destroyed.

The Hon. Admiral *Stopford* being called to give evidence, declared that he did not think that while the fleet lay in Basque Roads, there was any delay or deficiency on the part of the Commander in Chief, in executing the service entrusted to him. Never understood that the Imperieuse had made signal that two sail of the line would be sufficient to destroy the Enemy. Had himself recalled the Cæsar, Theseus, and Valiant, from Aix Roads, in consequence of the imminent danger of the anchorage, as well as the strength of the batteries. The Cæsar was once aground, and all the vessels were within range both of shot and shells.—Thus far is nearly the outline of the two first days of the trial.

On the third day Admiral *Stopford* farther stated to the Court, that he would not have risked the fleet in Aix Roads, as the broadsides of the Enemy commanded the passage, and the vessels would have been crippled in going in, and would not have afterwards been able to work out. The fire from the Isle of Aix was uninterrupted.

Mr. *Sparling*, master of the Imperieuse, confirmed Lord Cochrane's evidence in the most material parts; and stated that he had himself, previous to the attack, ascertained that there was safe anchorage for three or four sail of the line.

Captain *Wolfe*, of the Aigle, being called, deposed that he did not know, at the time of attack, that there was sufficient anchorage for six sail of the line—thought that, if the ships had remained at the first anchorage without removing to the second, they would have been destroyed by the shot and shells which fell from the batteries. Was of opinion that the Commander in Chief had neglected nothing which could insure success to the enterprize.

Captain *Rodd* confirmed the evidence of the preceding witness; after which, the President acquainted Lord Gambier, that the evidence for the prosecution was closed.

On the fifth day Lord Gambier entered upon a very masterly defence, of which we have room only for the following extract.

After a minute examination of the charge in all its details, and a review of the evidence, as well as of the whole of his conduct in Basque Roads, Lord Gambier drew the following deductions:—"First, That, during the whole of this service, the most unwearied attention was paid by me to its main object, the destruction of the Enemy's fleet. Secondly, That in no part of the service was more zeal and exertion shewn, than during the whole of the 12th of April, when I had necessarily in view two objects—the destruction of the Enemy's fleet, and also the preservation of that under my command: for the extreme difficulties in approaching an Enemy, closely surrounded by shoals, and strongly defended by batteries, rendered caution in my proceeding peculiarly necessary. Thirdly, That 3 out of the 7 of the Enemy's ships aground on the Pallas were, from their first being on shore, totally

totally out of the reach of the guns of any ships of the fleet that might have been sent in; and that at no time whatever, either sooner or later, could they have been attacked. Fourthly, That the other 4 of the 11 ships of which the Enemy's fleet consisted, were never in a situation to be assailed after the fire-ships had failed in their main object." "These are the points on which I rest my justification, trusting, that it will appear to the Court, upon their review of my whole case, that I did take the most effectual measures for destroying the Enemy's fleet; that neither neglect nor unnecessary delay did take place in the execution of this service; and, on the contrary, it was owing to the time chosen by me for sending a force in to make the attack, that the service was accomplished with so very inconsiderable a loss. Had I pursued any of the measures deemed practicable and proper in the judgment of Lord Cochrane, I am firmly persuaded the success attending this achievement would have proved more dearly bought than any yet recorded in our naval annals, and, far from accomplishing the hopes of my country, or the expectations of the Admiralty, must have disappointed both. If such, too, were the foundation of his Lordship's prospects, it is just they should vanish before the superior considerations attending a service involving the naval character, and most important interests of the nation.

The following witnesses were then called in support of the defence:—Mr. E. Fairfax, Master of the Fleet; Mr. Stokes, Capt. Bligh, &c. &c. They deposed generally that there was no anchorage near the Buoyart shoal—that had four sail of the line gone into Aix Roads when the signal was made, they would have been exposed to inevitable destruction—and that no effort was left untried by the Commander in Chief to insure the destruction of the Enemy's fleet.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth days were employed in examining witnesses. —At the request of Lord Gambier, Admiral Stopford, Lieut. Hawkins, Sir H. Neale, Captains Hardyman, Seymour, Newcome, and Kerr, were examined, and supported the Hon. Admiral's statement. The Court, for its own satisfaction, afterwards called Captains Wolfe and Malcolm.

Captains Kerr, Malcolm, Burkhill, Ball, and Newman, were examined by the Court, and their testimony was in direct contradiction to that of Lord Cochrane; while the evidence of Capt. Broughton, of the Amelia, tended, though but partially, to support the charges.

On the ninth and last day, by direction of the Court the Judge Advocate read the Sentence:—"That the Court having duly deliberated on the evidence in support of the Charge exhibited against Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, and having also minutely weighed the evidence adduced by his Lordship in his Defence, have determined that the Charge—'That Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier on the 12th day of April, the enemy's ships being then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did for a considerable time neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them,' has NOT been proved against the said Admiral Lord Gambier; but that his Lordship's conduct on that occasion, as well as his general conduct and proceedings as Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet employed in Basque Roads, between the 17th day of March and the 29th day of April, 1809, was marked by zeal, judgment, ability, and an anxious attention to the welfare of His Majesty's Service; and therefore do adjudge him to be Most Honourably Acquitted; and he is hereby most honourably acquitted accordingly." The President then complimented Lord Gambier on his acquittal, and returned him his sword.

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## Country News.

*July* 18. A shocking murder was committed on the road leading from the village of Pepper, *New Forest*, Hants, to Goring, by two fellows, on the body of a smuggler, who was conveying some property in a tilted cart, in company with a little girl, his daughter. The ruffians demanded the man's money, but having a quantity of guineas about him to convey to Portsmouth, he refused compliance with the robbers' request, when they beat him with bludgeons until he was deprived of life, and got at his property, leaving the girl bound in the cart, and after taking off the horses and turning them loose on the Common, they decamped.

*July* 26. This night, as a Bath coach was travelling near *Colnbrook*, the leaders took fright at the lightning, and became unmanageable; the consequence was, the animals started off at full speed, and the vehicle was upset, and literally shattered in pieces. Nine persons were seriously hurt, and a female passenger died of her bruises, on being conveyed to Hounslow.—About two miles from the same spot a poor man was killed in a lane by a cart turning over, the animal also having plunged out of the road.—About 8 o'clock the same night, the neighbourhood of *St. Alban's* was visited by a thunder-storm, which continued

tinued a considerable time, attended by rain, which fell in such torrents that the roads were quite inundated, and wood palings were thrown down, and other wood-work floated in the stream, which rendered the highways almost impassable; the atmosphere appeared like a sheet of fire, the air was impregnated with sulphur, and the lightning made such a hissing noise, and the whole presented a scene so frightful, that the horses on the road would not proceed. —This very severe tempest proved fatal to the cattle in the county of *Norfolk*. At *Bradenham* and *Shipdham*, a bullock and two cows were killed; and at Shenks Mill a cow, the property of Mr. Chephin, in the wildness of anxiety for the safety of her calf, which had strayed some distance, rushed into the mill-stream, and was followed by 19 bullocks. The rain falling in torrents, the banks were soon overflown so considerably, that all efforts to reseue them became fruitless, and the whole were drowned.

*July* 27. At *Boston*, this night, was experienced a most alarming tempest; it began at about half past 8, and was not over till nearly 11. During great part of that interval the rain descended in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were of the most awful kind. About 10, four houses were struck by fire-balls; a window of one of the houses was driven in, the bed-clothes were torn off a bed, and a cat was killed.—At *Kirton*, near Boston, a mare and foal were killed by lightning; and a small house on the bank of the Forty-foot Navigation was destroyed by it.

*July* 29. This morning, near *Northampton*, Pickford's waggon getting foul of Peache's coach, the waggoner in endeavouring to prevent the accident, was unfortunately crushed to death between the waggon and the coach.

*Aug.* 7. This evening, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Shavely, at Ramsden-hall, near *Colchester*, occasioned by the carelessness of a servant setting fire to some straw in a hen-roost whilst catching poultry. A large barn and a quantity of corn in sacks, ready for market, were consumed: the damage is estimated at more than 700*l*.

*Aug.* 7. An unfortunate accident happened at the gunpowder mills lately erected in Casawes Wood, near *Penrhyn*. A carpenter was directed to make an alteration in the machine that works the sieves, and the man who had the care of the house was preparing to remove all the powder under process, but was prevailed on to let it remain, upon an assurance from the carpenter that he should only use a wooden mallet. Soon after, however, the neighbourhood was alarmed by an explosion, and the manager of the works approaching the spot, found the carpenter and the other workman, with two women, blown about 20 yards from the ruin, and dreadfully wounded. The man and one woman survived only a few hours; the other woman languished till next morning.

*Aug.* 10. During the late thunder-storm, a labourer, of *Maidwell*, in Northamptonshire, who had imprudently taken shelter under a tree, while in the act of calling to two of his companions to join him, was instantaneously struck dead by the lightning. On the above evening, a sheep belonging to Mr. H. Bray, butcher, of *Coventry*, was killed by the lightning, while taking refuge under a tree. A cow was also killed at *Fillongley*, the property of a poor industrious man.—Mr. Johnstone, of *Idlicote*, had five sheep killed, while standing under a tree.—At *Chippenham*, Cambridgeshire, a tower windmill, the property of Mr. Thos. Chapman, was struck by lightning on the middle bolt of the sail, and shivered into 2460 pieces, which were picked up and told from the sail. It came down at one corner, split the brick-work, and shivered a piece of the door. A few ounces of lamp black that were in the mill were scattered about, and the paper which contained it scorched, but no damage was done to the inside of the mill.

*Aug.* 14. The assizes for the county of *Somerset* commenced this day, when Capt. John Davison, of the Royal Marines, was found guilty of stealing a piece of muslin of the value of 30s. the property of James Bunter, mercer, of Taunton. He is to be transported for seven years.

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## Domestic Occurrences.

*Monday, July* 24.

This morning as Thomas Hyslop, a labourer in the West India Docks, was working in the hold of a ship, one of his legs was jammed between two casks, and broke.—He was taken to the London Hospital, where he had been but a few hours, before his child, about three years of age, was brought in, almost burnt to death, having been left in a room by itself where there was a fire. They are both in a very dangerous state.

*Wednesday, July* 26.

A poor labourer, of the name of Furniss, was struck blind by lightning, in the King's-road, Chelsea, whilst going home with his two children.—A house belonging to Mr. Fann, in Poland-street, was also set on fire. It originated in the second floor back room, where two children

children were asleep, but fortunately it was discovered in time to save the children, and to subdue the flames, after destroying the room.—The lightning entered a bedchamber in a small house at Clapham, and set the curtains in a blaze. Before a boy, who slept in the bed, could escape, he was badly scorched. The furniture and other articles in the apartment were destroyed.

*Sunday, July* 30.

This night two hackney coachmen passing along the lower side of Leicester-square, ran a race with their coaches, and after overturning a chaise at the end of Oxendon-street, one of the coaches was run with such fury against a post, that a pannel was broken, and the coach was overturned. A Mrs. Smith and a youth who were passengers, were conveyed senseless to the hospital, and the coachman had his arm broken. The other coach was stopped in the Haymarket, and the coachman, who was inebriated, was secured.

*Wednesday, August* 2.

This day was baptized the son and heir of Robert Heathcote, esq. at his house in York-street, Portman-square, by the name of George Augustus Frederick. The baptismal office was performed by the Rev. Doctor Tate, formerly the private tutor to Mr. Heathcote. The Sponsors were His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. After the ceremony, a splendid dinner was served, at which were present His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyle, the Earl of Guilford, Lord Erskine, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Doctor Moseley, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Latouche, the two Ladies Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, &c. The illustrious Sponsor was in great health and spirits, and contributed, with his ample quota of wit, to the mirth and brilliancy of the evening.

*Thursday, August* 10.

During the storm, this evening, the sailors on board a Grecian vessel, lying near Hermitage-stairs, became so extremely terrified by the thunder and lightning, that they one and all quitted the deck, betook themselves to prayers, and remained in the utmost trepidation between decks some hours. By this time the tide had gone down considerably, and the ship lay nearly on her side, sustained only by the rope by which she was moored; and this, either breaking, or being cut by some malicious person, occasioned the ship to fall over, which broke her timbers, and she received such damage that it is estimated that the cost to set her to rights will exceed 600*l.*

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### Mr. Colman's Company, at his Theatre in the Hay-Market.

*August* 1. The Soldier's Daughter—*The Vintagers.*
2. The Foundling of the Forest—Ditto.
3. Three Weeks after Marriage—The Vintagers—Killing No Murder.
4. The Foundling of the Forest—The Vintagers.
5. Matrimony—The Vintagers—Killing No Murder.
7. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.
8. Love Laughs at Locksmiths—The Vintagers—Animal Magnetism.
9. Seeing is Believing—The Foundling of the Forest—Is He a Prince?
10. The Hunter of the Alps—Tekeli—Killing No Murder.
11. The Foundling of the Forest—Tekeli.
12. Sylvester Daggerwood—The Africans—High Life Below Stairs.
14. The Iron Chest—High Life Below Stairs.
15. The Hunter of the Alps—The Vintagers—Plot and Counterplot.
16. The Merchant of Venice—De La Pe-rouse.
17. The Mountaineers—The Waterman—The Hunter of the Alps.
18. Tekeli—High Life Below Stairs—Killing No Murder.
19. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Is He a Prince? [Killing No Murder.
21. The Rivals—Dr. Last's Examination—
22. The Merchant of Venice—Yes or No?
23. The Young Quaker—The Mayor of Garrat—Killing No Murder.
24. The Foundling of the Forest—The Ghost—
25. Pizarro—Tom Thumb. [The Critick.
26. Tekeli—High Life Below Stairs—Killing No Murder.
28. The Point of Honour—Ditto—Ditto.
29. The Young Quaker—Yes or No?
30. The School for Scandal—The Mayor of Garrat—Killing No Murder.
31. The Foundling of the Forest—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.

### Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand, for English Operas and Ballets only.

*Aug.* 1. The Russian Impostor—The Nabob.
2, 3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Ditto—*Knapschou; or, The Forest Fiend!*
5. Ditto—Ditto.
7, 8, 9, 10. The Duenna—Ditto.
11. The Russian Impostor—Ditto.
12. The Nabob—Poor Vulcan—Ditto.
14. Up All Night—Knapschou.
15, 16, 17, 18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Up All Night—The Nabob.
21. Knapschou—Ditto—Ditto.
22. Up All Night—The Nabob.
23. Ditto—Knapschou.
24. Ditto—The Nabob.
25. Up All Night—Knapschou.
26. Knapschou—Poor Vulcan—The Nabob.
28. *Safe and Sound*—The Nabob.
29. Ditto—Ditto.
30. Love in a Tub—Ditto—Ditto.
31. Safe and Sound—*A Grand Musical Cento*—A Grand Ballet.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Whitehall, July* 1. RIGHT Hon. Granville Levison Gower (commonly called Lord Granville Levison Gower) appointed his Majesty's Secretary at War, *vice* Pulteney, resigned.

*Whitehall, July* 11. Right Hon. Dudley Baron Harrowby, and Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, appointed Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India; the former *vice* Dundas-Saunders (President), the latter *vice* Johnstone.

*Whitehall, July* 15. Right Hon. Robert Dundas, added to the Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.—Benjamin Sydenham, esq. appointed a Commissioner for managing his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, *vice* Jackson.

*Whitehall, July* 18. Right Hon. Dudley Baron Harrowby, created Viscount Sandon, of Sandon, co. Stafford, and Earl of Harrowby, co. Lincoln.

*Whitehall, July* 21. George Kekewich, esq. appointed Advocate-general, and William-David Jennings, esq. Procurator-general, at his Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

*Carlton-house, Aug.* 8. Rev. Houlton Hartwell, of New College, Oxford, M. A. appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

*Whitehall, Aug.* 12. Right Rev. Henry-William Majendie, Bishop of Chester, recommended, by *Congé d'Elire*, to be elected Bishop of Bangor, *vice* Bp. Randolph, translated to the See of London.

*Whitehall, Aug.* 26. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. and Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces, created Baron Douro of Wellesley, co. Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the said county.

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CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

EARL GREY, elected a governor of the Charter-house, *vice* Bishop Porteus, deceased.

Rev. Dr. William Ritchie, one of the ministers of the High Church, appointed professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, *vice* Hunter, dec.

Rev. R. Morris, M.A. rector of Britford, to be official to the Dean of Salisbury.

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ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Bartlam, M.A. vice-provost and fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, and vicar of Wiston, Suffolk, to the dignity of precentor of Exeter cathedral, void by the promotion of the Rev. George Gordon, B. D. to the deanry of Exeter, and also to that of prebendary and canon-residentiary of the same cathedral, void by the promotion of the Rev. Charles Talbot, B. D. to the deanry of Salisbury.

Rev. Rt. Holdsworth, Brixham V. Devon.

Rev. Thomas Image, rector of Whepstead, Suffolk, Stanningfield R. in the same county, *vice* Barnwell, dec.

Rev. John Buckland, B. D. St. George the Martyr R. Southwark; and Rev. Francis Howes, M. A. Wickham near Twayte V. Suffolk; both *vice* Brand, dec.

Rev. Michael Mackereth, Ellerburn V. co. York, *vice* Gilby, resigned.

Rev. Francis Montgomery, Harlestone R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Benjamin Pope, M. A. Caversham V. co. Oxford.

Rev. Charles Wrag Haddesley, B. A. vicar of Holton-le-Clay, co. Lincoln, Linton R. co. York.

Rev. Thomas Penrose, LL.B. Hampsted-Marshall R. Berks.

Rev. Brian Beauchamp, Cove chapel, Tiverton, Devon.

Rev. Edward Smyth, son of Sir Wm. S. bart. Camberwell R. Surrey, *vice* Sandby.

Rev. George Sandby, M.A. Earsham R. Norfolk, *vice* Franklin, dec.

Rev. Peter Williams, D.D. to a prebend in Bangor cathedral, *vice* Jones, dec.; and Rev. John Jones, to the archdeaconry of Merioneth, *vice* Williams, resigned.

Rev. R. Warner, curate of St. James's, at Bath, Great Chatfield R. Wilts, *vice* Glynn, dec.

Rev. George Barnes, St. Mary Major R. Exeter, *vice* Kitson, dec.

Rev. George Tucker, LL. D. Uplime R. Devon, *vice* Vere, dec.

Rev. William Prosser, officiating minister of English-Bicknor, co. Gloucester, Longunnider R. Brecon, *vice* Lucas, dec.

Rev. Kyrle Emle Money, B. A. Much-Marcle R. and Yatton chapelry, co. Hereford; and Rev. John Duncomb, M. A. F. S. A. and vicar of Tortington, Sussex, Abbey-Dore R. in the same county; all *vice* Roberts, dec.

Rev. William Chapman, St. John V. at Margate, in Kent, *vice* Harrison, dec.

Rev. Thomas Hughes, B. A. Kilken V. co. Flint, *vice* Williams, resigned.

Rev. John Bradshaw, B.D. Brandesburton R. co. York, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Rev. H. Y. Smythies, B.D. Stanground with Farcet V. co. Huntingdon, *vice* Devie, dec.

Rev. W. H. Holland, M.A. elected a vicar-choral of Chichester cathedral, and presented to Burpham V. Sussex, both *vice* Newman, dec.

Rev. T. Waddington, D.D. prebendary of Ely, Hodgeset R. Suffolk, *vice* Steggall, dec.

Rev. Robert Clifton, B. A. Brockthorp V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Evans, resigned.

Rev. Henry Fellowes, M. A. Gwynnear V. Cornwall, *vice* Hitchins, dec.

Rev. Peter Hawker, rector of Offerden, Kent, Woodchester R. co. Gloucester, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Samuel Davies, M. A. Llanedi R. in Caermarthenshire, *vice* Lloyd, dec.

Rev. Mr. Foster, Marton cum Grafham V. co. York.

Rev. James Carpenter, M.A. Burmarsh R. in Kent.

Rev. John Lukin, M. A. Combe St. Nicholas V. co. Somerset, *vice* Purcell, dec.

Rev. Francis Simpson, B. D. rector of Tarrant-Gunville, in Dorsetshire, to be a prebendary of Bristol, *vice* Bulkeley, dec.

Rev. Thomas Horncastle Marshall, M. A. Pontefract V. co. York, *vice* Heron, dec.

Rev. Edward Outram, D. D. public orator of Cambridge, to the archdeaconry of Derby, and prebend of Ufton, in Lichfield cathedral, *vice* Falconer, dec.

Rev. G. D. Kent, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln, Scothorne V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Durance, dec.

Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL.B. North Creak R. Norfolk, *vice* Poyntz, dec.; and Rev. Cha. Millard, M.A. to be chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, *vice* Bathurst, resigned.

Rev. John Foster, Drypool V. near Hull, Yorkshire, *vice* Collings, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wickham, Yatton V. co. Somerset, and West Knoyle curacy, Wilts, *vice* Hawes, dec.

Rev. Matthew Raine, D.D. master of the Charter-house-school, elected preacher to the Society of Gray's-inn, *vice* the Bishop of Rochester, resigned.

Rev. John Forbes, D. D. vicar of Kirtlington, co. Oxford, South Warmborough R. Hants, *vice* Duncan, dec.

Rev. Charles Kipling, curate of Newport-Pagnel, Stony-Stratford R. in Buckinghamshire, *vice* Strutt, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Pitt Stockford, M. A. Coln St. Denis R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Robert Gutch, M. A. Segrave R. co. Leicester, *vice* Ingram, dec.

Rev. John Natt, B. D. St. Giles's V. in Oxford, *vice* Free, resigned.

Rev. William Hanbury, M. A. St. Ebbe's R. in Oxford, *vice* Richards, dec.; and Great Harborough R. co. Warwick.

Rev. Robert Walpole, M. A. to the two medieties of Itteringham with Mannington annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. N. A. Baldwyn, Leyland V. Lancashire, with the chapelries of Newchurch and Crosby, in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Coker Adams, Ansty V. and Shilton perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, *vice* Nason, dec.; and Saxulby R. co. Leicester, *vice* Beresford, resigned.

Rev. Adam Baynes, Adstock R. in Buckinghamshire.

Rev. J. Baines, rector of Cainham, Weston R. Salop, *vice* Colt, dec.

Rev. Francis Ellis, M. A. vicar of Long Compton, co. Warwick, Shalston R. Bucks.

Rev. John Cabbell, Luppit V. Devon.

Rev. George Trevelyan, to be a canon-residentiary of Wells cathedral, *vice* Bencowe, dec.

Rev. J. J. Brasier, LL.B. Whitmore R. co. Stafford, *vice* Mainwaring, dec.

Rev. Tho. Talbot, Horsford V. and Horsham St. Faith's perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Polwhele, S.C.L. Anthony V. Cornwall, *vice* Reynell, dec.

Rev. Mr. Lewthwaite, Addle V. near Leeds, Yorkshire, *vice* Nicholson, dec.

Rev. Frodsham Hodson, B. D. rector of St. Mary's, Stratford-le-Bow, elected principal of Brazenose college, Oxford.

Rev. J. Cockle, B.D. Blyton V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. D. Harris, M.A. Meline R. in South Wales, *vice* Bowen, dec.

Rev. Tufton Charles Scott, LL.D. Monckton V. Kent, with the chapelries of Birchington and Wode, *vice* Pratt, dec.

Rev. James Foote, to the church and parish of Logie Port, in the presbytery of Brechin, and county of Forfar, *vice* Rev. Alexander Peter, translated to Dundee.—Rev. Adam Laidlam, to the church and parish of Southdean, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh, *vice* William Scott, dec.—Rev. John Russell, to the church and parish of Muthill, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and county of Perth, *vice* John Scott, dec.

Rev. Edward Anderson, B. A. to a minor-canonry of Carlisle cathedral, *vice* Farrer, dec.

Rev. Charles Dayman, M. A. Poundstock V. Cornwall, *vice* Penrose, dec.

Rev. John Oliver, Egloskerry and Tremain perpetual curacies, Cornwall, *vice* John Oliver, dec.

Rev. E. Bellman, Helmingham R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Daniel Davies, B.D. vicar of Martletwy, co. Pembroke, Bayvil with Moylgrove living, in the same county.

Rev. Craven Ord, B. A. St. Mary-le-Wigford V. in Lincoln.

Rev. John Parker, M.A. Cold Norton V. Essex, *vice* Stone, deprived thereof.

Rev. Wilfrid Clarke, M.A. to be preacher at the Charter-house, *vice* Lloyd, dec.; and Rev. Charles-Richard Pritchett, B.A. to be reader there, *vice* Clarke.

Rev. R. Williams, Llanrhyddlad R. in Anglesea, N. Wales, *vice* W. Williams, dec.

Rev. William Williams, perpetual curate of Llantachreth, Llangelynin R. in Merionethshire, *vice* R. Williams, resigned.

Rev. Anthony Lister, M.A. vicar of Gargrave, Tatham R. in Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Hockin, jun. Felack R. Cornwall.

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DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Kirk, M. A. vicar of Scarborough, co. York, to hold Thwing R. in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshaw, M.A. to hold Burton R. co. Northampton, with Biddenham V. co. Bedford.

MAJOR-

MAJOR-GENERAL M'KENZIE, &c. &c.

Major-general John Randoll M'Kenzie, who so gloriously fell in the battle of Talavera, was the representative of a very ancient family, whose patrimonial estate (Suddie) lies in that part of the county of Ross called the Black Isle. He fell in or about his 47th year. He began his military career in the Marines, under the immediate eye of his uncle General M'Kenzie, of that most honourable corps; and for some time previous to 1794, did the duty of Adjutant to the Chatham Division. Upon the death of his uncle, by which he succeeded to some personal fortune, he relinquished the Marines, perhaps from an ambition to get forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits of. In the spring of 1794 he became Major of the 2d Battalion of 78th Foot, raised by the present Lord Seaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both Battalions of the 78th were consolidated; by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st Battalion, and, with the officers and men from the 2d, joined the 1st Battalion at the Cape, from whence they proceeded to India 1200 strong, where the Regiment served with distinction under the present Lieutenant-general (then Colonel) M'Kenzie Frazer. With this corps the gallant Major-general served many years in India, and latterly commanded the Regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801-2, sincerely regretted by his Regiment and all who knew him; and if his service in the East was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for any active exertion. Promoted to the rank of Colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war in 1803, he was placed on the Northern Staff as a Brigadier; thereafter he was made governor and commandant of Alderney, and soon thereafter replaced on the Northern Staff as Major-general; in which situation he was, when, on his own solicitation, no doubt, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal in 1808. He was in Parliament four years, first for the Sutherland district of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland, in the room of Mr. William Dundas. In 1804 he superintended the levy, and in 1805 the discipline, of that gallant but ill-fated *second* 2d Battalion of the 78th, which, when but recruits in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated with their gallant young leader, Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, in the last Egyptian Expedition. He was a zealous, steady, cool, soldier; a mild and most friendly man. The Service loses in him a most excellent officer; his friends an estimable and amiable man. The 78th adored him, and will long lament him. His estate called Suddie devolves to an only sister, Mrs. Potts, a widow lady, without children.

Col. Alex. Gordon, of the 83d Regiment, who fell so nobly at the battle of Talavera, was wounded in the neck by a musket-ball, charging the Enemy at the head of his Regiment; and when carrying off the field, a shell fell on him and killed him instantaneously. Colonel Gordon was very severely wounded in Holland, under the Marquis of Huntly, in whose Regiment he was at that time a Captain. He served in the same Regiment in Egypt, and was subsequently appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Hardwicke, during his Viceroyship in Ireland. He was son to the late Lord Rockville, and the Countess of Dumfries, and brother to Wm. Gordon, Member for Worcester, one of the partners of the respectable house of Gordon and Murphy, in London. Colonel Gordon was scarcely more than 33 years old.

Lieut.-colonel John Ross, who gloriously fell at the head of the Grenadier Company of the 2d (or Coldstream) Regiment of Guards in the memorable battle of Talavera in Spain, was an officer of the most promising talents, and excellent character. His death is universally lamented by all his brother officers, and by numerous friends. He was fourth son of the late Vice-admiral Sir John Lockhart-Ross, of Balnagown, bart. famed for his exploits while Captain of the Tartar frigate.

Captain Walker, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and Captain Beckett, Brigade-Major in the Coldstream Guards, killed in the battle of Talavera, were both natives of Leeds. The former was the fourth son of William Walker, esq. of Killingbeck-hall, and the latter was one of the sons of John Beckett, esq. of Meanwood, an Alderman of Leeds.

Captain Fordyce, Deputy-adjutant-general, who was also killed in the battle of Talavera, was a son of the late John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton.

The Hon. Edward Methuen Irby, aged 22, likewise slain in the said battle, was the sixth son of Lord Boston, and an ensign in the 3d Regiment of Guards. In him his afflicted parents have lost a most amiable and affectionate son, and the service a most zealous and promising officer, deservedly lamented by all who knew him.

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P. 177. The Marquis De Romana has caused a very splendid monument to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, in a conspicuous situation, to which the remains of the lamented Hero have been removed from the obscure place where they were deposited in the fortress of Corunna. The following is a translation of the inscription placed on the monument:

"To

"To the Glory
of the English General MOORE,
and his valiant Countrymen,
the Gratitude of Spain."

And on the other side:

"In Memory of the Action of
16 January 1809."

It appears, from this proceeding, that the boasted magnanimity of Marshal Ney and his Officers, in erecting a monument to the departed worth of a Hero who was their enemy, was altogether without foundation. The relicks of Sir John Moore remained still in the obscure situation in which his afflicted friends had placed him, in a corner of the citadel, in the night of the evacuation of Corunna; and it remained for the gratitude of Spain to do his memory that justice which Frenchmen had the vanity to conceive but not the virtue to carry into effect.

P. 527, l. ult. for Butler r. Butler.

P. 678. A solemn mass was chanted at Vienna, on the 15th of June, in honour of Haydn, at which a vast concourse of people assembled. All the Artists and Amateurs in the capital, as well as the French Regiments in garrison, were eager to pay homage to the memory of this great Composer. Several French Generals were among the audience. The church was hung with black.

P. 679. Thomas Pain had a desire to be interred in the Quakers Burying-ground in New York; and, some days previous to his decease, had an interview with some Quaker Gentlemen on the subject; but, as he declined a renunciation of his Deistical opinions, his anxious wishes were not complied with. He was interred at New Rochelle, Winchester county, perhaps on his own farm. He had lived long; and had done a little good, and much harm.

P. 686. The late Archbishop of Dublin (Earl of Normanton) died possessed of nearly 400,000*l.* sterling, principally by his own acquirement. When Archbishop of Cashel, his Grace became possessed of 40,000*l.* on a single fine for the Palliser estate, by running his own life against that of the existing lessee. This is now the common practice, as the Assurance Office secures the same advantage to the heirs in case of death.—The presentation of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Agar to the valuable prebendal stall of St. Michael, in Dublin cathedral, was made by his father the Archbishop a few hours only before his death.—The Hon. Percy Jocelyn, the new Irish Prelate, succeeds immediately to the bishoprick of Ferns, void by the translation of Dr. Cleaver to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

Ibid. The late William Strode, esq. of Upper Brook-street, and Northaw, Herts, was a man universally esteemed in his neighbourhood. He was son of William Strode, esq. by Lady Anne, daughter of James Cecil, fifth Earl of Salisbury. He had the good fortune of being placed, for seven years of his early life, under the immediate tuition of that excellent scholar and worthy man Jeremiah Markland; who had previously been, for some years, the tutor of his father; whose latter days Mr. Strode had the heartfelt satisfaction of cheering by his generosity; whose last remains he caused to be deposited, with a handsome inscription, in Dorking church (see vol. XLVII. p. 433); and whose portrait he was very properly at the expence of perpetuating, in "Manning's History of Surrey," and in a new edition of the "Anecdotes of Bowyer" now in the press (where several particulars, equally honourable to the Tutor and his Pupil, will be given).—Mr. Strode married, in 1804, Mrs. Finch, widow of the Hon. —— Finch (son of the late Earl of Aylesford, and brother of the present Peer), a lady possessing the most amiable qualities.—Mr. S. was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to his Majesty; and it was in this situation that he first took a prepossession to Mrs. F. whose family have held for some time, and still continue to hold, lucrative appointments about the persons of their Majesties.—Mrs. Finch, we believe, has no issue by Mr. Strode; but at the time of her marriage she had a daughter and two sons, William and Heneage, both educated at the Rev. Mr. Gilpin's, Cheam school, near Epsom, Surrey. The eldest son was accounted a boy of some parts; and was therefore placed amongst those that were reckoned to have the best abilities and most knowledge; *viz.* in the class with Mr. Gapper, Mr. Hall, Mr. Cassan, the Hon. Mr. W. Leslie, Mr. Grant, &c. &c. &c.; gentlemen who have since done credit to their instructors. The issue of Mrs. Finch, the Writer of this article fears, will sustain a great loss in their affectionate Step-father. To relate one act of this excellent being's life is the best comment on the whole: the late Mr. Leman, of Northaw, Herts, though no way related, left him an immense property in that county, &c. To this he acted as a conscientious steward, not appropriating any part of its produce to his own use, but suffering it to accumulate for the benefit of the relations of his friend, to whom he has bequeathed *the whole*. He even paid rent for the house he resided in, which belonged to the estate!—Mr. Strode having built Northaw church, among other benevolent acts of his life, was himself the first person deposited amidst the new-raised walls. Two mourning-coaches, containing real mourners, followed the remains of this just man made perfect: these were friends who loved, and relations who revered him.—Mr. Strode possessed

sessed, amongst other curiosities, a most valuable Painting by Hogarth, containing portaits of his father and mother, of Mr. Samuel Strode, Dr. Arthur Smyth*, and Jeremiah Powell, Mr. Strode's butler; with two favourite dogs, and other peculiar traits of Hogarth's genius.

### Births.

LATELY, the wife of Ralph Bernard, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-squ. two daughters.

At Clifton, the wife of Abraham Ludlow, esq. a son and heir.

In London, the wife of John Frewen-Turner, esq. of Cold-Orton, co. Leicester, M. P. for Athlone, a daughter.

*July* 20. In Dublin, Viscountess Monck, a daughter.

21. At the Viceregal lodge, in the Pheenix park, Dublin, the Duchess of Richmond, a daughter, being her Grace's fourteenth child.

23. The Countess of Abingdon, a dau.

26. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Herbert Jenner, esq. LL. D. a son.

27. At Great Missenden, Bucks, the wife of George Ormerod, esq. a son.

*Aug.* 1. At Walton-upon-Thames, the wife of the Rev. James Simkinson, a son.

7. At Sydenham, Surrey, the wife of J. Marryatt, esq. a son.

8. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Thomas Hoseason, esq. a son.

10. At Blithfield, co. Stafford, Lady Bagot, a daughter.

12. The wife of Mr. Joseph Brown, of Burghtrig, in Berwickshire, two daughters and a son.

13. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, the wife of Capt. Bailey, of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, a son and daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Marmaduke Alington, of Swinhop, co. Lincoln, a son.

17. At Standon, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Henry Law, a son.

18. At Ealing, Middlesex, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Perceval, a still-born child.

At his seat, Sydling, Dorsetshire, the lady of Sir John-Wildbore Smith, bt. a son.

19. At Exmouth, Lady Elizabeth Talbot, wife of the Dean of Salisbury, a son.

21. At Hertingfordbury, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Batten, a daughter.

23. The wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, a daughter.

In Woburn-place, Russel-square, the wife of Henry Downer, esq. a son.

24. At Wm. Godfrey's, esq. at Brockley-hill, the wife of R. Webber, esq. a dau.

25. In Upper George-street, Edgeware-road, the wife of a journeyman wheelwright, named Hazelton, an industrious young man, but in low circumstances, three sons, all likely to do well.

### Marriages.

1808. *Oct.*... AT Madras, Pownall Pellew, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and eldest son of Sir Edward P. bt. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart. K. B. Governor of Fort St. George.

At Calcutta, Edward Strachey, esq. in the East India Company's Civil Service, and second son of Sir Henry S. bart. to the youngest daughter of Col. Wm. Kirkpatrick, of the Bengal Military Establishment.

*Oct.* 1. At Madras, W. Macpherson, esq. of the 12th Foot, to Mrs. Elizab. Barbutt, relict of Lieut.-col. B. and second daugh. of the late Major-gen. Sir Eccles Nixon.

*Oct.* 20. At Madras, Henry Russell, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry R. knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, to Jane-Amelia, second dau. of James-Henry Cassamajor, esq. Member of Council at the Presidency of Fort St. George.—On the 29th of December following, after an illness of six weeks, Mrs. Russell died.

*Dec.*.... At Madras, Lieut.-col. Monroe, quarter-master-general to the Army, to Miss C. Blacker, daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. of Wells.

1809. *July*..... At St. Michael's Bassishaw, London, Thomas W. H. Woodthorpe, esq. to Sarah-Diana, daughter of Mr. Dorant, of Albemarle-street.

*July* 26. John Locker, esq. registrar to the Court of Vice-admiralty at Malta, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Nichelson, esq. of Chatham Dock-yard.

27. Cholmeley Dering, esq. son of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surrenden-Dering, in Kent, to Miss Hale, daughter of W. H. esq. of King's Walden, Herts.

31. At Clifton, Lambert Blair, esq. of Courtland, Devon, to the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Lieut.-gen. Stopford, and niece to the Earl of Courtown.

*Aug.* 1. John Phillips, esq. of Culham-house, co. Oxford, to Anne-Frances, eldest daughter of William Cunliffe Shawe, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex.

2. Capt. Betts, of the Lion revenue cutter, to the second daughter of Mr. John Holt, of Rye, Sussex.

3. George Barnard, esq. of the Stable-yard, St. James's, to Maria, second dau. of the late Peter Murthwaite, rector of the parishes of Nuneham, North Stoke, and Ipsden, Oxfordshire.

7. Sir Henry Mildmay, to Miss Bouverie, eldest daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew B. of Edward-str. Portman-square.

8. Rev. R. C. Caswell, of Yately, Hants, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Burgess, esq. of Brook farm, Hampshire.

9. John

* Afterwards successively Dean of Derry; Bishop of Clonfert (1752); of Down (1753); of Meath (1765); Archbishop of Dublin (1772).

9. John Porter Leigh, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Williams, daughter of William W. esq. of Chigwell, Essex.

10. At Pancras, Charles Pott, esq. of Albion-place, Surrey, to Anna, the eldest daughter of Samuel Compton Cox, esq. treasurer of the Foundling Hospital.

R. Battley, esq. to Miss Churchyard, of the Paragon, Kent-road.

Mr. S. Beazley, jun. of Caddick's-place, Whitehall, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Jn. Richardson, esq. of St. James's.

13. At Smallholm, Paul Nelson, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Norris, daughter of the late Capt. J. P. N. of Fans.

14. At Ramsgate, Samuel Savage, esq. of Blackheath-road, Kent, to Miss Jones, of Mile-end-green.

15. William Kimpton, esq. of Michael's-grove, to Miss Treslove, daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Brompton.

16. Rev. Robert Hesketh, to Emma, youngest daughter of George Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

17. At Woodford, Essex, J. Wildman Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath, Kent, to Miss Elizabeth Flower, second daughter of the Lord Mayor of London.

Captain John Bligh, R. N. to Cecilia, youngest daugh. of the late Gov. Moultrie.

Joshua Rickman, esq. of Surrey-street, Strand, to Mrs. Railton.

19. Mr. L. G. Hansard, third son of Mr. H. of Great Turn-stile, to Miss Elizabeth Hobbs, of Samson's-gardens.

George Powney, esq. to Mrs. Masters, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

At Portsmouth, Edward Carter, esq. to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Sir John Carter, bart.

Lieut. Rudolph Pringle, of the King's German Legion, to Caroline, dau. of Jas. Townley, esq. of Townley-house, Ramsgate.

21. At Bath, Winchcomb-Henry Hartley, esq. of Buckleburry-house, Berks, and of Little Sodbury, co. Gloucester, to Miss Watts, of Bath.

22. Francis Cholmeley, esq. of Brandsby, Yorkshire, to Barbara, fourth daugh. of Henry Darell, esq. of Cole-hill, Kent.

Samuel Reynolds Solly, esq of Sergehill, near St. Alban's, to Frances, dau. of William Hammond, esq. of Queen-square.

23. By special licence, at Mrs. Talbot's, in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Ld. Boringdon, to Miss Talbot, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

Percival Hare Earle, esq. eldest son of Sir James E. of Hanover-square, to Miss Kempe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant K.

24. Philip Cipriani, esq. of the Treasury, to Mrs. Waller, of Bevis-hill, co. Southampton.

Char. Greenwood, esq. of Enfield Mills, to the only daughter of the late Augustin George, esq. of the same place.

25. Andrew Gairdner, esq. of Edinburgh, to Letitia, widow of the late Thomas Meredith, esq. of Calcutta, in the E. Indies.

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DEATHS.

1808. *July* 25. ON-BOARD the David Scott East-Indiaman, on the outward voyage to China, of a fever, in his 19th year, Charles-James Abraham, last surviving son of the late John A. esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex.

1809. *April* 8. In his 79th year, Mr. Francis Wilkins, of Woodside, Caddington, late of Farlegh, both in Bedfordshire.

*May* 11. At Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, Mr. Jeremiah Clark, B. M. organist of Worcester cathedral; a man of superlative eminence in his profession, and author of several justly-admired musical productions.

15. Near Llandrinio, co. Montgomery, in his 41st year, the Rev. James Vale, curate of New chapel, in that neighbourhood, and formerly lecturer at St. Philip's church, Birmingham. He was esteemed an excellent scholar; and when young was fond of writing verses, some of which have appeared in our former volumes; and of which a specimen may be seen in our Poetical Department of the present month, p. 752.

21. Aged 25, Mr. H. Thompson, jun. purser of his Majesty's ship Satellite, son of Mr. H. T. of New Bond-street.

*June* 13. While on a visit to his sister (Mrs. Torr, of Stow park, near Gainsborough), aged 76, Mr. John Wilcockson, late of Nether-hall, near Hathersage, in Derbyshire.

25. At Slawston, co. Leicester, Mrs. Frances Hodgkin, relict of Mr. William H. (whose death is recorded in our vol. LXXVII. p. 92).

*July* ..... At Canterbury, on his way from Margate, Walter English, esq. of Kennington, formerly an eminent hosier in the Strand.

In Paul-street, Kingsdown, Bristol, Mrs. Lewis, relict of the late Capt. L. of Bristol.

Mr. Henry De la Touche, many years a dancing-master at Bristol. He has left a widow and seven children.

At Framlingham, Suffolk, Miss Toms, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Isaac T. of Hadleigh, in the same county.

Of a scarlet fever, Frances, second dau. of Charles Campbell, esq. of Edmonton.

Miss Stewart, formerly of Covent-garden Theatre.

Aged 103, Mr. James Robinson, many years a carpenter and builder in Long-lane, who retained his faculties till within a few days of his death.

Aged 106, James Bourns, of Carbolly, co. Down, in Ireland.

*July* 5. At Damaun, in his 22d year, Lieut. James Warren, of the 47th Foot, son

son of the Rev. Dr. W. late archdeacon of Worcester. This brave young officer was in all the different actions which took place in South America subsequent to the capture of Gen. Beresford's Army. His integrity and courage in the field could be equaled only by the gentleness and suavity of his manners out of it. A high sense of honour regulated his professional pursuits; and a cheerful and good-natured disposition endeared him to all his brother-officers and friends.

A child, about two years and a half old, crept, unperceived, behind his father, Mr. David Harry, while mowing hay in a field at Llanguke, near Swansea, and the scythe entering his belly, he expired soon after. The feelings of the unhappy parent may be better conceived than described.

6. Mr. Draycott, of Asfordby, one of the high constables of Leicestershire.

Miles Berkeley, esq. of Stoke-Doyle, in Northamptonshire.

7. In an attack on a Russian flotilla under Percola Point, Lieut. Hawkey. The loss of this valuable officer is most feelingly deplored by his commander Capt. Martin (see p. 759.)—In the same gallant action Mr. William Barclay Mountney, of the Melpomene frigate, nephew of the late Capt. Sir James (R. N.) and of the present Sir Robert Barclay, bart. He was a most promising young officer; and his loss will be deeply regretted by family and friends. (See p. 760.)

8. Aged 77, Mrs. Bunyan, wife of Mr. Robert B. of Lincoln.

At Souldern, co. Oxford, aged 61, Mrs. Merry, wife of Mr. M. of that place.

At Brunn, of his wounds, the Austrian General D'Aspre.

9. Mr. John Hindley, of Market-Rasen, co. Lincoln; who dropped down and expired in the street.

At Amsterdam, Pat. Fleischmann, esq.

10. George Haylock, esq. of West-Wratting, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Taylor, gardener to Mr. Elliot, the brewer, of Pimlico. Passing through Brewer-street, apparently in good health, he fell down, and was picked up by some persons passing at the time, and asked if he had hurt himself: he answered in the negative. He walked on a few paces farther, and fell down again lifeless.

11. At Belton, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 76, Mr. John Edenborrow, many years parish-clerk there.

12. At Barton-upon-Humber, after a few days illness, Mr. Richard Kenington, master of the Blue Bell inn there.

Aged 61, the Rev. Richard Farrer, rector of Ashley, Northamptonshire.

Aged near 70, Alex. Cobham, esq. of Shinfield, Berks. His horse fell with him, and his skull was found to be fractured; but the more immediate cause of his death was an injury done to the vertebræ of the neck, the consequence of which was a palsy of all the parts below the neck. He remained collected for some hours, and was able to dictate a codicil to his will, but died the morning after the accident. Mr. C. had acquired a handsome fortune in the East India Company's service, and was a man much and deservedly respected.

Mrs. Peach, wife of N. W. P. esq. of Bownham-house, near Minchin-Hampton.

At Effingham, Surrey, aged 66, Mr. Stephen Stone. His widow, Mrs. Mary Stone, died on the 20th, aged 64.

—— Forten, a man of considerable property. He put an end to his existence in the Park this morning, by discharging a pistol at his head. The commission of the fatal act was observed by a couple of porters to a Chinaman, in Oxford-street; but on their going to the unfortunate man, there was no sign of life. The deceased was nearly 60 years of age, and laboured under a malady which deranged his intellects at times. He lodged in Duke-street, Oxford-street, and had risen and gone out earlier than usual.

13. Mr. Peter Cary, of Goswell-street.

14. Anne, third daughter of the Rev. T. Lancaster, of Nelson-house, Wimbledon.

Mr. Parnel, upwards of 60 years of age, of Adam-street, Edgeware-road. Some days ago he cut himself in several parts of his body; a surgeon dressed his wounds, and had strong hopes of his recovery. This day he ordered his keeper to go down stairs for something for him to drink: during the absence of the person, which was very short, he went to the window of his room, threw himself into the street, being the descent of two stories, and was dashed to pieces.

15. Jacob Humphreys, the parish-clerk of Welch-Pool. He was found dead in his bed, to which he went overnight in perfect health. It is a singular circumstance of this family, that they have been appointed to, and discharged the duties of, parish-clerk of that parish for more than 200 years last past; and that every one of them so officiating has been of the name of Jacob Humphreys; and that Jacob Humphreys, the son of the last deceased, who is a serjeant in the Montgomeryshire Militia, is now on his journey to that town, with well-formed hopes of succeeding his late father in that office.

16. At Cobham, Surrey, aged 75, Mr. James Tidy, sen.

In his 60th year, Mr. Falkner, attorney, of Nottingham.

Near Newington, Mr. Samuel Skillow, a grazier, from near Stamford, who met his death at the house of a Mr. Smith. The deceased had dined with a party at Mr. Smith's house, and ate heartily; while taking his wine after dinner, in apparent health

health and unusual high spirits, he suddenly fell from his chair speechless. He was carried to bed, but without any signs of life. He was on a visit from the country, where he has left a wife and family to lament his sudden death.

18. In Manchester-street, Manchester-square, Henry Pye Rich, esq. one of the commissioners by Act of Parliament under the Treaty with America.

At Northleach, co. Gloucester, aged 63, the Rev. John Allen, M.A. many years head-master of the Grammar-school there.

—— Trench, in a reputable clerkship in Oxford-str. shot himself through the head in the Park, in consequence, as it was supposed, of having applied a large sum of money belonging to his employers to extravagance with gay women in Mary-le-bone. He was found with the pistol in his hand, and his head dreadfully shattered. He had not been seen in his employ since the preceding day in the morning; and was the son of respectable parents.

19. At Gainsborough, aged 76, Mr. Jn. Hindley, late flax-dresser, &c.

In his 76th year, Mr. Spencer, watch-maker, of Newgate-street.

At his seat, Hollybrook, in the county of Wicklow, Sir Robert Hodson, bart.

At his seat, Powerscourt, in the county of Wicklow, Richard Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt.

20. In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Anne Williams, widow of the late Robert W. esq. formerly of Charlestown, in America.

In his 9th year, William-Archibald, eldest son of W. Anderson, esq. of Russell-square, Bloomsbury.

At Ottery barracks, in the prime of life, Lieut.-col. Stapleton, South Devon Militia.

21. Mrs. Wheeler, widow of the late Mr. W. of Hammersmith.

Aged 76, Mr. John Llewellin, 42 years an honest and confidential manager in the house of John Cave and Co. at Bristol.

22. At Whitehall, Rev. Thomas Eden.

23. At his rectory-house at Ovington, in Essex, aged 80, the Rev. George Downing, of Wadham college, Oxford; M. A. 1751; prebendary of Ely, and rector of Ovington and Tilbury, Essex.

At Brixton, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. William Hamilton, of Whitechapel.

In Argyle-street, Mrs. Warren.

24. At North Shields, Northumberland, aged 16, deeply lamented by all her friends, Miss Mary Roddam, daughter of Mrs. R. bookseller.

At Hedgeford, James Lord, well known in the Sporting World.

In Merrion-row, Dublin, suddenly, Thomas Fleming, esq. an alderman of that city, and an eminent card-maker.

25. At his house at Chertsey, in Surrey, aged 64, John Dixon, esq.

Of a consumptive disorder, Mr. Saunders Bennet, musick-master and organist of Woodstock; a young man of considerable talents as a composer, of which he has left several lasting proofs, and who adorned his professional character by the greatest correctness of conduct and amiability of disposition.

Mrs. Rolfe, wife of Mr. W. D. Rolfe, surgeon, of Bristol. As she was proceeding to London this night, in one of the coaches, a storm of lightning and thunder frightened the horses about two miles distant from Reading, so that they became unmanageable. The coachman, however, with great difficulty, contrived to turn their faces, and the coach was drawn to the side of the road; but, owing to the hurry with which the passengers got out, it lost its equilibrium, and was upset. The passengers were none of them apparently hurt; and Mrs. R. was afterwards seen walking with the coachman, and was proceeding on her way to Reading; but it is supposed that she had burst a blood-vessel during the fright, which shortly terminated her existence.

At her mother's house, Winfred-green, near Colnbrook, Miss S. Beville. Mrs. B. had entertained a party of friends in the evening; and after they had retired, a violent shriek was heard on the second floor; and on one of the servants going up, it was discovered that the unfortunate Miss Beville was locked in the water-closet, which was apparently on fire. The door was immediately forced open, and a shocking scene presented itself; the young lady having, as it was supposed, set fire to her garments, which were burnt off her back. She was senseless, and was burnt so dreadfully, that she survived only two hours. The deceased was 25 years of age; and on the point of marriage to a gentleman in Sloane-street.

At Harrow, after a very short illness, in his 4th year, Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Mark Drury.

At Madeira, Lady Sophia Bligh, wife of the Hon. W. B. and daughter of the late Earl of Galloway.

27. Mrs. Comyn, wife of George C. esq. of Ashgrove, co. Clare, and sister to the Right Hon. J. Fitzgerald.

At Beeston, Notts, aged 27, Miss Sarah Lacey, daughter of Mr. L. school-master.

At Bingham, after a long illness, aged 64, Mr. Pilgrim, many years landlord of the Royal Oak there.

In his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Blachly, banker, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Mrs. Harriet Isted, of St. James's-square, Bath, second daughter of the late A. I. esq. of Eden, co. Northampt.

At Bristol, in his 19th year, John Dawes Worgan, a youth of uncommon talents, and estimated very highly in the Literary World.

World. Dr. Jenner, the well-known discoverer of Vaccinism, was one of the first to ken, with eagle eye, his intellectual genius: hence he took him to his own dwelling, became his foster-parent, and (had the inscrutable wisdom of Providence permitted life) would undoubtedly, for the honour of his Country, have exhibited in a short time a Christian Chatterton.

28. At Bath, in his 59th year, Sandeforth Streatfield, esq.

At his lodgings in Maylor-street, Bath, William Ricketts, esq. formerly of the 32d Regiment of Foot.

At his house on the Marine Parade at Brighthelmstone, in an advanced age, G. Baillie, esq. many years a merchant on the island of St. Vincent.

At Mr. Hall's, of Willingham, where she was, from illness, prematurely delivered of a fine child, which is also dead, Mrs. Lester, aged 23, wife of Mr. L. druggist, of Gainsborough.

At Backwell, co. Somerset, aged 72, Benjamin Collins, cow-doctor.

In Duncan-place, City-road, Islington, aged 45, Mr. Moses Magwood.

At Camden-town, Mrs. M. K. Singer, widow of George S. esq. formerly of the island of Jamaica.

Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Mr. S. composer of musick to the Royal Circus, &c.

At Ennismore-house, co. Kerry, aged 91, Mrs. Hewson, relict of the late John H. esq. and sister to the late Knight of Kerry.

In Basque-roads, in the gallant attempt to cut out a French brig from under a strong battery, aged 23, Lieut. Charles Cunliffe Owen, son of the late Charles O. esq. of Chelsea.

28. At Hereford, in the 58th year of his age, the Rev. Hugh Morgan, D. D. Canon-residentiary of that cathedral, vicar of Lugwardine, and in the commission of the peace for the same county; of whom it is but a just tribute to his memory to observe, that few men have died more generally or sincerely regretted. To a mind stored with the most liberal and enlarged ideas, he added a general deportment of character, which failed not to acquire the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. He was a distinguished judge of literary genius; and particularly adorned the station which he filled in the Church by enforcing the Divine Precepts of Christianity in a manner peculiar to himself. His Sermons were remarkable for purity of style, perspicuity of thought, and justness of reasoning; and were most happily applied to regulate the conduct of men in every condition of life. Disdaining to aim at popularity by any affectation of extraordinary sanctity or fanatical cant, they were constantly delivered with such uniform propriety as never failed to convince the judgment and make a deep impression on his hearers. No man perhaps ever possessed, in a higher degree, the talent of illuminating the obscure, and familiarising subjects the most difficult, and of the highest importance. A firm friend to the Civil and Religious Establishments of his Country, he was ever among the foremost in their support and defence; and, as a Magistrate, his upright conduct placed him high in the general estimation. An inflexible constancy in friendship was a prominent feature in his private character. Ardently zealous in promoting plans of benevolence, he was most happy when he had the power of alleviating distress, or assisting his friends by able advice and unwearied exertion. The death of such a man must be considered as a loss to the Community; to his family and friends it is an irreparable one; by them, and by all who knew his real worth, his memory will ever be revered. His remains were deposited in the Cathedral, near those of his father, who was also a canon-residentiary.

29. Mrs. Hamerton, wife of C. H. esq. of Whitefriers.

Samuel Calindo, esq. of Tooting, Surr.

At Lewisham, in Kent, aged 80, Mr. Peter Gedge, formerly a manufacturer of Norwich, and father of Mr. G. printer, of Bury, Suffolk.

In her 21st year, after a lingering illness, Miss Charlotte Stockford, of Oxford.

Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Vanderzee, draper, of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon.

30. At Sheriffston, John Forsyth, esq. late a merchant at Elgin, and agent there for the Bank of Scotland.

Aged 49, the Rev. Broxholme Brown, rector of Scotton, near Gainsborough. He was the second son of Alderman Brown, formerly of the city of Lincoln, surgeon and apothecary, and only brother of Hezekiah Brown, esq. now of the said city. His remains were interred in the church of St. Peter at Arches, Lincoln.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Brown, cheese-factor, of Barton-upon-Humber.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. R. Avins, carrier, of Atherstone, co. Leicester.

31. At the rectory-house, Horsmonden, in Kent, respected by his parishioners, and most sincerely regretted by his family and friends, aged 65, the Rev. Jas. Marriott, LL.D. 24 years rector of that parish, and patron of the living.

Aged 73, Mr. Newbray, of Sutton, near Bingham, a wealthy farmer.

At Gumley, co. Leicester, Mr. Thomas Holloway, steward to J. Cradock, esq. He had lived many years in the family; and was respected by all who knew him.

At Upwell, Norfolk, in his 79th year, James Lee, esq.

At Blackheath, Kent, Mrs. Henry, wife of Alexander H. esq. of Finsbury-square.

At

At Badminton, Gloucestershire, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, the Rev. Robert Penny, formerly fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort, rector of Cromwell, vicar of Badminton, rector of Cwmdu, Breconshire, and of Troy with Cwm-carva, in Monmouthshire; M.A. 1757, B.D. 1774, D.D. 1779. As an accomplished scholar, and as a valuable member of society, the loss of Dr. Penny will be long and sincerely lamented by those who possessed the happiness of his friendship, or the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Walthamstow, Essex, Mrs. Gompertz, widow of the late J. P. G. esq.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooksbank.

Mary, eldest daughter of Edm. Walker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

Mr. George Edmead, stationer, of Leadenhall-street. He was drowned in the Medway, at Maidstone, at which place he was on a visit to his relatives and friends. He had been playing at cricket, and went, with some of his companions, to bathe in the river; when, being heated, it is supposed that on plunging into the water he became suddenly chilled, and sunk. His body was taken out almost immediately, and bled freely, but all means to restore animation proved ineffectual. He had not exceeded his 23d year.

*Lately*, the Rev. Mr. Otty, rector of Coddington, co. Hereford.

At Slaigthwaite, near Huddersfield, co. York, the Rev. T. Wilson.

Aged 58, the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Penwrach, curate of Llanfairesgaer and Bettws Garmon, North Wales.

In London, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Capt. Stuart W. C. of the 42d Foot.

*Aug.* . . . . . Mr. William Topping, late of the White Hart inn at North Cave, and formerly of Hull.

Rev. Mr. Rickman, vicar of Stower-Pain, Dorsetshire.

*Aug.* 1. Aged 56, Robert Hoggart, esq. of Foxgrove, Beckenham, Kent.

At South-end, near Bromley, in Kent, aged 42, the wife of Lieut.-col. Charles Fraser, leaving 12 children.

Of a decline, Mrs. Whiteaves, wife of Mr. Richard W. of Fleet-street, watch-maker.

At his house at Haydon, near Wells, Joseph Oldham, esq.

2. At Priestlands, near Lymington, co. Hants, John Peyton, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

At Hamble, of a paralytic stroke, aged 73, James Bradby, esq. a Rear-admiral on the Superannuated List.

3. At Hayes-place, near Bromley, Kent, Mrs. Dehany, wife of P. D. esq.

At Troy-house, near Monmouth, after a few days illness, Mr. James Croft, steward to the Duke of Beaufort.

Suddenly, at R. Sangster's, esq. Newington-green, Middlesex, Mrs. Crofts, of Elton, Hants, leaving a husband and numerous family of children. Her remains were interred at Stoke Doyle, in Northamptonshire.

At his house in George-street, Trinity-square, Minories, aged 50, Andrew Mackay, L.L.D. F.R.S. Edin. honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mathematical Examiner to the Honourable the Corporation of Trinity House, the Honourable East India Company, Christ's Hospital, &c. &c. He ranked among the most eminent Mathematicians of the age; and was author of several important Works in Astronomy and Navigation. As a Calculator he stood unrivaled in the extensive nature and perfect accuracy of his labours: and in his "Theory and Practice of finding the Longitude at Sea and Land" he has left to his Country an excellent specimen of Nautical Science.

4. At Plymouth, after a short illness of a mortification in his bowels, Mr. Peter Symons, sen. of Foxhole-quay, Plymouth, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in that town. He was one of the sons of the late —— S. esq. collector of Excise at Hereford, and brother of the Rev. Mr. S. the preacher at Hackney chapel, near London.

Suddenly, at the White Hart inn, Romford, Essex, Capt. Michael Colville, of the Canadian Fencibles. This officer landed at Harwich a few days previous to his death, having left his Regiment in America, for the recovery of his health. It is not known whether he has any relatives in this country. He was buried by the 75th, or King's Regiment of Light Dragoons, with military honours.

At Wainfleet All Saints, in Lincolnshire, while on a visit, Mrs. Hewer, wife of Mr. Robert S. surgeon, of Alford.

At Rearsby, co. Leicester, aged 21, Anthony, only son of the late Rt. Kilby, gent.

Of a putrid fever, Robert, the infant son, and, on the 12th instant, Margaret, the second daughter of the late Thomas Court, esq. of Savage-gardens, Tower-hill.

At Boyle, co. Roscommon, Capt. Wm. Parry, of the Clare Militia.

5. At Bath-Easton, aged 80, Sir George Colebrooke, bart. He was born at Chilham June 14, 1729; married, July 23, 1754, Mary, only daugh. and heiress of Patrick Gaynor, esq. of Antigua, by Mary Linch, his wife, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, whereof two daughters and two sons are living: 1, Mary, born Oct. 26, 1757, wife of the Chevalier Charles Adrien de Peyron, in the service of Gustavus, King of Sweden, and by him had one son, Charles-Adolphus-Mary. The Chevalier was killed in a duel, in 1784, by

by the Count de la Marck; upon which melancholy occasion the King, being at Paris, sent for the mother and child, and not only promised to confer upon the boy, then only three years of age, the office in his household which the father held, but graciously offered to take him into his family, and educate him with his son, the Prince Royal (the late King of Sweden). His Swedish Majesty, on his return to Stockholm, ordered a grant of the office of gentleman of his bed-chamber to be transmitted, together with a certificate of the boy's parentage and birth, and of its registration in the List of the Nobility; by which he, having attained the proper age, will have a right to a seat in the Diet of Sweden. In 1789, the mother took for her second husband, William Traill, esq. by whom she has had a son, George-William, born Oct. 2, 1792, and a daughter Harriet, who is dead. The second daughter was Louisa, born Jan. 1764, wife of Andrew Sutherland, esq. captain in his Majesty's Navy, to whom the Ardent struck on the 12th of May. He died at Gibraltar in 1795, commissioner of that port, leaving a daughter Louisa, born April 17, 1791, and a son, called James-Charles-Colebrooke Sutherland, born Nov. 6, 1792. Sir George's two sons alive are, 1, James-Edward, born July 7, 1761, who is judge of appeals at Moorshedabad, in the province of Bengal. When he was Persian translator, Governor Hastings wrote in his commendation the following letter, dated Feb. 8, 1786: "You desire my opinion of Mr. Colebrooke's capacity for the office: such an opinion given of a son to his father, must of course be favourable, and would be therefore read with distrust, or at least with deductions, on account of the delicacy required by that relation. I wish to preclude such constructions, by declaring, as I do solemnly, that I know few young men in the service, and the service may boast of many who are an honour to it, who possess superior talents, or more cultivated understandings, and few equal to him in the knowledge of the Persian language. I respect his personal character so much, that I feel a regret, almost approaching to self-reproach, in the reflection, that after so many years of official labour bestowed where I may be supposed to have had it in my power to recompense, the only return I can now make to him, is a mere acknowledgment of his merits." The youngest son is Henry-Thomas, born June 15, 1765, who is judge at Mirzapoor. Having made himself master of the Sanscrit language, he undertook, on the death of Sir William Jones, to translate a Digest of the Hindoo Law, for the use of the Courts of Justice: he has been engaged likewise in a private and much esteemed work, on the Agriculture and Commerce of Bengal. He is now employed in making a Grammar of the Sanscrit. Sir George's three* sons hold the office of chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas, by letters-patent, dated Mar. 18, 6 Geo. III. Sir George studied at Leyden, and was chosen Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is the author of some pieces of literature. He was elected to serve in three successive Parliaments for the borough of Arundel, from 1754 to 1774; and he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Directors of the East India Company in 1768; chosen chairman in 1769; and was re-elected to that arduous employment in 1771 and 1772. During the time he presided, he was greatly instrumental in preventing the newly-acquired territories in the East Indies from being annexed to the Crown, and, in every respect, to preserve the independence of the Company from that interference and controul which have since been established. Lord North, then minister, gave him assurances that it was not his intention that Government should interfere with the patronage of the Company, or nominate, by its authority, "so much as a single writer." Lord North deviated from that engagement, by explaining, that such promise was made to the Chairman, not as minister, but as a private man; probably, however, the Minister was himself overruled.

5. At her house on Richmond-hill, Surrey, of a dropsy, Lady Clarges, relict of the late Sir Thomas C. bart.

At Vaux-hall, in her 34th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Norris.

Mr. Robert Cole, of the Strand.

Mr. Joseph Willis, son of Mr. W. of Broad-street, Bath.

In her 21st year, Miss Bradley, only daughter of Mr. B. of Gloucester.

At Fox-field, near Hungerford, Mrs. Hart, sister to the late Lady Stuart, and sister-in-law to Henry-James Pye, esq.

6. At Ockham, near Ripley, in Surrey, aged 68, Mrs. Gavill.

At Stoke Newington, Middlesex, aged 26, Mr. Mark Haggard, jun.

In Russell-square, Bloomsbury, Frederick, son of Charles Thomson, esq.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Mrs. Sarah French.

7. Of a decline, Susan, youngest daughter of the Hon. W. H. Gardner.

At her son's house, in Powis-place, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Anne Lownds, relict of John L. esq. of Paisley.

At Ramsgate, Kent, in his 84th year, Capt. John Gonger.

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* George, the eldest of these (born Aug. 9, 1759, who was captain of the light company of the Somerset Militia, hereditary keeper of the castle of Crawford, and afterwards a major in the Army) is lately dead.

At

At Harrowgate, whither he went for the recovery of his health, John Caw, esq. late of Perth.

Marianne, second daughter of John Bagshaw, jun. esq. of Coventry.

At Clifton, in his 56th year, the Rev. Wm. Sandford, vicar of Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland. As a Divine, he was highly respected for his learning and piety; and in domestic life, he was singularly beloved for the most amiable virtues which adorn a Christian. Afflicted for many years with painful illness, he received that dispensation of the Almighty with gratitude, as a blessing which tended to draw his mind to Heaven before he was altogether removed from the earth. Cheerfulness and gentleness of temper never for a moment forsook him; whilst Religion confirming him in hope without presumption, he met the King of Terrors, "ready to live or ready to die." Such were his own expressions in a letter to a friend a few days before his decease. His writings had all an uniform tendency to promote the glory of God, and the happiness of men; and his life was invariably consistent with his writings. His principal work, "Catechetical Lectures, &c." has been generally considered as a valuable summary of Christian knowledge. After his decease, two papers were found in his pocket-book, which are of too much interest in marking his character, not to deserve mention even in this slight sketch. One was the copy of a letter which he had sent to his Bishop, requesting his Lordship's acceptance of the resignation of his valuable living, on the ground of his being unable personally to perform the duties of it. The other paper was a prayer, beautifully composed by himself for his own private use; addressed to God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; breathing in every line a truly Christian mind, which trusted with humility in the merits of his Redeemer; praying for a charitable disposition towards those from whose errors he may differ; thankful for the great blessings he enjoyed in his domestic connexions, where love and duty were tried by long sickness; and acknowledging that long sickness to be a merciful visitation, wholesome to his soul, and leading him more frequently to communion with himself in the stillness of his chamber. Mr. Sandford was descended from an antient and honourable family in the county of Roscommon, and was himself the next brother and presumptive heir to the title and estates of the present Lord Mount Sandford.

8. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Amelia Hume, daughter to the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John Egerton, late Bishop of Durham, sister to John-William, present Earl of Bridgewater, and wife of Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormley Bury, Herts; to whom she was married April 25, 1774; and by whom she has left two daughters: Amelia, married to the Right Hon. Charles Long, and Sophia. Her remains were interred at Wormley, with great solemnity; the Service being read by the Rev. Thomas M'Culloch, the worthy rector of that parish.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, aged 79, Peter Johannot, esq. of Boston, in New England.

Of an apoplexy, at his house in Dorset-place, Stockwell, Surrey, aged 70, William Money, esq. He had held, for many years, a high situation in the Secretary of State's office with great credit to himself; and has left an aged sister.

At Orielton, in Pembrokeshire, in his 27th year, Sir Hugh Owen, bart. He is succeeded in name and estates, which are extensive, by his relation, John Lord, esq.

Mr. Agar, master of a transport at Spithead. He fell over the bows of his ship, whilst examining the cables, and was immediately drowned.

9. Mrs. Gunston, wife of Mr. John G. of Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Gracechurch-street.

Aged 74, James Stephens, esq. of Lisson-grove, near Paddington.

At his house at Brixton, Surrey, Mr. Henry Hemsley, of Fleet-street.

Thomas Simpson, gent. of Mount-Sorrel, co. Leicester, son of the late Rev. J. S. vicar of Queneborough.

10. In Sloane-street, aged 68, Richard Clark, esq. formerly an eminent picture-dealer in Princes-street, Soho; and, on the 14th, Martha, his widow. They were interred in Tottenham-court chapel.

11. Mr. Parsons, landlord of the Old King's Arms, Oxford-street, opposite Poland-street, put a period to his existence by hanging himself in his bed-room. He had been for some time in a state of despondency, and about a week ago attempted to drown himself in the Serpentine River; but was discovered in the act, and saved. He has left a wife and 4 children.

At Lacock Abbey, in her 86th year, universally and deservedly lamented, Elizabeth, Countess-dowager of Shrewsbury, relict of the late George Earl of Shrewsbury, and daughter of the late John Lord Dormer, Baron of Wenge, who died in 1785, at the advanced age of 93 years. Her Ladyship's unbounded munificence will be long and gratefully remembered; and her liberality of sentiment and general philanthropy were excelled by none, and equaled by few.

12. Aged 33, Lord Henry Stuart, third son of the Marquis of Bute.

At Henstridge, Somerset, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Crane, wife of Dr. C. Physician, and eldest daughter of John Whalley, D. D. formerly King's Divinity

Divinity Professor, and Master of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. In this religious matron the discharge of life's relative duties was truly exemplary; the remembrance of which affords the greatest consolation left to her widowed husband under this dispensation of the Almighty Will.

"Non moritur, duce sed Christo, de
Morte triumphat!"

13. William Ovey, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon.

14. Aged 82, Stephen Hall, esq. of Fenchurch-street, banker.

15. Samuel Toulmin, esq. of East-lane, Lambeth, 28 years in the Common Council for Walbrook Ward, and several years deputy; whose death will be deeply felt by all who knew him. He was particularly attentive and assiduous in his official capacity; and to his profession he was an ornament, both with regard to integrity and honour. Being well qualified by reading and study, and blessed with an extraordinary memory, he was, in the society of his friends, both an instructor and a pleasing companion; and in private life he was a brilliant example of virtue and piety.

16. In Welbeck-street, William Sanford, esq. late of New Bond-street.

17. Suddenly, at Market-Street, Bedfordshire, Mr. John Wakefield. He was taken ill at 11 o'clock at night, and died at 3 the next morning. His brother's death (Mr. Frederick Wakefield, of East Retford, Nottingham) is recorded in our last Number, p. 686.

18. In Mare-street, Hackney, aged 63, Christopher-James Hayes, esq.

In his 81st year, Matthew Bolton, esq. of Soho, near Birmingham, F. R. S. and the ingenious manufacturer of our copper and some of our silver coin. Thus have we the mournful task of recording the death of a man whose life has been an uninterrupted application to the advancement of the useful arts, and to the promotion of the commercial interests of his native country. Of an open and unreserved disposition, he enjoyed the opportunity of constant communication with the ablest men of hs time. The industrious mechanick, whose circumscribed means chilled the fair blossom of his genius, in him found the confidential friend and generous patron. The various branches of manufacture brought to maturity, and carried on under his direction, exhibit striking proofs of his industrious and enterprising spirit, and have contributed in no small degree to establish the pre-eminence of British ingenuity and perseverance. These are not the effusions of adulation, but a just and impartial tribute to sterling fame; a fame not confined to the precincts of his own country, but acknowledged and honoured by the most celebrated scientific men of other nations.—Such was the man who, when alive, constituted the main spring to various and extensive ramifications of the mechanical arts, and gave an impulse to useful industry unknown to former times. Such was the man whose character the pen of private friendship has thus imperfectly attempted to delineate. Some abler hand will, doubtless, do justice to his merits; and the inhabitants of a country so highly indebted to his useful labours, we are persuaded, will long cherish his memory with grateful veneration. *Birmingham Herald.*

19. At Chorlton, William Nicholls, esq. Possessed of great public virtue, and of greater private worth, his memory will long be most dear to an extensive circle of friends; and having, without one exception, for a very long period of years, displayed inflexible integrity, consummate knowledge, and unremitted attention, in the important situations he held, his loss will be as sincerely felt as it will be deeply lamented throughout the extensive diocese of Chester.

22. At Blackheath, Kent, in her 72d year, Mrs. Richardson, of Grenville-street, near Brunswick-square.

23. At Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, aged 17, Miss Trevor.

24. At Dalston, Middlesex, the wife of Peter Favene, esq.

28. At Stoke Newington, in his 84th year, Henry Parker, esq. formerly an eminent stationer and printseller in Cornhill, and many years deputy of that ward. He quitted business in 1774, on purchasing the important office of Clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall, which he held till within a few months of his death; when, agreeably to the terms of his purchase, he alienated the office to his principal assistant. Mr. Parker was for many years a member of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers; where (as in every other department of life) his general knowledge of City business, and the remarkable placidity of his manners, very much endeared him to a circle of sincere friends. His only son, John-Henry Parker, M.A. is Gresham Professor of Divinity.

## BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 25, to August 29, 1809.

| Christened. | | | Buried. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males - 1059 | 2034 | | Males - 728 | 1418 | | 2 and 5 | 172 | 50 and 60 | 121 |
| Females 975 | | | Females 690 | | Between | 5 and 10 | 76 | 60 and 70 | 78 |
| | | | | | | 10 and 20 | 64 | 70 and 80 | 69 |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old | | 434 | | | | 20 and 30 | 94 | 80 and 90 | 27 |
| | | | | | | 30 and 40 | 122 | 90 and 100 | 6 |
| | | | | | | 40 and 50 | 145 | 100 0 | 105 0 |

Peck Loaf 4s. 7d.; 4s. 10d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.

Salt 1 l. 0 s. 0 d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 19, 1809.

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middlesex | 102 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 35 | 4 | 53 | 9 |
| Surrey | 102 | 8 | 48 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 56 | 0 |
| Hertford | 90 | 5 | 49 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 35 | 10 | 54 | 6 |
| Bedford | 90 | 8 | 50 | 8 | 45 | 4 | 37 | 0 | 56 | 10 |
| Huntingd. | 89 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 33 | 4 | 51 | 0 |
| Northam. | 89 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 3 | 33 | 6 | 63 | 0 |
| Rutland | 90 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 9 | 36 | 0 | 62 | 0 |
| Leicester | 91 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 5 | 32 | 10 | 58 | 4 |
| Nottingham | 95 | 2 | 63 | 0 | 46 | 6 | 34 | 2 | 63 | 0 |
| Derby | 99 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 10 | 68 | 0 |
| Stafford | 104 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 66 | 11 |
| Salop | 97 | 6 | 71 | 10 | 52 | 8 | 34 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 92 | 2 | 49 | 6 | 41 | 7 | 37 | 3 | 62 | 4 |
| Worcester | 96 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 11 | 40 | 3 | 62 | 9 |
| Warwick | 101 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 69 | 4 |
| Wilts | 89 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 36 | 10 | 64 | 8 |
| Berks | 100 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 59 | 8 |
| Oxford | 96 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 8 | 36 | 0 | 58 | 8 |
| Bucks | 94 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 56 | 0 |
| Brecon | 99 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 2 | 28 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgom. | 96 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 90 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 00 | 0 |

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

| 94 | 3 | 60 | 7 | 46 | 0 | 32 | 11 | 58 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

| 87 | 9 | 53 | 8 | 41 | 4 | 33 | 3 | 55 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 91 | 4 | 48 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 53 | 0 |
| Kent | 87 | 6 | 58 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 50 | 6 |
| Sussex | 90 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 80 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 4 | 31 | 9 | 44 | 0 |
| Cambridg. | 89 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 50 | 8 |
| Norfolk | 83 | 2 | 70 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 92 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 10 | 28 | 1 | 56 | 10 |
| York | 87 | 2 | 58 | 5 | 35 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 58 | 10 |
| Durham | 102 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 37 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 93 | 11 | 65 | 5 | 48 | 0 | 36 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 102 | 8 | 66 | 0 | 49 | 7 | 34 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor. | 114 | 9 | 80 | 0 | 54 | 4 | 36 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 100 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 8 | 30 | 1 | 66 | 4 |
| Chester | 96 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 92 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 62 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 104 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 62 | 8 | 32 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Anglesea | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 95 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 95 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 6 | 29 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 84 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 69 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 92 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 93 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceest. | 96 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Somerset | 96 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Monmo. | 100 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 89 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 27 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 92 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 27 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 94 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Hants | 95 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 54 | 0 |

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

| Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | | Pease | | Oatmeal | | Beer or Big. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 93 | 3 | 61 | 4 | 44 | 0 | 29 | 4 | 57 | 8 | 58 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 00 | 0 |

PRICES OF FLOUR, August 28:

Fine 00s. to 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 8s. to 10s.—Pollard 24s. to 28s.

Return of FLOUR, August 12 to August 18, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 15,567 Sacks. Average 84s. 4d.¼ per Sack.—¼ per Sack higher than last Return.

Return of WHEAT, August 14 to August 19, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7023 Quarters. Average 91s. 2d.—2d.¾ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 19, 51s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending August 23, is 45s. 3d.½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 28:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kent Bags | 4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s. | Kent Pockets | 4l. 10s. to 6l. 4s. |
| Sussex Ditto | 3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s. | Sussex Ditto | 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s. |
| Essex Ditto | 4l. 0s. to 4l. 10s. | Farnham Ditto | 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. |

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 29:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. James's—Hay | 4l. 15s. | 6d. to 6l. | 12s. | 0d. | Average 5l. | 13s. 9d. |
| Straw | 1l. 19s. | 0d. to 2l. | 8s. | 0d. | Average 2l. | 3s. 6d. |
| Whitechapel—Hay | 5l. 5s. | 0d. to 6l. | 14s. | 0d. | Average 5l. | 19s. 6d. |
| Clover | 6l. 18s. | 0d. to 7l. | 16s. | 0d. | Average 7l. | 7s. 0d. |
| Straw | 1l. 16s. | 0d. to 2l. | 4s. | 0d. | Average 2l. | 0s. 0d. |
| Smithfield—Hay | 6l. 0s. | 0d. to 6l. | 6s. | 0d. | Average 6l. | 3s. 0d. |
| Clover | 7l. 0s. | 0d. to 7l. | 7s. | 0d. | Average 7l. | 3s. 6d. |
| Straw | 1l. 16s. | 0d. to 2l. | 2s. | 0d. | Average 1l. | 19s. 6d. |

SMITHFIELD, August 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. | Lamb | 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d. |
| Mutton | 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. | Head of Cattle at Market this Day: | |
| Veal | 5s. 0d to 6s. 4d. | Beasts 2548. | Sheep and Lambs 21,680. |
| Pork | 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d. | Calves 180. | Pigs 250. |

COALS, Aug. 23: Newcastle 55s. 0d. to 65s. 0d. Sunderland 55s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 106s. Mottled 120s. Curd 124s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 8d.½ Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 10d.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1809.

| Days | Bank Stock. | 3 per Ct B. Red. | 3 per Ct. Consols. | 4 per Ct Cons. | 5 per Ct Navy. | 5 per Ct 1797. | Long Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Omnium. | Irish 5 per Ct. | Imp. 3 per Ct. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 260¾ | 68½ | 68 | 84¼ | 99 | —— | 18¾ | —— | 19 pr. | 7 a 10 pr. | —— | —— | —— | ¾ a 1 pr. | —— | 67⅛ | 21 11 0 | full Money. |
| 29 | —— | 68¾ | 68 | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18¾ | 187½ | 19 a 21 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 30 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | —— | 68¾ | 68 | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18 13/16 | —— | 21 a 22 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | 68⅝ | —— | —— | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 1 | 261¼ | 68¾ | 68 | 84¾ | 99 | —— | 18¾ | 186½ | 21 a 22 pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1 pr. | —— | 67¼ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 2 | —— | 68¾ | 68¼ | 84½ | 99⅛ | 101¼ | 18¾ | 185 | 21 a 22 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | 68¾ | —— | 1 pr. | —— | 67½ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 3 | 261¼ | 68¾ | 68⅛ | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | —— | 22 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | 67⅞ | 1 pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 4 | —— | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84¼ | 99 | —— | 18 13/16 | 185¼ | 21 a 19 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1¼ pr. | —— | 67½ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 5 | —— | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84½ | 98⅞ | —— | 18 15/16 | 185¾ | 20 a 21 pr. | 9 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1¼ pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 6 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | —— | 68¾ | 68⅛ | 84½ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | 186 | 20 a 21 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | 74⅛ | —— | —— | 1¼ pr. | 98 | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 8 | 261 | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84½ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | —— | 20 a 21 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | 73⅝ | 67⅞ | 68 | —— | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 9 | 261 | 68⅞ | 68⅛ | 84½ | 98⅞ | —— | 18⅞ | 187½ | 20 a 21 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | 68⅞ | 68⅛ | —— | —— | 67⅝ | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 10 | 261½ | 68¾ | 68¼ | 84¼ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | 187¾ | 20 a 21 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1 pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 11 | 261½ | 68⅝ | 68 | 84⅛ | 98⅞ | —— | 18 13/16 | 188¼ | 22 a 23 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | 73⅞ | —— | 67¾ | 1 pr. | —— | —— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 12 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | —— | 68⅝ | 68 | 84 | 98⅞ | —— | 18 13/16 | —— | 22 a 23 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | ¾ pr. | —— | —— | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 15 | 261½ | 68½ | 67⅞ | 84⅛ | 98¾ | —— | 18 11/16 | 188 | 23 a 21 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | 67¾ | ½ a ¾ pr. | —— | —— | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 16 | 261¾ | 68⅝ | 68 | 84⅛ | 98¾ | —— | 18 11/16 | —— | 19 a 18 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | 67¾ | ¾ pr. | —— | 67⅝ | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 17 | 262 | 68½ | 67⅞ | 84⅛ | 98⅞ | —— | 18¾ | 186¾ | 19 a 18 pr. | 6 a 11 pr. | —— | 68⅛ | 68 | ¾ pr. | —— | —— | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 18 | 261½ | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18 13/16 | 186 | 19 a 21 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | 68 | ¾ pr. | —— | 67⅛ | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 19 | 262 | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18 13/16 | —— | 20 a 21 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | 68 | —— | —— | —— | 21 17 3 | Ditto. |
| 20 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 262 | 69 | 68⅜ | 84½ | 98⅞ | —— | 18⅞ | —— | 22 a 21 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | —— | —— | —— | 1 pr. | —— | —— | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 22 | 262½ | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | —— | 21 a 22 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | 73⅝ | —— | —— | 1 pr. | —— | —— | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 23 | 261¼ | 68¾ | 68⅛ | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | 186½ | 22 a 23 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | —— | 68⅝ | —— | 1 a ¾ pr. | —— | 67⅛ | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 24 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | —— | 68⅞ | 68⅛ | 84¼ | 98⅞ | —— | 18 13/16 | —— | 21 a 23 pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | 73¼ | 68¼ | —— | ¾ pr. | —— | 67½ | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 26 | 262 | 68¼ | 68½ | 84⅜ | 99 | —— | 18⅞ | —— | 22 a 21 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | 73⅝ | —— | —— | 1 pr. | —— | 67⅝ | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |

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THE

# GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:


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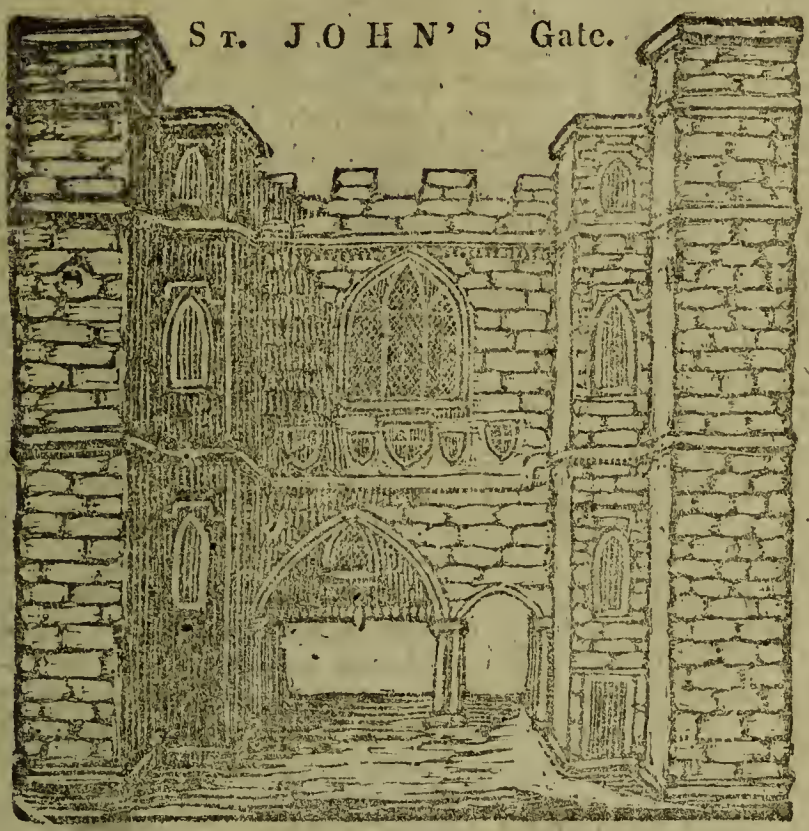



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## SEPTEMBER, 1809.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of Reculver Church, Kent; and of the Remains of the Priory Church at White Ladies, Shropshire; &c. &c.


By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.



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## Meteorological Diary for August 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

| Days.Mo. | M. 8 h. | G. heat | Inches. 20ths. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 66 | 71 | 29-11 | clear |
| 2 | 65 | 72 | 29-12 | mostly cloudy, some heavy showers |
| 3 | 64 | 65 | 29- 6 | mostly cloudy, frequent rain, high wind |
| 4 | 56 | 63 | 29- 6 | cloudy, some rain, windy |
| 5 | 58 | 60 | 29- 7 | almost constant rain |
| 6 | 63 | 70 | 29- 6 | cloudy, much heavy rain, thunder, high wind |
| 7 | 60 | 73 | 29-12 | cloudy at times |
| 8 | 66 | 71 | 29-15 | ditto |
| 9 | 66 | 75 | 29-16 | very cloudy at times |
| 10 | 65 | 75 | 29-15 | cloudy at times, evening much rain, lightning |
| 11 | 68 | 71 | 29-13 | rain in the night, cloudy at times |
| 12 | 59 | 65 | 29-10 | mostly cloudy, frequent showers |
| 13 | 60 | 63 | 29-13 | ditto |
| 14 | 62 | 63 | 29-13 | cloudy, very rainy |
| 15 | 62 | 71 | 29-13 | cloudy at times, some rain |
| 16 | 63 | 73 | 29-15 | morning cloudy, some rain, afternoon mostly clear |
| 17 | 66 | 73 | 29-15 | cloudy at times, some light rain |
| 18 | 61 | 72 | 29-14 | cloudy at times, some heavy showers |
| 19 | 60 | 67 | 29-14 | cloudy at times, some showers, high wind |
| 20 | 62 | 66 | 29-17 | cloudy at times, some rain |
| 21 | 60 | 67 | 29-14 | mostly cloudy, some showers |
| 22 | 60 | 65 | 29-14 | mostly cloudy, frequent heavy rain |
| 23 | 58 | 65 | 29-10 | mostly clear |
| 24 | 56 | 66 | 29- 8 | cloudy at times, some rain |
| 25 | 53 | 62 | 29- 7 | ditto |
| 26 | 58 | 63 | 29-12 | cloudy, some light showers |
| 27 | 57 | 65 | 29-12 | rather cloudy at times, some light rain |
| 28 | 60 | 70 | 29-18 | mostly cloudy |
| 29 | 64 | 70 | 29-19 | mostly clear |
| 30 | 67 | 71 | 29-15 | cloudy, considerable rain, some thunder |
| 31 | 60 | 68 | 29-16 | clear. |

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 61 14-31.; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 68 5-31; in 1807, 63 17-31.; in 1806, 62 7-31; in 1805, 63 10-31; and in 1804, 60 10-31.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inches 38 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 3 inches 6-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 55-100ths; in 1806, 4 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 22-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 26-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 81-100ths.

## Meteorological Table for September 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Sept. 1809. | Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Sept. 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aug.* | ° | ° | ° | | | *Sept.* | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 27 | 55 | 64 | 55 | 29,76 | showery | 12 | 53 | 64 | 49 | ,80 | fair |
| 28 | 56 | 66 | 60 | 30,04 | fair | 13 | 49 | 62 | 56 | ,84 | showery |
| 29 | 60 | 72 | 63 | ,08 | fair | 14 | 57 | 62 | 56 | ,69 | showery |
| 30 | 65 | 76 | 66 | 29,85 | fair | 15 | 56 | 65 | 52 | 30,03 | fair |
| 31 | 60 | 66 | 59 | ,85 | cloudy | 16 | 51 | 64 | 60 | ,10 | cloudy |
| *Se.*1 | 60 | 63 | 56 | ,80 | cloudy | 17 | 56 | 65 | 55 | ,01 | cloudy |
| 2 | 60 | 70 | 57 | ,65 | fair | 18 | 58 | 64 | 58 | 29,80 | rain |
| 3 | 61 | 72 | 61 | ,62 | showery | 19 | 54 | 62 | 50 | ,75 | fair |
| 4 | 63 | 69 | 61 | ,60 | stormy | 20 | 53 | 66 | 55 | ,36 | rain |
| 5 | 61 | 70 | 60 | ,54 | fair | 21 | 52 | 61 | 55 | ,80 | fair |
| 6 | 60 | 70 | 61 | ,52 | fair | 22 | 54 | 69 | 57 | ,68 | showery |
| 7 | 60 | 66 | 56 | ,29 | showery | 23 | 63 | 65 | 54 | ,70 | showery |
| 8 | 55 | 61 | 55 | ,42 | showery | 24 | 53 | 58 | 48 | ,85 | showery |
| 9 | 55 | 66 | 54 | ,65 | fair | 25 | 56 | 49 | 45 | ,74 | rain |
| 10 | 54 | 64 | 53 | ,67 | showery | 26 | 43 | 56 | 51 | 30,00 | fair |
| 11 | 54 | 63 | 52 | ,72 | fair | | | | | | |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

# For SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Kemberton, near Shiffnal, Salop, Sept. 8.*

THERE having been a traditional report, that the celebrated Sir Hugh Middleton, knight (to whom the City of London are so much indebted for projecting the New River) in the later period of his life, retired to this Village, where he resided some time in great indigence, under the assumed name of Raymond; and that, during such residence, he was actually employed in the paving of the street; I was induced to examine the parish register, and found the following entries, in Latin and English, which I send for insertion in the next number of the Gentleman's Magazine; as I trust they will, in a great degree, remove the doubts that have so long existed as to the place of his interment.

Yours, &c. RICHARD SLANEY,
*Rector of Kemberton.*

"Gulielmus Raymond, generosus alienus, *alias Hugh Middleton, esq.* sic dictus, obijt die 10, & sepultus fuit 11 die Martii, 1702, & jacet erga prospectum Orientalem extra sed propè munia Ecclesiæ.

"Affidavit brought 13 day."

Englished thus:

"William Raymond, gentleman, so called, dyed, *otherwise called by the name of Hugh Middleton, esq.* dyed March 10, and was buryed ye 11 day of ye month, lyeth interred at ye end of ye Chancell, towards ye East, without ye wall of ye Chancell, but nigh yn."

N. B. The words in Italick are struck out with a pen; but are legible, if the Register is held up to the light. R. S.

---

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 15.*

BEING in possession of a good many (perhaps 35 or 40) of the familiar Letters of that venerable Prelate, Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester, to a female Relation of my own in the last century, *viz.* from 1724 to the time of his death, in 1743 (which, together with a few other original Letters from Archbishop Tillotson and others, I have directed by my Will to be deposited in the British Museum, as the place most easy of access to the publick) I have thought it might be worth while to publish them in my life-time, if it should please God to give me health and life long enough for that purpose; and, though the Life, and both public and private Character, of that most respectable and amiable man are well known to the world, from the many eulogies of Poets as well as Historians, yet, that it might be of service, to take this opportunity of collecting together these, and the many interesting circumstances of his Life, with such few additions as I might be able to procure.

With this view, I have searched the British Museum, the Bodleian at Oxford, and the Archives of Magdalen College, Oxford; and, as I would wish to make this humble, but I trust useful, publication as interesting as I am able, I beg to suggest to your numerous Correspondents, whether they might not be so obliging as to furnish a few additional Letters or Anecdotes, besides those which have hitherto been published, or to suggest where they may be met with; in order that this little Work may be as complete as it is in my power to make it.

Any Communications to you will be thankfully acknowledged by

THE (INTENDED) EDITOR.

---

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 14.*

IN your present volume, p. 345, you have mentioned the Life of Alexander Nowell. Permit me, by your

your means, to acknowledge an egregious oversight in that book. A gentleman, to whom I have not the honour of being known, has, in the most obliging manner, informed me, from Ath. Oxon. I. fol. 72, that the Provost of Eton, who was ejected in 1561, as mentioned in the Life of Nowell, p. 68—70, whose name had eluded my search, was Richard Bruerne, who had been Fellow of Lincoln College, Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of Hebrew, styled by Leland, *Hebræi radius chori*; and died Canon of Windsor in 1565. But, sad to tell, his name also is in Strype's Parker, at the very place referred to, namely, p. 103.—I can only account for this in the following manner: My extracts from the Life of Parker were made several years ago; and the name omitted, probably because it was then thought immaterial. Afterwards, when I came to recite the matter, not finding the name in the printed Registers, nor in other books which I consulted, nor in my minutes from Strype, I too hastily concluded, without re-examining the Life of Parker, not then at hand, that the name was unknown. It should, in strictness, be added, that, according to Strype, though some of the Fellows were expelled, the Provost, suspecting their intent, with respect to himself, prevented it by voluntary resignation.

Hoping there is no other such mistake in the Book, and that this will be pardoned, I am,

Yours, &c. R. Churton.

---

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

"Where beams of warm imagination play,
The Memory's soft figures melt away."
Pope.

THE warmth of Dr. Stukeley's imagination has long been lamented by Antiquaries; but I know not whether the proportional melting away of his memory's soft figures has ever been noticed. A very remarkable instance of this has just occurred to me, which, with your permission, I will state to your Readers.

In the Preface to the first book of the Medallic History of Carausius, which was published in 1757, he says, "The Work is new, because I would not peruse what Dr. Genebrier has wrote on our Emperor, lest I should borrow any thing from him; and that through both our separate labours, the fund of the History of Carausius might be enlarged." p. x.

And, in the Preface to the second Book, which was published in 1759, he thus confirms the assertion: "We see from Genebrier, what may be done by ruminating, and seriously thinking on a subject; so scanty, for want of Historians; and still what I have here done, is without reading his Book." p. xxv.

I shall not stop to insist upon the difficulty which might occur to an imagination less warm than Dr. Stukeley's, of his being able to see what Genebrier had done, without reading his Book; but shall quote a few passages from a Work, published by the same Dr. Stukeley in 1752, wherein he actually refers to this Book of Dr. Genebrier's, which, in 1757, and even so late as 1759, he had never read.

The following extracts are from the third number of the Palæographia Britannica, by Dr. Stukeley, which bears date in 1752.

"The learned Dr. Genebrier has published a splendid volume thereon: [*i. e.* on the History of Carausius] wherein, with great sagacity and judgment, he has collected and put together, most that can well be said of his History, with any tolerable degree of certainty."—"Dr. Genebrier has learnedly and copiously proved that Carausius had a son. That coin, whence he principally deduces his reasoning, was in the cabinet of the late learned Heneage Lord Winchelsea. 'Tis engraved by Genebrier." p. 6.

"It is frequent enough," says the Doctor, "to see on the medals of Emperors who had children, this legend of 'PRINCEPS, or PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS.' The young Princes are often represented in the same manner, as on this medal of Carausius; and in the same attitude: *often on horseback* *," p. 7.

* This is a translation of Genebrier's words, from p. xxxi, of his Dissertation on the Country, Origin, &c. of Carausius; which is prefixed to his Description of that Emperor's Medal, excepting that Dr. Stukeley has thought fit, without any authority, to make him set the young Princes on horseback. Genebrier's concluding words are, "*Et dans la même attitude à-peu-près.*"

"We

"We may therefore with Dr. Genebrier, and with much reason conclude, that the young figure is Carausius's son, and destined to succeed him." p. 8.—"From all these considerations laid together, and maturely pondered, I see much reason to conclude, with Dr. Genebrier, that Carausius was married, and had a son." p. 23.

"It does not seem unlikely, what Genebrier urges, that the Roman Writers of that time neglected to commemorate what could reflect no honour to Diocletian and Maximian, who were obliged to take in Carausius as partners with them in the empire. He judges the end of the first and beginning of the second Book of Zosimus to be imperfect for this reason; there being a great gap of about 20 years between Probus and Constantine the Great; for, perhaps, such part of his history has been destroyed, where he treated of our Carausius." p. 25.

These instances, Mr. Urban, prove the existence of a tolerable warmth of imagination. But that warmth is, comparatively, icy coldness, to the fiery glow which dazzles the Reader, by an absolute reference to Genebrier's volume, in that very second Book of the History of Carausius, the Preface to which, at p. xxv. says, "Still what I have here done, is without reading his Book."

This reference occurs in p. 124, where Dr. Stukeley, speaking of Coins which were struck by Carausius in the Punic style, says, "One mentioned by Genebrier to be in the King of Sardinia's cabinet at Turin."

What a grand idea must we form of the imagination of Dr. Stukeley, if we estimate its extent to be in proportion to the imperfection of his memory! R. R.

N. B. The peculiarities of style and punctuation, in the quotations from Dr. Stukeley's Works, belong to the Doctor, and not to me.

---

Mr. Urban, *Shrewsbury*, *Sept.* 9.

YOUR Correspondent, F. T. p. 601, after some very judicious observations on the Pillar of Eliseg, concludes, by soliciting a view of Castell Dinas Brân, in the same neighbourhood. I am sorry my materials are not sufficient for the purpose, being disappointed in finishing my sketches. I, and the gentleman who accompanied me, ascending the vast hill on which the Castle stands, about the midway, saw one of those tremendous storms approaching, which come on so suddenly in a hilly country, and which overtook us before we gained the summit; however, we got shelter in a cavity of a wall of the Castle, from whence we could observe the sublimity of the scene. The view towards Wales was completely obstructed by strong sulphureous clouds, hanging close upon the hill; whilst the view on the English side was enlivened by rays from the sun in the distance, which had a wonderful effect upon the intervening objects. When the storm subsided, we investigated the remains of the Castle, which nearly cover the summit of an amazing hill, somewhat conical, every side sloping with great steepness. The Castle appears of an oblong form, of about 100 yards by about 60; and the materials of which it is built seem to be the coarse stone of the country, with a few remaining mouldings of hewn stone. Trenches were cut in the solid rock, to defend the part which is the least steep. From its bold and elevated situation, it must have been a place of very great strength and security. My inability to send a satisfactory view of the Castle, I hope, will not be an obstacle to your Correspondent's communication, which would, undoubtedly, be very gratifying to Mr. Urban's Antiquarian Friends.

Yours, &c. D. Parkes.

---

Mr. Urban, *Shadwell*, *Aug.* 29.

BEING at Lymington, I considered it as impossible not to go on a *pilgrimage* to Gilpin's Tomb, and perhaps with a veneration for his memory equal to those pilgrims who attended at Thomas à Becket's; but with much more propriety, as every one of your readers who has read the works of the former, and is acquainted with the character of the latter, will readily allow.

The walk to Vicar's hill, and from thence to Boldre Church, is sufficient to raise conceptions in the mind of those beauties so ably pointed out in the "New Forest Picturesque Scenery." It was a delightful walk; and to persons fond of this kind of scenery, cannot fail of affording much pleasure.

pleasure. Passing by the School founded by this amiable clergyman, I entered, and was received with civility by the Master, and respect by the Scholars; the walls are hung with appropriate sentences of Scripture painted in white letters on black boards, and over the fire-place is the likeness of the Founder. Perhaps it would be of advantage to this praiseworthy institution, if an engraving was taken and published by subscription from this picture, which is considered a good likeness. One of the senior boys obtained the key of the Church, and met me there; and here I cannot refrain from observing, the situation is very romantic and secluded. Under a plain tomb, overspread with a venerable oak, on the North side the Church, are deposited the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin, and no person having a pencil could refrain from copying the epitaph, which is now transmitted for your readers' perusal, who may not have the opportunity of visiting this beautifully-sequestered spot.

"In a quiet mansion, beneath this stone, secured from the afflictions, and still more dangerous enjoyments, of life, William Gilpin, some time Vicar of this Parish, together with the remains of Margaret his wife, after living together above 50 years in happy union. They hope to be raised in God's due time, through the atonement of a blessed Redeemer for their repented transgressions, to a state of joyful immortality. Here it will be a new joy to meet several of their good neighbours, who may now lie scattered in these sacred precincts around them. He died April 5, 1804, at the age of 80. She died July 14, 1807, at the age of 82."

Yours, &c. T. W.

---

*** In our Magazine for April, p. 297, we inserted some anecdotes of the late Lieut.-gen. Villettes. We now lay before our readers a correct copy of the inscription on his monument, which was placed in Westminster-abbey on the 10th instant. It may be seen in the same Chapel with the much-admired Nightingale Tomb, close to the monument of the General's late friend the Honourable Sir Charles Stuart.

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-gen. William-Anne Villettes, second son of Arthur Villettes, esq. his late Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, and to the Helvetic Cantons, who, during a period of thirty-three years, rendered essential service to his Country, at Toulon, in Corsica, at Malta, and in many other places. In consideration of these services, he was appointed Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Infantry and Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica; but, while engaged in a tour of military inspection in that Island, he was seized with a fever, and died near Port Antonio on the 13th of July, 1808, aged 54 years. A worthy member of society was thus taken from the publick, a valuable officer was lost to the King's service, and the Island of Jamaica was deprived of a man well calculated to promote its happiness and prosperity; his residence there was indeed short, yet his manly but mild virtues, his dignified but affable deportment, and his firm but conciliating conduct, had secured him the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

The sculptur'd marble shall dissolve in dust, [away;
And fame, and wealth, and honours, pass
Not so the triumphs of the good and just,
Not such the glories of eternal day.

On the black marble which relieves the monument from the wall are these lines:

*Amicitiæ superstiti sacrum voluerunt*
W. Cartwright, J. Cazenove, T. Bowdler.
*Westmacott sculpsit.*

We shall close our remarks concerning this truly-respectable Officer, with observing that the male line of this very antient family, and of course the name of Villettes, is now become extinct. The General's property, which was not very considerable (for his liberal mind did not allow him to accumulate wealth in the advantageous situation which he long held in Malta) descends to the only surviving sister, a lady who has been many years married or settled in Switzerland. The management of it was entrusted to the friends of his earliest years; and his will, like his conduct through life, manifested that kind attention to all who were connected with him from the highest to the lowest, which was expressive of the good heart and considerate mind of the Testator.

P. S. We hear that an elegant monument to the memory of the deceased General was ordered by his executors to be prepared for the Island of Jamaica, as soon as the monument in Westminster-abbey was completed.

completed. Mr. Westmacott was again employed as the sculptor.

---

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

IN justice to a gentleman who fills a very high situation, and whose expressions, in the course of a very important debate, were involuntarily misrepresented by the Reporter, I beg the favour of you to insert the following statement in your long-established and well-conducted Repository. I am Sir, your well-wisher,

PHILOPATRIS VARVICENSIS.

In p. 391, of a book lately published by me, I had occasion to introduce a passage, which I had read in the Evening Mail of June 17, 1808, which appeared also in another London Paper, without any material variation; and which, so far as my information extended, had been neither contradicted nor qualified in any of our Newspapers. But, previously to making any remarks upon the contents of the above-mentioned passage, I said, in express terms, that I did not "venture to answer for the accuracy of a newspaper representation;" and of course I was prepared to avail myself of such credible testimony, as might enable me to correct any mistake committed by the Reporter.

Since the publication of my book, I have had the satisfaction to be told by a Member of Parliament, that the two boys, capitally convicted at Chester, did *not* "suffer judgment, but were transported for life; that this mitigation of their sentence was mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Justice Burton, who tried them; and that he meant to apply the words 'production of iniquity,' *not* to the collective provisions of the new Statute, as it passed finally, but to whipping, imprisonment, and transportation for seven years, which, at the discretion of a Judge, are the penalties for Common Larceny; and which, after the mere repeal of so much of the Statute of Elizabeth as takes away the Benefit of Clergy for the offence of privately stealing from the person, would, in future, have been the punishment for that offence.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

THE original School-room at Rugby, in which I received the first part of my education, under Dr. Knail, was a long, rather lofty room, built with timber, opposite the Church. The house was very indifferent. I have said many a lesson in a small room, into which the Doctor occasionally called some boys, and in which he smoaked many a pipe, the fragrance of which was abundantly retained in the blue cloth hangings with which it was fitted up. On the Anniversary, which was in the summer, the School was strewed with rushes, the Trustees attended, and speeches were made by several of the boys, some in Latin, some in English. When this was pulled down, and a new one built, I was one of the class which said the first lesson in it. The rushes and the speeches were continued. Your Correspondent does not say whether they are so now; nor does he mention the general number of scholars, which, in my time, was, I think, under 70; but which number has since been very greatly increased. I do not recollect any playground belonging to the old School; but there was a piece of ground beyond the church-yard, sometimes used by them. There were several almsmen, who used to attend Prayers in blue gowns.

In my time, at Rugby there was a disorder, which occasionally made its appearance, but was confined to the female sex; and, amongst them, was chiefly found in the lower class. The symptom was, a violent inflammation in the tongue, producing loud, incessant, discordant notes, sometimes causing (involuntary) motions in the hands; the husbands were the persons most exposed to the effects of this distemper; but it often extended to the neighbours. The only remedy ever found, was the application of cold water, which was used in this manner: a pond was fixed on of a proper depth, in which was placed an upright post, and on the top of that a long pole, turning on a pivot, having at the farther end an elbow-chair; in this chair the patient, or rather the indisposed person, was seated, and secured from falling out by a cross-bar, as we have all seen in the case of little children. The Doctor then lifting up the hither end of the pole, the farther end descended, and the occupier of the chair was suddenly immersed: the shock was equal to that of a shower-bath (invented, I believe, since) but more effectually, as it assuredly

surely put at least a temporary end to the disorder, and the fit seldom returned under a month, if a radical cure was not produced.

This machine I perfectly well remember in a pond near the ground used as our play-ground. Whether it now remains there, your Correspondent can perhaps inform you. Indeed it is so seldom that one of them is seen in these days, that I am inclined to think the disorder, like the leprosy, is worn out, and is now only known in England by tradition.

I also recollect seeing, in Rugby Church, an application intended as a preventative of a complaint to which young women then used to be subject; this was, a white sheet thrown over a damsel who had been troubled with the *falling sickness*; and who was placed at the door of the Clergyman's desk, and there received from him a very excellent prescription, how to avoid being seized in the same manner again. As I have not seen the like since, I suppose that this also is a disorder nearly worn out. If, indeed, it appears at all in these days, it seems chiefly to attack married women; but in such cases the gentlemen of Doctors' Commons prescribe.

Excuse my running into idle stories, which have grown out of my original subject; but, as I have told you that I was of the old school, you will guess that I am not very young, and garrulity is, perhaps, excusable in persons of *a certain age*. Whatever that age may be, I should much like to visit once more a place which I shall always speak of with great respect, and which must be seen with pleasure by A Rugbeian.

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 27.

I BEG the favour of your inserting this letter, for the purpose of calling the attention of those who are chiefly interested in the subject, to the situation of our Army, dwindling away as it now is with disease. It is unnecessary to enter into a chemical explanation of that kind of decomposition of the solids produced by great and excessive fatigue: the generality of your readers would not be enlightened by such a dry detail. A similar decomposition is produced by the air of such a climate as Walcheren; and in most cases three-fourths of those brave fellows who are attacked by disorders occasioned by fatigue, as well as an excessively foggy climate, fall victims to such maladies. I beg, Sir, to propose a simple, but, at the same time (if properly used) effectual preventive, or remedy, and such as will, I hope, be found to answer the purpose; it is merely adding, as part of their diet, a *jelly made of starch*, seasoned, or not, in any way most convenient. This will brace the solids, and restore the exhausted frame more than any thing, perhaps, in the world; and if used by soldiers on a march, will be found of more service than any quantity of wine, or spirits. Whilst using it they need not complain of wanting butcher's meat, or in some cases bread, and many other things at present considered necessary to an army. It will be found an important addition to the Commissariat, and save the lives of thousands of brave soldiers. The use of it in Spain, Walcheren, East, and particularly West Indies, would be, I trust, a real blessing. Whether Medical men will take a hint so conveyed, I know not; but some of our Military men ought to have a trial made, and report on the subject in every Newspaper.

Yours, &c. Pliny the Modern.

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

I HAVE lately returned from an excursion into Suffolk and the adjacent counties: in my journey I passed over the site of Horse-Heath Hall, the residence of the late Lord Montfort: the Mansion-house has been pulled down and sold piece-meal, by Mr. Bateson, the present owner. Mr. Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, informs us that John Bromley, esq. the ancestor of Lord Montfort, purchased the house and estate of a Mr. Carew; but he does not give any information as to the ancestor of John Bromley, nor from what branch of the Bromley family he is descended. If any of your Correspondents acquainted with the genealogy of that family would have the goodness to communicate so much of the pedigree of the Bromley family as relates to this John Bromley, the purchaser of Horse-Heath, it would be considered as a sensible obligation conferred upon your constant reader and correspondent,

Heraldus Cantabrigiensis.

Mr.

# RECULVER CHURCH, N.E.

J. Pridden, del. April 17. 1781.

Cook fc.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

RECULVER, the *Regulbium* of the Romans, has for ages been an object of peculiar interest to the lovers of Antiquity. It is situated at the North-Westernmost extremity of the county of Kent, bordering on the West side of the Isle of Thanet. In conjunction with Richborough, it formed the defence of the Rutupian port. The castle, a fort, was a square, containing more than eight acres of land within its walls; the foundations of which, on the East, South, and West sides, are tolerably entire, in many places to the height of 10 feet; those on the North side are entirely washed away by the sea. In Leland's time (who always gave good measure) it was about half a mile from the sea; since when, it has made such rapid approaches, that it now threatens soon not to leave a vestige behind. So numerous have been the descriptions of this famous fort, that it is quite needless to say any thing here of its antient history; but a slight account of its falling grandeur, and a view of its far-famed Church * are forwarded to your time-defying Miscellany, that the memory of its existence may not be obliterated, when the ruthless waves have laid its proud towers prostrate on the pebbly strand.

The Church was situated near the centre of the area formed by the Castle walls; and is supposed to have formed part of the Abbey, which was founded by Egbert in 669; though very many parts of it are certainly of a much later date; if indeed any part of it is as antient as Egbert's days. It consists of a Nave, High Chancel, and North and South Ailes, with two square Towers at the West end, crowned with lofty leaded spires. In the Northernmost Tower is a ring of four bells. The North entrance has a very fair Saxon arch; which evidently was the style of the original building; the Nave and Chancel being partly still in that mode. Length of the Nave 66 feet, width 24 feet. The Nave is separated from the Side Ailes by four square pillars on each side, with beads at the angles; the arches on these pillars are pointed. The pillars are 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. The Chancel, which is separated from the Nave by one large and two smaller semicircular aches, is 44 feet long by 24 feet wide, and is enlightened by a triplet of lancet windows at the East end, and four single ones on each side; there is an ascent of several steps from the Nave to the Chancel. The Side Ailes are 50 feet 5 inches long, by 8 feet 9 inches wide. The appearance of the whole is venerable and commanding. The West Front is peculiarly striking; the whole width, including the Towers is 65 feet; the square of the Towers is 22 feet, within-side 12 feet. Over the West door is a *triforium*, but much decayed through time. The ascent to the spires is by 38 stone steps, a ladder of 22 rounds, a second of 16, third of 4, and the fourth of 8, making together a height of 69 feet 10 inches.

The monuments, which are not numerous, are described, and the inscriptions given, in Duncombe's "History of Reculver †;" and more fully in "A Tour through the Isle of Thanet, &c.;" therefore need not be repeated here.

If a hope could remain that this sacred edifice would be preserved from the imminent, nay immediate danger of total destruction, many would lament the dilapidated state in which it now appears. The trifling, though the only repairs it has experienced for many years, have been such as have only tended to obliterate its once-harmonizing beauties. The fine and appropriate lancet windows on each side of the Chancel have long since been stopped up with brick-work; apparently with no other intention, than merely to save the expence of glazing! and no light afforded to the most sacred part of the edifice, but by the triplet at the East end. Several of the windows in the Ailes have received the same kind of *repair!* Many of the bat-

* We have to apologize to this worthy Correspondent for having delayed so long his interesting Letter. He will also excuse our substituting another Drawing of the Church (of which we have lately received several), taken at an earlier and more interesting period—at the moment when the powder-mills at Faversham were actually in explosion, in 1781; and one year only before the cottage shewn in the Plate was washed away. See Mr. Pridden's Additions to the History of Reculver, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLV. when the total demolition of this fine old structure was evidently foreseen and predicted. EDIT.

† Bib. Top. Brit. No. XVIII.

tlements are down; and the leading of the spires, in several places, blown off, and lays on the roof of the Church; though the timber of the spires is still sound, and as capable as ever of receiving and bearing the weight of its proper covering. But why these croaking observations? Is not the whole fane devoted to destruction? Alas, it is! and with an apathy more than stoical! Blush, ye bearers of the Christian name! if it be possible that a blush can suffuse the cheeks of those, who, while they exert every nerve, to defend their neighbouring lands from the attacks of the devastating Foe, abandon the Temple of their God to its unpitied, and, perhaps by many, to its wished-for fate! "Strong language this." But not more strong than true. Did not, more than a twelve-month since, the cruel, not to say profane, decree pass, "Secure your lands on each side; but let the ****** go." And, if such a command existed, did it not originate in the consideration, that as the site on which the sacred edifice stands then formed a promontory, it of course caused the water to fall the heavier on the adjoining shores? and therefore, who will not say, "the sooner it is gone the better?" No one can acquiesce in this conclusion who believes there is a God, who remembers his commands to respect, preserve, and beautify his house, and to regard his worship in his Temple. Sooner would the Christian say, let us first endeavour to defend and secure "the place where God delights to dwell;" and then, with sure trust in his Providence, let us set about the security of our temporal concerns; not doubting but that He "who holds the winds in his fist," and can say to the most raging waves "be still," and there shall be a great calm, will smile on our endeavours, and crown our labours with abundant success.

But a few months since, there was more than a probability that, for a trifling expense, compared to the high estimation of the object to be saved, a defence might have been made, as the strand for a long distance was, and indeed still is, strewed with stones proper, and in number sufficient, to have completed the necessary work, and saved the cemetery from the inroads of the merciless waves! But now, alas! they have made their approach to within 12 feet of the basis of the North Tower; and the remains of the silent dead are scattered on the strand, or hanging exposed from the side of the cliff. As a convincing proof that no attempts are to be made to save the sacred fane, even the very stones above alluded to, which Nature had deposited there, as it were as a last resource to preserve the venerable structure, have been disposed of; but, as they are not yet removed, oh, that some lovers of their Maker and Religion, admirers of such venerated structures, would make one bold essay, arouse the few remaining friends of antiquarian fanes, and stimulate those whose duty it is to attempt the preservation of this far-famed house of God! A hint, conveyed to a generous publick through the widely-circulating pages of Mr. Urban, have more than once performed greater works than this. And as the *Sister Towers* have for ages, and thank God still do guide the mariner through the trackless deep, surely a proper application to the Right Honourable Master and Worthy Brethren of the Trinity House could not fail of its due effect. These hands but united, and we should have the pleasing reflection, that the Abbey Church of the antient *Regulbium*, or rather of the *Raculf-ceaster*, would remain to prove, to ages yet unborn,

"The tale of legendary lore."

But to close this too much extended Paper, I do hope that the Church will be spared to us another year; which, indeed, will be sufficient to enter on the work to preserve it, before another Winter commences, should such favourable stars arise in our antiquarian hemisphere.

A view of the poor Vicarage-house* accompanies the view of the Church. Perhaps it always was one of the most mean structures ever appropriated to such a purpose. At my last visit, it had exchanged its inhabitants; and the jolly Landlord revelled with his noisy guests, where late the venerable Vicar smoaked his solitary pipe! T. Mot, F. S. M.

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Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 15.

As your pages are always ready to record the gallant acts of our Naval and Military Heroes, many of which would otherwise be lost in

* Of this hereafter. Edit.

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the mass of glorious deeds which (happily for this country) eminently distinguishes both services, I shall make no apology for troubling you with the following extract from a letter I have lately received from the Baltic, recounting some dashing actions performed by a sloop of war on that station. I believe, every man, who has seen much naval service, will agree with me, that, although in a national point of view, the services of a single ship can bear no proportion with those that may be performed by a fleet, yet it frequently happens, that an equal portion of heroism, perseverance, and even science is displayed by the former, and the danger is almost always greater.

"The Kite sloop of war of 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Joseph James, being stationed off Spro Island in the Great Belt, in company with the Minx gun-brig, was attacked at 10 o'clock at night, on the 3d of September last, by a large division of Danish vessels, consisting of 22 heavy gun-boats. As the Kite was at anchor, and light winds prevailing, she was soon nearly surrounded by them; her gallant commander, however, instantly prepared for them, and the unequal conflict began with the greatest fury on both sides, continuing for an hour and half, frequently within musket-shot. It is but justice to add, that the Minx endeavoured, as far as circumstances would admit, to render every assistance in her power; but the Enemy directed his whole force on the Kite, without, however, making that impression which their great superiority gave them reason to expect. At half-past eleven, the Danes were compelled to give over the contest, and retired with precipitation, leaving the Kite a mere wreck; her masts and yards rendered useless, her sails and rigging cut to pieces, her decks encumbered with the wreck of booms, boats, and yards, a great number of large shot through the hull, many of them in the water-lines, two of her guns dismounted, and 14 of her crew killed and wounded. Such was the state of the Kite, when the Enemy thought proper to retire. And now, when it is considered that the crew of the Kite was reduced, by various causes, so that she could not muster at quarters more than 50 men and officers, while the Enemy, consisting of 22 gun-boats, each carrying two long 24-pounders, making in all 44 pieces of ordnance, and manned with 1300 men; I say, when these circumstances are brought into consideration, it appears wonderful how she could avoid being captured or sunk. Nothing but the superior discipline and courage which distinguishes British seamen, could bear up against such fearful odds. It is needless to add, that the Commander on that station expressed himself highly satisfied with Capt. James's conduct." My letter farther states, "that Capt. James has repeatedly been honoured by the marked approbation of his superiors; particularly, when, in April last, the Kite, in company with the Starling brig, sailed from the Nore, with a large convoy for Gottenburgh and the Baltic, having seen the ships destined for the first-mentioned place, in safety, proceeded with the rest of the convoy, amounting to 20 sail, and, entering the Sound on the 2d of May, as she approached Cronenburg Castle, the wind being light, four Danish gun-boats and 20 armed boats were dispatched to cut off the convoy. Capt. James, collecting them together, and placing himself between them and the Enemy, by a well-directed and incessant fire, compelled them to abandon their project; and the whole convoy proceeded in safety to its destination. That vigilant Officer, Sir Samuel Hood, being at anchor in the Sound, perceiving the danger that threatened the Kite and her convoy, ordered boats manned and armed to her assistance; but the Enemy had retired before they could come up. In August following, the Kite, under the command of Rear Admiral Keats, was one of the vessels sent into Wyburg, to assist in the embarkation of the gallant Romana and his army. Sailing better than the rest, she first entered the harbour, and instantly engaged the two Danish vessels, the Fama of 16, and a cutter of 14 guns, which, it may be remembered, refused to surrender; in 20 minutes, however, they struck; not, indeed, to her fire alone, as one gun had opened on them from a gun-boat, and two from the batteries. Here also Capt. James, with the other Commanders, received the Admiral's

Admiral's thanks for their exertions and perseverance in embarking the Spanish troops.

In the attack on Cohenhagen on the 23d of August, 1807, the Kite was one of the in-shore squadron; and, at the bombardment of Havre, Capt. James commanded the Meteor bomb. On both occasions he was honoured with the thanks of his Commanders.

When it is known that this meritorious Officer has been a Master and Commander ever since the year 1802, it is not too much to hope, that he will soon have higher rank and a larger ship, in which he may, with more effect, continue his exertions in his country's service, and to his own honour. CLER. NAV.

P. S. In p. 40, Mentor finds fault with the Clergyman at the populous parish of Cheltenham, omitting to preach on a Sacrament Sunday. I have formerly assisted both the present and former Curate; and have known that so well has the Sacrament been attended, that it had scarcely ended before it was time to attend Evening Service. At least the Clergyman, fatigued as he must be, has but just time to go home for refreshment, and return, before it was time to begin again. I perfectly agree with Mentor, that it would be well if a Chapel of Ease was built in that place; as I well know there is not sufficient room for half the parishioners.—What he observes respecting the chimes of many Churches also deserves attention.

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Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

I REGRET very much that I cannot give your Correspondent "Subscriber," p. 600, an account of the Asthmatical Cure he enquires after. The fact is, the volume in which the recipe for the cure of it was published is not in my hands, having sent it long since, with others, to my friends in the East Indies. I believe it may be found in the first part of 1800*. I should be happy to explain every particular relative to the disorder; but the person I mentioned as having experienced the good effects of the remedy obtained through the medium of your Magazine, was a *young* man in my service, and he has long since left me, nor have I any clue to find him out. A. LANGHAM.

* The Cure alluded to will be found in the Number for April, 1800, vol. LXX. p. 329. It is on the good effects of HONEY in Asthma, as related by Dr. Monro, in the case of the late Dr. John Hume. EDIT.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SATIRE II.

HERE again he sets out with an attack upon the inconsistency of mankind, and their propensity to exceed, either on one side or the other; and so far it may be regarded as a continuation of the foregoing Satire. In this, however, he strikes at another sort of fools; for the general design of the Poet is, to make it appear to the principal Romans of his day, who professed to have intrigues with married women, that it is an absurdity of the first magnitude to purchase, at the hazard of life or limb, or at least with innumerable troubles, mortifications, and afflictions, a gratification of animal instinct or sensuality, which may be cheaper and better procured elsewhere, — a moral, which cannot at least subject him to censure for the design of recommending himself to the noble Roman ladies of his time! To do justice to our Poet, respecting the ideas and maxims that prevail in this piece, it must not be forgot, that he was a Roman of the Augustan Age, and that the religion and the laws of Rome at that time did not present to him those enormities of which he here speaks, in the same light in which they appear to us, through the medium of our religion, and our matrimonial and civil laws. I am, however, persuaded that the chief reason why Horace represents the vice he here satirizes solely on its foolish and preposterous side, is to be sought rather in the very depraved manners of the then metropolis of the world, than in the little influence of the heathenish religion on the moral conduct of those who believed it. For, though a comic Poet, even in the time of a Lælius and Cato Major, when the state of morals was infinitely better, puts into the mouth of a thoughtless young man, intending, in the disguise of an eunuch, to put a villainous trick upon a beautiful young woman, on viewing a picture of Jupiter and Danaë; "Thus acts the God who shakes

shakes the battlements of heaven with his thunder; and I, poor flesh and blood, shall I not do the like*?"— yet it is no less true, that this is only a sneer; and, on the part of the Poet, perhaps a proper sneer at the mythological tales of the Greeks; that no sensible man amongst the Greeks and Romans thought any otherwise of the scandalous chronicle of the poetic Heaven than we do; that the heathen religion naturally had a beneficial influence on the moral conduct of mankind, as long as it was really believed†; and that, even in Cicero's time, the sanctity of matrons‡, or the state of married women, was an old traditional tenet, which even the gross licentiousness of the age had not been able to eradicate from the common apprehension of mankind.

If, therefore, our Poet seems to treat such an object as adultery more lightly than becoming; if he, without evincing the least abhorrence at the moral turpitude of that vice, merely enumerates the dangers and inconveniences attending it, and accounts a Cupiennius or Longarenus not detestable as criminals, but ridiculous as fools, or insane and fit only for the mad-house; it must be chiefly because in the first and largest city of the world, he wrote for a class of persons who were of the above description, and who, by this mode of apprehension, by a representation of the affair in this point of view, were more assailable than by any other. Most undoubtedly there prevailed among the rural neighbours of our Bard, the honest Sabines and Apulians, whose wives he praises, in the second epode, for their chastity and domestic virtues, the very same way of thinking on these matters, as still prevails amongst us in smaller towns, and in the villages, where the good old manners have yet suffered little by the torrent of corruption which flows from great capitals: and so it might have been, perhaps, in Horace's time, on those matters, just as it is at present. But not only with respect to the point of view in which Horace contemplates his object, and the strain in which he speaks of it, even as to what he deems in these things lawful, tolerable, and convenient, it seems but equitable to judge him, not by the sublime maxims of a religion which aims at consummate purity of heart and life, and enjoins it under penalty of everlasting fire, but by those which were prevalent amongst the Greeks and Romans. Whoever will take the trouble to compare the principles of the wise Socrates§ on this head, with the maxims of our Poet, will find him herein likewise as Socratic, or, if we rather chuse, as Aristippic, as he is in his morality throughout.

To conclude, with a word or two concerning translators. Dunster and Batteux could not get farther in translating this Satire, than to the line, *Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum;* Mr. Wieland forced his way to the 69th; but there, he owns, he could proceed no farther. Under a sense of what was due from an Author of the present day to propriety and decorum; and after having already, in several instances, departed from the original farther than he ever otherwise allows himself to do; on coming to the prosopopœia of the curious interlocutor set up by the Poet against Villius, and made to say, *Quid vis tibi*, &c. and all that follows, he could discover no method of translating it in any tolerable way. Neither our manners, nor our ears, says he, could endure that degree of antiquated Roman licence, and that rather cyni-

* Terent. *Eunuch.* act iii. sc. 5.

† In proof of this, it may suffice at present to adduce this one passage from Cicero; the substance whereof is at the bottom of all the religions that ever prevailed among polished nations: "Before all things, therefore, should our citizens be convinced, that the Gods are the sovereigns and rulers of all things; that whatever happens, proceeds from their energy, and under their government and providence; that they do infinitely much good to the human race; that they are attentive to what sort of a person every one is, what he does, and with what disposition and sincerity he performs the duties of religion; and that they make a great distinction between good and wicked persons, &c." Cicero, *De Legibus*, *lib.* ii. *cap.* 17.

‡ *Petulanter facimus si* matrem familias *secus quam* matronarum sanctitas *postulat, nominamus.* Cic. *pro Cœlio, cap.* 13.

§ See Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, *lib.* i. *cap.* 3.

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cal vein of humour, to which Horace here gives full scope. I am nevertheless certain, that on the face of no one (the bashful Virgil perhaps excepted) who sat at Mæcenas's table, or had admittance to his intimate parties, would the wit and humour in this whole piece have raised a blush. — The Duncombes have judiciously omitted this Satire entirely; but the other two of the Sacred Order, Creech and Francis, have boldly dashed on to the end — for which, I conceive, every one acquainted with the original must blame them; especially as Francis's Horace is now printed in small cheap editions, and, of course, falls into all sorts of hands.

*Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolæ, mendici, mimæ, balatrones*, &c.] It appears sufficiently made out by Scaliger and others, that the *Ambubaiæ* obtained that appellation, not from *ambu* and *baiæ*, but from the Syriac word *'abub* or *anbub*, which signifies a sort of flute. They were troops of vagabond female pipers from Syria, who, together with their musical trade, carried on another, which was not under the patronage of the Muses; hence, Suetonius, in the 27th chapter of his Nero, makes no scruple to put them on a par with the priestesses of the *Venus volgivaga*. *Pharmacopolæ* were, in Horace's time, not what we call apothecaries, but mountebanks, who gave themselves out for physicians, strolled about the country to fairs and markets, vending nostrums, panaceas, mithridate, ratsbane, worm-powders, pills, and the like; and probably, like the *Ambubaiæ*, besides their main business, dealt in other commodities, that recommended them to the musician Tigellius. — Under the term *mendici* (beggars), Torrentius comprehends, not improbably, the pretended priests of Isis, Chaldæans, fortune-tellers, conjurers, and such vagrants, whereof, in a city like Rome, there could be no scarcity, and who usually subjoin the mendicant profession. — Lastly, the word *Balatrones* requires some explanation. The scholiast Acron seems to think, that Horace here confers the honour upon a certain Servilius Balatro, one of the parasites, to whom, on account of their talents at cutting a joke, the table of Mæcenas was always open; of making his name the generic epithet or respectable title of all future sycophants and jovial table-counsellors. Some interpreters, on the other hand, appeal to *Varro de Re Rustica*, where this word appears in the signification of graceless fellows of slaves, who are threatened with the whip. That, however, proves little or nothing against Acron, because Varro published his work on husbandry much about the time that Horace wrote his Satires; and therefore it is even possible that the term *balatrones*, by the use which our Poet made of it, and in the acceptation in which he took it, had got into common currency, like those cant terms and epithets which occasionally arise amongst us, and soon become familiar. But, as *balatro* (according to Festus) was an obsolete Latin word, signifying properly the lumps of dirt that stick to the shoes on walking the streets in bad weather: to me it seems much more probable, that, long prior to Horace, it was scornfully used of parasites. For that Horace, who was by no means given to insolence and scurrility, should have put so sensible an affront upon a man whom Mæcenas could at least endure, and who probably all this while was not unfrequently his dinner-companion at the tables of the great and opulent (as both may be inferred from the last Satire of the second book), as to stamp his surname into a term of reproach, if it were not already the equivalent of plate-licker, and to associate him with drabs and beggars and bogtrotters, is to me in no wise credible. Even one of less politeness and discretion than our Poet would not have done it.

*Tigelli.*] This musical performer, whose name at full length was Marcus Tigellius Hermogenes, played (like some of his profession in the present age) no small part in the days of our Author's youth. The fineness of his voice, and the courteous flexibility of his character, had raised him to such favour with the Dictator Julius Cæsar, that Cicero, in a letter to Fabius Gallus (though not for the sake of doing honour to the Dictator by it) ranks him among the *familiarissimi* of that great man. Cicero had at that time drawn upon himself the displeasure of this singer, and the whole letter treats of nothing but that

that subject; which was by no means so indifferent to the great Consul as he would have it to appear. "Even at the time when our influence and authority seemed all-powerful (*cum regnare existimabamur*), none were so assiduous in paying their court to us, as the favourites and confidants of Cæsar, this Tigellius alone excepted; but I account it so much gain to stand ill with a man who is even more pestilent than the air of his country." (Tigellius was a Sardinian.) Probably this fellow made his fortune with Cæsar and his nephew, the subsequent Augustus, precisely by those moral qualities for which he must be contemptible to such a man as Cicero. Suffice it, that he was one of those bastards of fortune, who, in the profligate times of the triumvirate, by agreeable talents, and by the most lucrative of all, the talent of acquiescing in every thing, and being serviceable in affairs to which no honest man would lend his service, found means to insinuate themselves into the favour of the great, to make a figure, to be welcomed, or however to be tolerated by the best companies, and to acquire riches, which they as quickly squandered away as they had acquired them. How Tigellius œconomized his, we need no evidence more speaking, than the general mourning into which (as Horace tells us) his death, which happened about this time, threw all the female dancers and pipers, the baladins, charlatans, and blackguards in Rome, who lost in him so kind a patron and benefactor. *Quippe benignus erat!*

*Malchinus tunicis demissis ambulat.*] Who would imagine, that there have been expositors, who, upon the word of an old scholiast, admit it as an ascertained fact, that Horace, beneath this Malchinus or Malthinus (as some MSS. read) intended to ridicule Mæcenas? Baxter seems to think nothing more natural than such a joke; and is silly enough to regard it one of the instances which Persius had in view, when he says:

*Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico*
*Tangit, & admissus circum præcordia ludit.*

That would have been a cunning device in Horace; and Mæcenas must have found it perhaps highly diverting to be, in such open and direct terms proclaimed a fool, by a Poet whom he loved, whom he honoured with his more familiar converse, whom he had overwhelmed with proofs of his attachment, in short, from whom he had so many reasons to expect the warmest personal devotion! — "But (say the sly people, who are so ingenious as to find out how our Horace should make a jest of Mæcenas) this stroke perfectly suits Mæcenas; for does not Velleius Paterculus affirm, *Mæcenatem otio & mollitiis pene ultra fœminam fluxisse*, that he idled away his life in more than female effeminacy? and does not Seneca reproach him for always going about the town *solutis tunicis* (which is the same with *demissis*)? and that at the very time when he was viceregent of Rome during the absence of young Cæsar (Augustus)*?—And what is the utmost that can be gathered from this? Certainly: that Mæcenas might have found himself hit in this passage, and that Horace was so frank as to blame a demeanour that was so offensive to decorum, even although that censure should light upon Mæcenas. This may be both comprehended and vindicated: on the supposition that Malchinus, on whom the censure directly strikes, was a real person living at the time. But nothing could have been alledged in justification of Horace if, under the feigned name of Malthinus, he had aimed a blow at his benefactor and friend, who just then was representing the chief personage of the Empire. Both his head and heart must have been as bad as the other's, for being capable of such scurrility. I apprehend the matter thus: Mæcenas, who, with all his propensity to Asiatic effeminacy, was one of the keenest statesmen and even a gallant officer (as he shewed at the battle of Actium and on other occasions) might seem justified in the eyes of his friend as well as in his own, in having some peculiarities in matters relative solely to his own person; nay, (as has been before observed†,) beneath what Seneca construes so ill of him, might lurk some political regards, which were no secret to such

* Epist. 114.

† Illustrations of Horace, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 710.

an

an acute observer of mankind as Horace. But what, perhaps, might become Mæcenas, or at least might be connived at by his friends, was not, therefore, seemly for every one; and thus might Horace, without giving umbrage to his potent friend, chastise such a blackguard as Malchinus probably was, for this very reason, because he imagined that what Mæcenas might do was also becoming in him. But even if we refuse to admit this explanation, it may very well be conceived how Horace, without adverting to Mæcenas, may have censured Malchinus. The subject is concerning fools, who run into one extreme in endeavouring to avoid the other. The half-way, or that most common among the Romans, was the *tunica angusticlavia*, which was worn as well by the equestrian order, as by the ordinary citizens, more or less tucked up with a girdle, so that it never reached down to the ancles, and, for the most part, only just below the waist. This manner of tucking up denoted an active and bustling man, and, at the time when Horace lived, was among the good old customs. To let the *tunica* hang down ungirt over the ancles, was probably, at that time, a new Asiatic fashion, affected by such as wanted to be thought of consequence, and to shew that they had a right to be idle. Horace names Malchinus, not as though he were the only one who adopted such a carriage, but probably because he was one who might be named without consequence. Others, who looked upon this mode as effeminate and ridiculous, who would nevertheless be likewise *faceti* (*des élégans*, people of the first fashion *), pushed it to the other extreme, and girt themselves, as Horace says, so high up, that, according to the then manner of dressing themselves, no lady could with decency accost them in the street. Horace, therefore, arraigns them both, as foolish excesses of an affected elegance, — and Mæcenas, who went without a girdle, not for the sake of acting the *petit-maître*, but because it was convenient, or because it was agreeable to him, had no concern in the matter.

*Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum.*] The conjecture of Baxter (who, to display the acuteness of his olfactory nerves, is always smelling out more than any body else) that both of these were persons of distinction, because, from a passage in the Fourth Satire, it appears, that this verse was taken amiss of Horace, is without foundation, as will be shewn in its place. In the mean time, it is very possible that this may have been the same Caius Gorgonius whom Cicero (*de* Clar. Orator. *cap.* 48.) describes as the first pettifogger of the equestrian order in his time. An old, probably decayed pettifogger, who was a nuisance to society likewise by his uncleanliness, was hardly of such consequence, that a Poet whom Mæcenas and Cæsar had taken under their protection, might not take the liberty to avenge on him the insulted noses of his fellow-citizens.

*Inquit sententia dia Catonis.*] This phrase, instead of *inquit Cato*, is an imitation of the same manner of speaking that appears in a Satire of Lucilius, *Valeri sententia dia.* — Horace seems studiously sometimes to borrow trifles from his predecessor Lucilius, as we take without scruple a pinch of snuff from the box of a friend. — The anecdote to which he here alludes actually happened, according to the antient Scholiast, between the famous M. Cato Censorius, called also Cato Major, and a young man of his acquaintance. The scholium contains an additional circumstance, which is worth quoting. The youth misconstruing the exclamation Bravo! addressed to him by Cato, repeated his visits much too frequently to the place which the Censor saw him sneak out of. "So, so, young man," said Cato, on perceiving it, "I applauded you in the opinion that it was but occasionally that you came hither; I was not aware that you had taken up your lodging here."

*Great Ormond Street.* W. T.

* That this is the true import of the word *facetus* is evident from Quinctilian, *lib.* ii. *cap.* 3.

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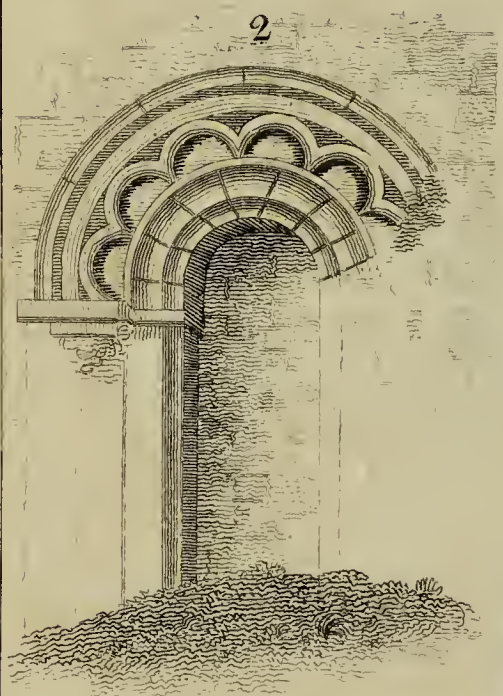
Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 5.

PRAY inform Mr. Price (p. 725), that William Phipps, esq. (then a minor) was married to Lady Katherine Annesley *prior* to 1723, as appears by a case now before me; where-

in

*Remains of the Priory Church at White Ladies, Shropshire.*

2



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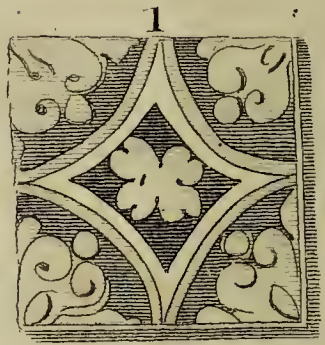

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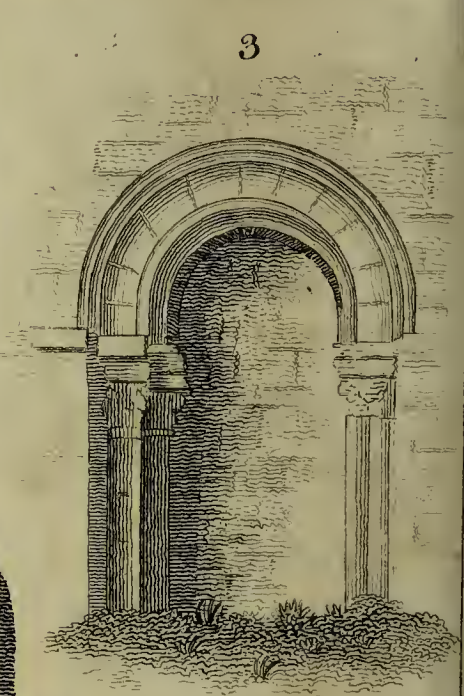

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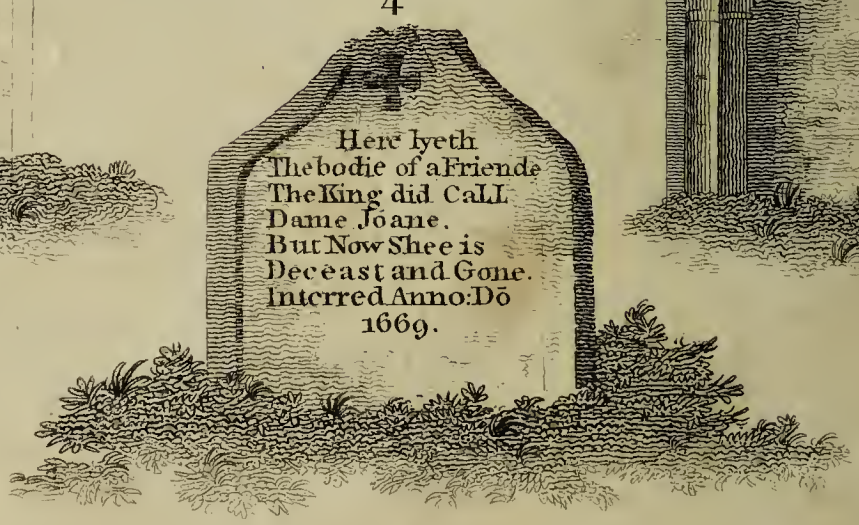


D. Parkes, del. July, 15, 1807.

J. Basire sc.

in it is stated, that "in October, 1719, Mr. Phipps, in a private clandestine manner, and whilst she was under the age of 18, married her, without any application to the Court" of Chancery, of which she had, by a suit instituted, been made a ward. Application was soon afterwards made to the Court by Sir Constantine Phipps, as the next friend of Mr. Phipps and his Lady, for the payment of her fortune (£15,000); but which, in consequence of the contempt, was not obtained till after the passing of the Act of Parliament in 1721, for pardoning all contempts (except contempts in causes) and other offences committed before the 24th of July, 1721. The question on the case was, whether this contempt was within the exception in that Act. Sir John Chesshyre's opinion (dated the "21st November, 1721") was, that the enacting words were sufficient to take in and pardon that offence; and that the exception extended to contempts *in* process, &c. and not to misdemeanours *in* a criminal kind.

Yours, &c. STE. NEWMAN.

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Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug.* 8.

HAVING given so accurate a representation of Boscobel House and the Royal Oak, p. 105, you will probably have no objection to giving a View of the remains at WHITE LADIES, a Priory of White Cistertian Nuns, in the same neighbourhood and same county. This curious piece of antiquity is about three quarters of a mile from Boscobel, and one of those sequestered scenes so favourable to meditation. All our Antiquaries, antient and modern, are silent respecting this building; and I have not been able to ascertain by whom it was founded, or how endowed. The View annexed shews the principal part of the Church; which, with the gate-house, of more modern erection than the other building, now a labourer's dwelling, are all that remain. The circular arches in the walls, and having no pillars, indicate it to be of Saxon origin; but this I shall leave for the decision of more veteran Antiquaries. The place is extra-parochial; and the area of the Church is still used as burying-ground, I believe mostly for Catholicks. On opening a grave a few days before I visited the place, a figured quarry was dug up (represented in *Fig.* 1), different from any before discovered there. *Fig.* 2 and 3 are remains of doorways on the North and South sides, now stopped up. *Fig.* 4, is a small grave-stone, with the inscription in the following uncouth style:

Here lyeth
The Bodie of A Friende
The King did CaLL
Dame Joane.—
But Now Shee is
Deceast and Gone.
Interr'd Anno: Do'.
1669.

Some account of Dame Joane may be seen in your vol. LXIII. p. 127. There are other grave-stones, but none that contain inscriptions worthy of notice. I was so delighted with the scenery in this neighbourhood, and so lulled into contemplation in surveying this lonely remain of antient art, that I did not leave it till the setting sun, and the clouds of approaching night, reminded me of my distant home.

The following beautiful lines struck me at the time too forcibly to be omitted:

"When darkness now with silence reigns around,
As the faint sun withdraws his glimmering beams;
(Save when, to render horror more profound,
On the rough grate the pale moon quivering gleams,
And through the lengthening aile the owlet screams;)
Then, lulled by Fancy's visionary train,
His long-lost friends frequent his blissful dreams;
He spends his days of childhood o'er again,
'Till sounds the midnight bell, and proves his vision vain."

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

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THE PROJECTOR. No. C.

*To the* AUTHOR *of the* PROJECTOR.

SIR,

I SHALL make no apology for the abruptness with which I begin this letter, and for accusing you and your brethren, the whole tribe of Moral Essayists, of sundry mistakes and misapprehensions in the exercise of your lawful calling; which mistakes, I am of opinion, proceed from your being better acquainted, in some matters, with theory than practice; and from your sometimes meddling

meddling with the business and affairs of a world which you are obliged to contemplate at a distance. But, whatever may be the cause of your errors, there is one subject, and only one, upon which I mean at this time to address you; and as it is a very familiar one, and more frequently handled expressly, or casually hinted at than any other, I hope you will not refuse immediate insertion to this my remonstrance.

The subject, Sir, concerning which you seem most liable to misconception, is no other than that very familiar one, called Wealth or Riches; against which, you must excuse me if I say, that you have undoubtedly contracted many very narrow notions, founded on what I conceive to be very rare, a personal dislike. You seem to attribute all the mischiefs under the sun to riches; you take delight in repeating that it is the root of all evil; and, not content with the root, you exhibit such a pernicious stem, and such a collection of deleterious branches, that one would think you were describing the famous poison-tree, instead of speculating upon pounds, shillings, and pence. You represent rich men as the most miserable of all human beings; and, in all your fictions and novels, if any mischief of a more than ordinary kind is to be performed, it must, forsooth, be performed by a man of fortune. Your invectives, likewise, are so frequent and so pointed against wealth, that it would appear to be your intention to write it down, or represent it to the rising generation in such frightful colours, as to deter them from earning money, if they wish to avoid all that is ruinous and disgraceful.

Now, Sir, although I have no reason to think that your lucubrations on this subject have done so much mischief as you intend, or that they have brought even a single guinea into contempt (unless, perhaps, because it *was* a single guinea); yet, as such doctrines as yours may be thought very rude towards the fashionable, and very unwise towards the commercial world, I have long had it in contemplation to animadvert on your opinions, and endeavour to convince you of your mistakes. But as I am not very well qualified by education to carry on a regular train of philosophical argument, and as such an argument, however ingeniously contrived, might appear somewhat dull to your Readers, I have thought that mode best which I find easiest, namely, to give you a true and faithful account of the influence and effects of Riches upon myself. And, as example is far beyond precept, a striking instance of the good consequences and blessings of Wealth may, perhaps, speak more in its favour, than the most eloquent harangue, without such illustration. And should I fail of producing all the conviction I hope for on your mind, my story may at least tend, in some degree, to moderate your style and your prejudices, when you come again to consider the subject.

Some years ago, Mr. Projector, it was my lot to succeed to the property of a very distant relation, whom I never saw, and who, during his lifetime, had not found either leisure or inclination to enquire after me. How much I inherited by his death it is not necessary to specify, unless by comparison. It amounted to more thousands *per annum*, than I formerly possessed hundreds; and it consequently raised me from what is called a bare competence, to that fullness and superabundance which constitutes "the man of great fortune." At this time, Sir, I was beyond the middle period of life, a bachelor, not remarkable for charms of person, or brilliancy of conversation; nothing particular as to elegance of mind or manner; nowise remarkable for acuteness of judgment, or the finer discriminations of taste; confined to a few acquaintances, or *friends*, if you please, of my own level, but seldom admitted into the higher societies, or considered as one to whom any particular attention was due. Perhaps, indeed, my character, in the opinion of my employers (for I was in business), might at this time amount to little more than the qualifications of "sober and honest," which we expect in our servants.

But, Sir, you may well blush for your many uncharitable censures of wealth, when I tell you what a very favourable change my *thousands* wrought upon me, within a very few months after I had administered to my relation's will; I mean, as soon as it was known that I had so

administered, and was in actual possession. I cannot, indeed, suppose you to be so callous as to retain your antipathies, after what I am about to tell you of the beneficial effects of riches; and therefore I shall proceed, without hurting your feelings by any farther appeal to your past conduct and sentiments.

In the first place, then, as to my person, it is truly wonderful how it began to improve. Although not very tall, I became of "a very good height;" what you would call a "personable man;" and, although it was not in the power of Riches themselves to alter my complexion, yet a brown complexion, I heard, was "manly;" and there was in my eye a something sparkling and lively, which, I was assured, "the ladies noticed very much." But these changes and improvements were, perhaps, less wonderful than what seemed to take place in my *age*. I had, not a twelvemonth before, been thought what is called an "old fellow," too old for this, and too old for that, and, above all things, "too old for matrimony, unless I wanted a nurse."

But, in whatever manner it came about, I have never been old since; my years have dropt off one by one, and frequently a dozen at a time, until I am left in "the prime of life," and "far preferable to a parcel of boys, who marry before they know what they would be at." I no longer hear of unequal matches, of old bachelors wedding young girls, and living to break their hearts. Indeed the many hints I receive from very sensible and circumspect mothers and aunts, who wish well to their children, and delight to see them "well settled," convince me that, as to *my case*, there are no girls too young; and that a majority of twenty or five-and-twenty years on the man's side is only a more certain way of carrying the election.

This retrograde motion in my years, however, would be of little consequence, if it were not accompanied by other appropriate circumstances, to which, before I administered to my relation's will, I was a perfect stranger—I allude to "something so agreeable, lively, and pleasant;" and a hundred other qualifications, "calculated to make the married state happy"—such a fund of "good nature" too, and "sweetness of temper;" sometimes "so entertaining," and sometimes "such a droll creature," that it is (and I have it from many and good authorities) unanimously decreed, that I would not only make "an excellent husband," but "one of the best husbands in the world," to any one of the many young ladies whose parents, good people! have no earthly wish but to "see them well settled in the world."

And these happy changes lead me, Sir, to others connected with them. I am not only become tolerably *handsome*, and of a very proper *age*; but my conversation-talents are prodigiously improved. In companies where formerly I dared only at my peril to hitch in a word, and where that word was received in silence, or with some inarticulate sound, not far removed from a sneer, I can now command time for the longest story, which is "vastly entertaining;" and the dullest joke, which is sure to make them "split their sides;" and some who, a few months ago, would have wondered what there was to cause a smile, now are ready to beg that I would not "make them die of laughing." My taste, too, is so much improved, that what I like every body likes; and my understanding is become so enlightened, my powers of argumentation so irresistible, my train of reasoning so perspicuous, and my proofs so clear and apposite, that no man ventures to contradict me; and therefore my opinion, when I chuse to give it, is a sure signal for concluding all debates. It is modesty only, Sir, which prevents my sending you many remarkable instances of the praises bestowed on my quick and acute parts; and yet I am compelled to say, that they are the more agreeable, because I lived so many years without them, and never had reason to think my understanding much above the common level, until, as I said before, I administered to my relation's will.

But, although it would not be decent to send you more praises of myself than are sufficient to shew how beneficially riches can change a man, yet I may be permitted to expatiate on another blessing with which they have been accompanied, and which is usually reckoned one of the greatest, I mean *friendship*. And here I must say,

say, Sir, that when I have read in lucubrations likey ours, of the instability of friendship, and the scarcity of friends, I am tempted to think that such sentiments are dictated by men of very small incomes, or perhaps small annuitants whose property is irrecoverably diminished by taxes; for I can remember perfectly well, that I once partook of nearly the same narrow modes of thinking. But what will not riches do? My friends are now numerous, nay, beyond numbering, unless I could count the multitudes who court my acquaintance: every man is my friend, my "dear friend," and as sincere as words can express. In one respect, indeed, I own, their friendship appeared at first to take a very singular turn. I had not administered to my relation's will above a month (it was in September) before so many presents of expensive fruits, game, and other eatables, were sent, that I began to think my friends had mistaken my situation, and fancied that my relation had deprived me of bread to eat. But all this, Sir, you may perceive, was my ignorance, and I have now conquered it; and although my establishment is not on a very great scale, and I have no family, I can at all times show you a larder worthy of the first of taverns, ample and various in its contents, and puzzling only in as far as I frequently know not how to dispose of the surplus.

And while I prove, in contradiction to your sentiments, that wealth is the cause of friendship, and all the comforts included therein, I may farther observe that my riches have produced effects of the happiest kind, which are not confined to me, their immediate possessor, but extend to every thing about me, nay, to things inanimate. My house, my table, and all that covers it, are of the very best kind, and so highly approved by the best judges, that if mere furniture and victuals could be proud, mine have good reason to be so, for nothing but praises accompany their entrances and exits. My wines are likewise in point of flavour and taste superior to anything my friends ever knew, a circumstance which affords me much pleasure, as I was really no judge of these matters until I administered to my relation's will. I might also say something of my carriages and horses; but it is sufficient that my friends, who frequently use them, pronounce that they are an honour to Long-acre, and a credit to Tattersall's.

And now, Sir, after stating that all these most salutary and beneficial changes have been effected upon me by the power of wealth only, may I not be permitted to remonstrate with you and your brethren, on account of those strange opinions and prejudices which you are daily hinting, or expressing, as if it were a misfortune to be rich? But I shall leave my story with you, or rather with your readers, who I hope will decide with the impartiality due to so important a subject. And if I decline employing harsh language on this occasion, which is usually thought justifiable in one who presumes that he has the best of the argument, it is not because I think you do not deserve it, or because I dread that scratch of the pen which is certainly in your power; but, Sir, I refrain because, notwithstanding all you have advanced on the subject, I have every reason to think that the majority is of my opinion. I should not else witness those painful struggles to accumulate, which can have this only for their object.

Before I conclude, however, I will be candid enough to own, that as no temporal felicity is without some small mixture of what men deem to be unhappiness, I have experienced that riches sometimes occasion changes rather of an unpleasant kind. Amidst the great benefits I have derived, and of which I have given you a faithful account, I have discovered that there are some things which riches will not procure, some enjoyments which they will not promote, and a great deal of time which they do not instruct us to get rid of in the easiest and most agreeable manner; and if you or any of your brethren will instruct us in the proper method of avoiding these inconveniences, you will find one very willing to assist you in, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Novus Homo.

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

As the reading of no individual is security against literary imposition, it becomes a public duty to detect every instance of the kind that comes in our way. Accordingly as your periodical work is an open vehicle

vehicle for literary correspondence, the credit of it I consider as a call upon your friends to notice a letter addressed to you in your Publication for July, p. 626, of which "Mr. Urban" at the beginning, and "S. L." at the close, include all that the party who sent it had to supply; all between being a mere transcript from one of the medical letters of a worthy old communicative friend of the publick, Dr. Theophilus Lobb, who dated them from Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, nearly fifty years ago! The Doctor first sent them abroad in the periodical publications of the time; and then collected them in a pamphlet, now lying before me. It may be added that this very letter was addressed to *yourself*; and, with many others, are doubtless to be found in your former volumes.

I snatch this opportunity to enquire, when a periodical work is arrived at a respectable age, your Magazine for instance, now in its *eightieth* year, what advantage is gained by sinking this evidence of public favour*, and starting again in a *new series?*

Will any of your Correspondents condescend to inform me, whence the term *Donkey* came, that has rendered the name of *Ass* quite obsolete.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

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Non era camminati di palagio,
Là' v' eravam, ma natural burilla,
Ch' avea mal suolo, edi lame disagio*.
Dante, P Inferno, c. 34. l. 97.

Mr. Urban, *Lambrook-court, June* 28.

THE quotation prefixed is a description of a part of the infernal regions, to which the author was led in safety under the guidance of the spirit of the Mantuan bard; but the horror of the place, however heightened by picturesque poetry, does not exceed that which, in a feeling mind, must be excited on perusing the narrative of my humane friend. He, indeed, was not conducted and preserved by the magic power of Dante, but under the more impressive power of the benevolent religion of Jesus.

Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, διαμπερὲς ἥ σε φυλάσσω
Ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοις ——— †.
Odyss. lib. xx. v. 47, 48.

It is the spirit of this religion that leads its followers to visit the prisoner, even immured in dungeons under ground: to restore to society the unhappy sinner, or fugitive prodigal; the forlorn outcast as well as the wounded Samaritan. Does any portion of this spirit ever pervade the dungeons at Maidstone, or do the amities of the Gospel illumine its ramifications of misery?

Scarcely can I believe that the people of Maidstone, and of the wealthy County of Kent, are apprized of the sufferings of their incarcerated brethren. May the knowledge of them rouse the feelings and animate the exertions of some pious clergyman or active magistrate, remains the hope of J. C. Lettsom.

Maidstone. Gaoler, *Thomas Watson*; salary, £.300.; fees, Debtors, 12*s.* 10*d.* Felons, &c. 13*s.* 4*d.* See Table. Garnish, 2*s.* 8*d.* exacted by the Prisoners. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Shelton*; duty, Prayers and Sermon to Debtors and Felons and that only on alternate Sundays (see Remarks); salary, £.50. Surgeon, Mr. *Coleman*; salary £.50. for this Gaol (*Debtors included*) and for the Bridewell. Number of Prisoners July 14, 1808, Debtors 51, Felons, &c. 57. Allowance, a half-quartern loaf every other day, and one quart of small-beer daily, for prisoners of all descriptions. Whatever the baker's bill amounts to weekly for bread, one half of that sum is allowed for *table beer*; but when a debtor obtains his sixpences, the allowance of bread is discontinued.

Remarks. From the inscription, "C. Sloane, Architect," on a stone in front, it appears that this Gaol was erected in 1746. The Keeper's house separates the Debtors' Prison from that of the Felons; but he has no proper view of the Prison at large.

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* This is not *our* case. We preserve with conscious pride the antient enumeration of our Volumes; though the fashionable term of *New Series* is also adopted for the convenience of those who do not possess the former volumes, and which are not now to be purchased. Edit.

† ——— It was no place-hall
Lofty and luminous, wherein we stood,
But natural dungeon, where ill footing was,
And scant supply of light. Cary.

‡ ——— But I, who keep
Thee in all difficulties, am divine.

For

For Men-debtors here are two Court-yards. The upper one, 43 feet by 38, is paved with flag-stones; the lower, which is 96 feet by 48, has a hard gravelled bottom. They have likewise a common day-room, of 26 feet by 19.

The Women-debtors have no Court-yard, and only one room, 13 feet by 10.

On the first floor are eight spacious rooms for Debtors, opening into a lobby six feet two inches wide. Master-side Debtors pay 1*s.* 2*d. per* week. Those who have a room to themselves pay 2*s.* 6*d. per* week; and here is one handsomely furnished, for which a prisoner paid five shillings *per* week.

For Common-side Debtors here are two rooms of 26 feet by 19 each, called by a singular fancy the "*Pennyless Wards*," because each poor Debtor who sleeps there pays one penny *per* week.

The Debtors are allowed by the County three chaldron of coals a year.

The *Infirmary* has two rooms, one 20 feet by 18, the other 15 feet by 12, and one very improperly built in the *Common Felons' Court-yard*, in the *centre* of the Prison. The lower room has a barrack bedstead; the upper was used as a store-room for bedding, &c. and both have glazed windows and fire-places.

Here is no *regular Chapel*; for want of which the Debtors have Divine Service performed to them in a lobby-room: of the *Felons* I shall speak presently.

Masters-side Felons have a Court-yard 42 feet by 18, and a day-room of 16 feet by 13; with eight sleeping-rooms nearly the same size, two of which front the street. They are furnished with wooden bedsteads without curtains, feather-beds and bedding, at 2*s.* 6*d. per* week, and have two or more beds in each room. But, if a prisoner has a room to himself, the charge is 5*s. per* week.

The wall being three feet thick, the light and air are still farther obstructed, at the windows of both Debtors and Felons, by wooden bars of three inches and a half broad, instead of single iron bars.

The Common-side Felons Court-yard is 47 feet by 29. They have also a day-room 15 feet six inches by 12 feet six. Their sleeping-wards on the ground-floor are six rooms, of the average size of 14 feet by 12; and each contains a barrack bedstead for five prisoners, which are judiciously made to turn up, as is always done every morning, not only to give a fresher circulation of air, but for the purpose of sweeping and washing the rooms. These prisoners are allowed a straw in sacking bed each, with two blankets and a rug.

The Women Felons have a Court-yard of about 18 feet by 12, with a pump, and sewer in one corner; and arcades for air and exercise. Also a day-room 20 feet by 16, and two lodging-rooms about the same size. The bedding here is like that on the Male Felons side, for such as pay 2*s.* 6*d. per* week. Those who cannot pay for beds have straw in sacking, with two blankets and a rug each.

Felons are allowed by the County thirteen chaldrons of coals yearly. Convicts under sentence of transportation, in addition to the County dole, have the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d. per* week, till their removal.

In this gaol there are two horrid *dungeons*, of 12 feet square, and totally dark, assigned for the condemned prisoners; the descent to which is by eleven steps. And here it was that, in almost all my visits (not likely soon to be forgotten) I found men confined for robbing their fellow prisoners in the Gaol! At my last visit there were two of this very depraved description shut up together; nor do I, indeed, recollect to have ever been here without seeing some one so detained. Surely this must seem to argue some reprehensible degree of neglect as to matters of religious attention.

The duty of Divine Service is still, and for many years past has been, performed to Debtors and Felons on alternate Sundays. I have been informed, that at some times, previous to the appointment of Mr. Evans the late Chaplain, no such service, no mental guardianship whatsoever, took place for six weeks or two months together.

And, even now, in what manner and where is the solemn business performed? Prayers are read, and a Sermon delivered by the Chaplain of this County Gaol, upon the landing of the staircase, to the *Criminals*, who

who are *stationed within the iron gate;* but scarcely one-third of them either see the Minister or hear the Service. The Women Felons have no religious attentions of any kind paid to them, nor any opportunity of joining in the Service, although some are confined here for years together. Nay, even those convicts who lie under sentence of death, are brought forth into a small open court-yard, however severe may be the weather, and the Minister prays by them from the Keeper's back room. Yet this is the populous Prison of a most respectable and opulent County; and thus I exonerate my mind upon the subject.

The Common-side Felons, &c. of this Gaol are some of the most miserable beings imaginable, squallid, dirty, and in rags. No discrimination of turpitude is duly observed. The prisoners here frequently rob each other, and particularly those deserters who occasionally stay but a few days, are sure to lose any money they may have about them. One of this description lost ten pounds, and another had a pair of new shoes taken from him. Young novices in transgression and notorious offenders are blended in a mass of mutual and inevitable injury to each other. In short, the Prison in question is a discredit to the County; and I hope I am assured upon good grounds that a *new Gaol* is intended to be soon built, which, like that just finished at Canterbury, may obliterate the remembrance of its predecessor, and do honour to all who shall be concerned in so beneficial an improvement.

Here are no *Rules and Orders:* no employment furnished: no regulations as to the quantity of liquors which Debtors may receive, who are sometimes unruly, and set the Keeper at defiance. Though the Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are conspicuously hung up, yet as the windows of both Debtors and the Felons Gaols front the street, they afford a facility of introduction I fear the utmost vigilance cannot always prevent. No books for the visiting Magistrates, Chaplain, or Surgeon, to enter their remarks in, for the better ordering of their important concern.

Prisoners are discharged from hence in a morning; but they have no money to carry them home, and thus prevent an immediate recurrence to acts of depredation that may speedily consign them back to their late abode.

The Earl of Romney and family, at Boxley, have for these thirty years annually given five guineas to the Prisoners, in general at Christmas. The High Sheriff likewise gives two guineas, and the Under Sheriff one guinea, each assize.

The Gaoler appears to be a humane man, and I have always found the Prison remarkably clean, difficult as it must necessarily be; and every beneficial tendency to a change in arrangement will but render the execution of his arduous office more respectable in itself, and infinitely more comfortable to many others under his care.

[At my last visit, 19th July, 1809, I found the old Keeper dead, a new one appointed, and several beneficial regulations. A book in which the visiting Magistrates enter their remarks and orders, and another in which the Surgeon enters the name and disease of every sick prisoner, the medicines administered, and extra diet or clothing necessary. The lower part of the Infirmary is converted into a reception-room for unclean prisoners, and fitted up with a copper for warm water, and a tin slipper-bath.

The upper room is furnished with proper bedding for the sick, and well lighted and ventilated by three large windows.

Childbed linen is likewise provided by the County, and weight scales and measures for the use of the prisoners. There are additional cupboards in the Debtors rooms for securing their provision, and a night-chair in every ward; and in case of sickness one room is ordered to be appropriated as an Infirmary.]

Maidstone House of Correction. Keeper, late *John Downe*, now *Daniel Kingsnorth;* salary, £.50. and five chaldron of coals yearly for the Keeper's House and the Prison. Fees: Felons, 13*s.* 4*d.* Misdemeanors, 6*s.* 8*d.* Faulty Servants, 4*s.* 6*d.* Garnish, not yet abolished, 2*s.* Chaplain, none. Divine Service never performed here, nor any religious attentions paid whatever, although Prisoners are sometimes committed hither

ther for so long a term as two years. Surgeon, Mr. *Coleman*; salary, for this Prison and the County Gaol, £.50. Number of Prisoners July 14, 1808, twenty-three men and six women. Allowance, a half quartern loaf each in two days, to those who do not work; and to those who work five half quartern loaves *per* week. No beer.

Remarks. The Men's Court-yard in this Bridewell is 54 feet by 42, paved with flag-stones, and has a pump in it, with a sewer in one corner. Their day or mess-room is 12 feet by 8, with a fire-place, and benches to sit upon, and shelves for provisions.

They have also two sleeping-rooms on the ground-floor; one called the Upper Ward, 22 feet by 16, has straw in sacking beds on the floor. No bedding whatever, and iron-grated windows which look into the Court. Eleven prisoners slept in this room.

The Lower Ward, 19 feet by 16, has barrack beds, with straw in sacking, but no bedding. The iron-grated windows look into a narrow passage, five feet wide and twenty-one feet long. In this twelve Prisoners slept.

The Men's Infirmary, which is likewise on the ground-floor, and in size 15 feet by 12, has two wooden turn-up bedsteads, with flock beds, two blankets, two sheets, and a rug each.

The Women have a Court-yard, paved with flag-stones, 42 feet by 36, the door of which has a cylinder, and opens into the narrow passage above-described.

Their day or mess-room is eight feet by seven, with a fire-place and copper. Their sleeping-room, 21 feet by 16, has straw in sacking laid on the floor, but no bedding. Six Women slept here.

Their Infirmary-room is up-stairs, above the Men's Infirmary, and of the same size, with two grated and glazed windows, and a fire-place. When this room is not occupied by the sick the barrack beds are furnished by the Keeper with bedding, for those who can pay him 2*s.* 4*d.* a week.

If a prisoner is sick, the Surgeon has a discretionary power to order a better regimen, or clothing, as he deems needful; which is humanely allowed by the County.

In the Women's Court-yard, and seven steps under-ground, are two loathsome dungeons, 15 feet by 10, and six feet six inches high, totally dark, for confining the refractory.

The Gaoler's House till lately commanded no view of any part of the Prison; but in 1808 I found a window made, through which the Keeper has a command of the Men's Court. Indeed the whole Prison is now put under better regulation; and lenity, in some degree, has supplied the place of severity.

For many years a great part of this Prison has been rented of the Keepers by Mr. Blundell, a weaver in the town, at £.10. *per annum*; and here he has a work-room of 28 feet by 16, the three windows of which look into the Men Criminals Court. In this room are nine hemp-blocks; and the prisoners are occasionally employed in beating hemp, making sacks, and picking oakum, but they receive no part of their earnings. Abovestairs are store-rooms, the whole length of the Prison, in which Mr. Blundell deposits the rough materials used in his business.

This Bridewell is white-washed twice a year, and the whole Prison kept clean.

Prisoners are discharged in a morning, but have no money issued to carry them safely home.

The Act for Preservation of Health is not hung up; but the Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are placed in the Keeper's House.

I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

James Neild.

*To Dr. Lettsom, London.*

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Mr. Urban, *Baldock, Sept.* 8.

THE eradicating of an inveterate prejudice will, I believe, be allowed no easy task, especially when sanctioned by a popular name, however well the truth which opposes it may be established. I allude to a local opinion, very prevalent in several districts of the kingdom, and, indeed, corroborated by Browne's "Vulgar Errors;" that Hedge-hogs do not suck the cows' dugs, but that most of the injury attributed to these animals proceeds from the cows being too much exposed to cold, rain, and damp pasturage. That inclement seasons, and other physical causes, occasion disease in various parts of the udder, most intelligent Dairy-farmers

farmers will readily acknowledge; who, on the contrary, will as strenuously refuse their assent that cows being sucked by these nocturnal depredators is a "vulgar error:" but I forbear entering more largely on the subject than is requisite to establish a fact of such importance in the history of this singular quadrupede; and beg leave to refer to the subsequent testimony of two credible cow-keepers, whose sole occupation, for the long period of twenty years, has been the superintendence of cattle, and their peculiar disorders; which, being the result of ocular proof, and their veracity attested by gentlemen of great respectability, will, I trust, prove sufficient to dispel all farther scepticism from the minds of those who can be satisfied with evidence not strictly amounting to mathematical demonstration.

"We voluntarily declare that we have been employed in the management of Cattle for twenty years, and have seen Hedge-hogs in the very act of sucking the Cows' dugs, which we removed and destroyed. THOMAS MONK.
JAMES WEBB."

"These men having been personally known to us for many years, we have the highest opinion of their veracity, and believe the whole of their declaration to be true.
CHARLES MADDISON.
JOHN WOODCOCK.
*Waltham Abbey, Sept.* 12, 1809."

The sagacity of this creature is truly astonishing: he lies concealed by day; and about two o'clock in the morning, his usual time of beginning his depredation, he begins hunting about till he finds where the cows have been grazing, to some of which it frequently happens that an involuntary discharge of milk takes place, by which he traces them to their layers; but, as he can erect or depose his spines at pleasure, he fixes on the dug without disturbing the cow, and when satisfied will frequently leave her without injury; but if by chance she should rise before, he still keeps his hold on the dug, which he seldom quits without lacerating and puncturing the udder, and thus the injury happens. W. HUMPHRIES.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Sept.* 6.

THE two cases mentioned by your Correspondent, P. T. (p. 700) certainly deserve consideration.

With respect to the former, there is reason to fear, that Juries, from a mistaken lenity, too frequently give in a verdict of *Lunacy*, when it should be of *Felo de se*. But how is this to be remedied? A Jury consists of 12 men, summoned from the vicinage; witnesses are examined as to the fact; the Jury, upon oath (as their name denotes), deliver in their verdict upon the Inquest; and the Coroner issues his warrant for the interment of the corpse, according to their determination. If their verdict be *Lunacy*, the Coroner's warrant for the interment of the corpse in consecrated ground is a sufficient authority; because it is to be concluded that the deceased was *non compos mentis*; that the verdict of the Jury ought to outweigh the opinion of all private individuals otherwise; and therefore, that a Clergyman is not justified in departing from the language of the Burial Office, prescribed by the Church of England.

As to the second case, the Marriage of Minors, or persons unauthorized, it must be acknowledged that this is too frequent; and that the practice prevails in large country-towns, as well as in the Metropolis; that truth is often sacrificed in giving in names and places of abode for the publication of Banns; and that some persons are even guilty of perjury, in order to obtain Licences; so that neither the Surrogates, nor the inferior Officers of the Church, deserve censure. Therefore, after Banns, upon due enquiry, have been regularly published, or a Licence obtained, without any alledged legal impediments, a Minister may certainly perform the Matrimonial Office without blame.

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

IN answer to your Correspondent, P. T. I beg to observe, that whatever unpleasant feelings may be excited in his breast, respecting the interment of what he calls a *deliberate* Suicide, yet I conceive nothing can possibly justify him in making the least alteration in the Service. I should sincerely and charitably hope, there are but few instances of *real* deliberate Suicide; and I verily believe, that, in nine cases out of ten, this act (notwithstanding appearances to

to the contrary) proceeds at the moment from a disordered brain. Being of this opinion, I should never hesitate acting in conformity to the Coroner's warrant; and I cannot but approve his conduct (considering the infirmities of human nature), for leaning, on all occasions, to the side of mercy.

Let me intreat your Correspondent to think more favourably of his fellow-creatures; and when he is hesitating on the propriety of acting in conformity to the Coroner's instructions, to put this question to himself—*Who made me a Judge?*

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

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*Mr.* DONOVAN'S *Answer to Mr.* DAVIES, *concluded from p.* 717.

THERE must be an end to all confidence in the social intercourse of man from the moment in which the words of private conversation be not as fully recognized as the most positive written evidence: from the moment in which the powers of language, and the attribute of reason, which man enjoys above all other creatures, be prostituted to the unworthy purposes of falsehood. Such a want of reverence for truth is pregnant with the most pernicious consequences to society: on some occasions failing, dangerous, on all disgraceful and contemptible. Now, as I affirm and Mr. Davies denies the purport of this conversation, there is an evident dereliction either on his part or mine; and for this reason I am anxious to place the investigation in a point of view so distinct, that I think it must be rendered manifest which is in the wrong. The substance of this conversation, I repeat, is absolutely contradicted by Mr. Davies: and this conclusion, I conceive, must be admitted by every one: he enters slightly on the subject first; then concedes certain points of no consequence, and closes his remarks with a general aspersion, an insinuation that his *contradiction* alone proves me in all respects unworthy of credit! Well, this is generous truly! Wherefore not deny the whole, and thereby spare the trouble of offering any concession? Pardon me, Sir, if for one moment I should lose my gravity on this occasion. Indeed, I cannot well suppress a smile at the Hibernicism of this acknowledgment; for, after the explanation that was afforded on my part, to what does it amount? To this "*I said something, but that something was literally nothing; and the rest, Mr. Donovan, is all your own!*"

But to collect myself—I assure you, Sir, that I am not in the least offended with the harsh, degrading, humiliating aspersions dispensed towards me by Mr. Davies: it is only to be regretted, that his remarks should place me under the necessity of trespassing at such length on the patience of the Reader: persuaded as I am that, in the sequel, those only will be covered with shame who deserve it. I shall now proceed from argument to the statement of fact.

Where the evidence of direct proof be wanting, collateral testimony may be sometimes found conclusive: as collateral evidence, let the following circumstances be considered:

In the first place, let me observe, that it was the immediate object of my visit to Anglesea in the year 1800 to obtain specimens of the *Trifurcated Hake*, the *Beaumaris Shark*, the *Morris*, and certain others, described by Pennant as natives of that part of Britain. I went there, believing that these fishes might be local, for they had been in vain sought for elsewhere. The inference is therefore certain, that I proceeded thither in the firm persuasion, at least, that there were such species in existence! I applied for them to the individual himself, from whom Mr. Pennant states that two or more of these were received; and from him I understand, for the first time in my life, that I might desist from further search after the *Trifurcated Hake*, because there is no such fish; and, in corroboration of this, he himself furnished me with the original description and drawing sent by himself to Mr. Pennant; and not these alone, but others, which tend to convince me, this is not the only error to be avoided in the Work of that Zoologist. No one ever heard me intimate the least suspicion of the non-existence of this species before the interview with Mr. Davies; and yet, immediately upon my return from his house at Aber to Bangor, my Artist was told the whole circumstance. He was not only informed of this, but he saw me write the purport of my information on the page of the British Zoology in which the Trifurcated Hake is described. I produced drawings, signed *H. D.* or *Davies*, and also memorandums,

randums, in the hand-writing of Mr. Davies, relating to several fishes, and to the Trifurcated Hake with the rest. My Artist not only saw those testimonials; they were actually put into his possession, with instructions to copy them with all possible fidelity: he did so in the course of the two or three succeeding days; then these original documents were returned, in his presence, to Mr. Davies in person, and in the presence of another individual besides myself. Lastly, I shall add, that the copies of these testimonials are still in preservation, some proof of which will appear at the conclusion!

The evidence of this Artist will be found to accord with every assertion made by me. It will prove, that he distinctly understood, from writing as well as from conversation, that the Trifurcated Hake was a fabrication. The explanation testifies that it was on the authority of Mr. Davies alone that this was admitted to be the Forked Hake, mutilated, disguised, and misrepresented, for the relicks of the fish were not shewn; and I could form no opinion of my own, except that imposition was evident, every circumstance considered. We compared notes, sketches, and printed authorities, together the same evening, in order to ascertain in what respects they agreed or differed. So much is proved by the testimony of this witness: and the same evidence finally states, that, in consequence of this information, we did desist from all further search or enquiry after the Trifurcated Hake. Permit me here to produce the statement in his own words:

"Mr. URBAN, I have seen the letter of Mr. Davies in your Magazine with as much surprise as Mr. Donovan; and, as most of the circumstances denied therein are known to me, I think myself bound to say a few words. I was with Mr. Donovan in North Wales nine years ago, the time when this transaction with Mr. Davies took place. On the day Mr. Donovan was at Aber, I waited for him at Bangor. He came back to the inn soon in the evening; and we then had a long conversation about the mistakes mentioned to him by Mr. Davies, so far as they related at least to the drawings which Mr. Davies had lent him that day, and which he gave into my care, with the charge to copy the whole upon tracing paper, that they might be exact. All-together there must be about a dozen. One was a pencil sketch, which we could not understand; the others were figures, with notes, of the same subjects as are described in Pennant's Zoology, with one of the Whiff belonging to his Tour. There were besides some detached notes, without figures. We compared the figures with the prints in Pennant's Work, to observe the variations made by the Artist, to give them more freedom, as I learned, in the drawing. Certainly I cannot say but the sketches were bad; that is, stiff and awkward; but, from what I know of drawings, they could not be properly altered without seeing the fishes, and then they would be useless. The whole were copied by myself; and from the time Mr. Donovan gave them to me, were in my care, till Mr. Davies called as I was finishing the last; he waited a few minutes, and they were given to him in my presence. At the desire of Mr. Donovan, I have just looked at the copies, and declare them to be my work.

"As to the story of the Trifurcated Hake, not being at Aber with Mr. Donovan, I was not, of course, acquainted by that means with the conversation. This I can say: the very same circumstances, which I have since read, with further observations, were told me by Mr. Donovan directly when he came back from Aber. He was not long in the room before he spoke about it. I never, till that time, heard him make the least doubt of there being such a fish. He erased it out of the list of fishes we were to enquire after that same evening. At the same time, likewise, he struck a dash under the first three lines of the description of the Trifurcated Hake in Pennant's Zoology (p. 196), and wrote a slight memorandum of the transaction at the bottom of the leaf, where it still remains *. This I can say, and am positive to, that the book of Pennant, with this note, laid open on the table before me once, if not oftener, when Mr. Davies looked over me copying his sketches; there was no secrecy made about it. As to the memorandums of Mr. Davies, they speak for themselves; there is one, *the original description*, sent by Mr. Davies to Mr. Pennant, of the fish afterwards called in the Zoology the Trifurcated Hake, which Mr. Donovan *will do right to quote.*

"* At the request of Mr. Donovan, I transcribe this note; the printed words, under which a line is struck, are these: 'Trifurcated Hake. This new species was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, of Beaumaris, and was taken near that place.' The memorandum added, 'This fish, Mr. Hugh Davies informs me, was inserted without sufficient attention, from the skin dried between a sheet of paper, &c. It is only the common Forked Beard *(Tinca Marina)*, mangled and badly represented.' E. STAPLEY."

"The

"The sketch which was sent with this description, as I understood, was much larger, but corresponded in some degree with that shewn in the upper part of Pennant's plate (XXXII.); we could make nothing of this. The lower figure, it seemed, there was no drawing of, that being partly made from the drawing, and partly from the damaged skin, after it reached Downing. But to compare with the latter as a side view of the fish, we had one of the Lesser Hake or Forked Beard, represented in plate XXXI. of Pennant's Work, and which Mr. Donovan told me at the time was lent him by Mr. Davies, as being a better figure of the same fish. These we examined together carefully; which, I must say, I should never have thought of doing, if I had not known the mistake; and then it did appear likely, allowing for the fish being damaged, and the liberty taken in the drawing. There was a difference in some parts; but not so much as between the print of the Beaumaris Shark and the drawing from which it was taken; nor of some other things. Mr. Donovan pointed out several mistakes between the copy and the printed account, and between both and the figure, so that he could not easily form any opinion of his own, except that it appeared to be something very different from what Pennant described it.

"Indeed I was so struck with these blunders all-together, that I took the freedom to tell Mr. Donovan it was labour lost to come in quest of the "Anglesea Fishes," as this and some others were called before by us; since some were found to be false, and the rest might be so likewise. I remember Mr. Donovan made me for answer, that he thought differently; for that it was of more consequence to be able to prove the non-existence of a single supposed fish, on the authority of the very person who was said to have found it, than to discover twenty new ones.

"Yours &c. E. Stapley.

"*Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth.*"

Nothing could afford me greater satisfaction, under the present unpleasant circumstances, than to be at liberty in this place to offer all the additional testimony of another individual, to whom this transaction was partly known, and in the presence of whom Mr. Davies repeated some material points of that private conversation which took place in our interview at Aber, before related.

"Mr. Urban,—Permit me to acquaint you, that being once in the company of Mr. Davies and Mr. Donovan at Bangor, when the fish called a Trifurcated Hake formed one of the leading topicks of conversation; the circumstances mentioned are not unknown to me. I think it might be in my power to repeat every thing material that passed on that subject. Surely, though nine years have elapsed since, the memory of Mr. Davies must have strangely betrayed him, if he has forgotten all he said on that occasion. Perhaps certain points may occur again to recollection, when I mention them. Though I am no adept in Science, the name of the fish was remarkable, and remains perfectly strong in my mind. This I remember, as well as if it were yesterday, that he said there was no such fish as the Trifurcated Hake; it was some other, which had been improperly represented. Mr. Davies explained the causes from which the mistake arose; said it had been the means of misleading many scientific Authors; that it was a pity, and they ought to be undeceived.—Does Mr. Davies forget my being jocose at the idea, that such grave men could be so easily imposed on? We must speak the truth when called upon.

"Far from wishing to increase the mortification of Mr. Davies, I must be allowed to add, that he spoke in high terms of respect for Mr. Pennant; with whom he said he was in habits of intimacy till his death, and that he still visited the family. But that such mistakes there were in the book; and he thought it proper to correct them. No one should be offended with him on that account. He had put the memorandums into the hands of Mr. Donovan for that purpose, and he might use his name. M. W. D.

"*August* 3, 1809."

Before we finally dismiss this train of evidence, these strong, presumptive, collateral, and direct avowals of contradiction to the intemperate effusions of Mr. Davies, let me entreat the indulgent attention of the Reader to one farther testimonial; and which, should any doubts still linger on the mind to my dishonour, or the discredit of the memory of my friends, must at once remove them. I shall, with this view, lay before the world a copy of the original description of the fish in question; *that which was sent by Mr. Davies to the Author of the British Zoology; a transcript from his own hand-writing!* The Reader interested in this discussion will naturally compare the evidence of this authentic document with the printed description in Pennant's work, and observe with due attention the variations that prevail; they will remark, in the original, the *omission* of the trifurcated processes of the ventral fins, upon which the characters and name of this *supposed* species

species is founded by Pennant; and the *omission* of the tubercles, on which the character of "Batrachoides trifurcatus" is founded also; *since not one word is said of either in this memorandum*, taken from the RECENT FISH! *by Mr. Davies.* Let both descriptions be next compared with the figure in Pennant's Work, and, confining our attention to those very parts *approved* at the *present moment* by Mr. Davies, we shall discover the *most palpable contradictions.* There was an evident want of concert in the three persons concerned; and it requires little discrimination, indeed, to observe, that neither the Designer, the Author, nor the Artist, *understood each other;* and lastly, I insist, that Mr. Davies, at this very time, does not seem to comprehend what he himself vindicates.—There is a supplementary note annexed to this original document—concise indeed, *but perfectly expressive;* a note inscribed, as every one must perceive from its tendency, *after* this individual fish had appeared as a new species in the British Zoology, under the name of *Trifurcated Hake.* These unequivocal sentences will demonstate, in terms more decided than any my pen commands, that Mr. Davies *himself* was not always of the opinion, so dogmatically asserted in the Letter which impels me, however reluctantly, to submit those disclosures. If Mr. Davies can really merit the reputation, there was a time, and that *since* the publication of this new species in the British Zoology, when *a man possessed of reason did certainly imagine, that such a description, and such a figure as that of the Trifurcated Hake above-mentioned, could be taken from the mutilated skin of the Forked Hake, or some other fish!*—Let him re-consult his own papers; and, after reading the following passage, deny the probability of this conjecture, if it be possible!

*Description of a fish sent with the skin to Mr. Pennant.*

"Trifurcated Hake. Brit. Zool."

"Gadus. Rays of the Branchiostegeous membrane 7; of the other fins, as by the specimen.

Length, twelve inches *(but the skin got off, but with some difficulty, is considerably longer)*; colour was a very dark brown, except the folding of the lips, which were snow white, giving it a strange appearance; the head depressed and very broad; eyes large, pupil black; irides yellowish; mouth very wide, with irregular rows of incurvated teeth in each jaw. In the roof of the mouth, a semilunar congeries of teeth, *besides the ossicula palati*, set with minute teeth; *no tongue.* From the setting-on of the pectoral fins, the body compressed; but remarkably so as it approached the tail, not half an inch thick at the distance of four inches, nor a quarter of an inch thick at three inches from the end of the tail. Anus nearer the head than the tail, near which rose the anal fin. On the back, above the setting on of the pectoral fin, was a sulcus, or fossali, about an inch long; in it appeared the *rudiment of a fin*, and within half an inch of that rose the dorsal fin; a small cirrus in the lower jaw." Note. "*I take it to be the* Lest Hake, *Brit. Zool.*—Barbus minor, *Ian. of Ray*!!!*"

I certify this to be a true copy from the manuscript in the hand-writing of the Rev. Mr. Davies. E. Stapley.

The above, I affirm to be strictly correct; and the copy itself is in my possession at this time.

E. Donovan.

With this *stern*, unanswerable memorial of *self-reproof*, permit me now to leave the author of this ungenerous attack to the reflexions of his own mind, and the ministry of its consolation; persuaded, as I must feel, that, after this explicit evidence, all further comment is become superfluous! He will learn distinctly, that *those testimonials which authorized my assertions, are in preservation still;* and if he does not, after this severe exposure, blush for the temerity and baseness of his conduct, the hardiest of his friends will blush for him. E. Donovan.

*** Line 2 of the note, in p. 716, the Reader is requested, for Mr. *Davies* to read Mr. *Pennant.*

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## The Method of Purifying Copper Ore, and Making Brass.

*Communicated to the late Dr.* Ducarel, *by Mr.* Thomas Collinson.

I SET out to see the Copper and Brass Works at Warmley, about six miles from Bristol. The Ore that

* Lest Hake (*i. e.* Least Hake) or Lesser Forked Beard of Pennant. This, and the Lesser Hake, or Forked Beard *(Tinca Marina)* of Pennant, are the same species; namely, Blennius Phycis. Compare the account in the British Zoology; and vide *Linn. Syst. Nat. à Gmel.* p. 1179, n. 7.

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is used at these Works is dug out of the mines in Cornwall. The first part of the process is, to throw this Ore (just as it comes out of the mine) into a furnace; where, when it is sufficiently melted and fluxed, they skim off the gross earthy unmetallic part which floats on the surface. This done, the metal is run from the furnace while it is red hot, and cast into pigs, in form and dimensions like block tin; this is the first extract of the Copper from the rubbish and earth mixed with it in the mine.

This pig, so cast, passes through 18 furnaces more; each time fluxed, and skimmed, and cast into lumps as at first; and, until it has gone through these 19 fiery purifications, it is not reckoned pure Copper.

To convert this Copper (so purified) into Brass, they take it out of the nineteenth furnace, where it undergoes its last fluxion (as Copper); and, whilst it is fluid, and intensely hot, they plunge it at once into cold water, which is called granulating it, because it condenses it into small particles, about the size of peas.

*To make Brass.*—This granulated Copper is put into a crucible, mixed with a certain proportion of callamy-stone; both remaining in the crucible (placed into a wind furnace) for the space of 48 hours. After they are thoroughly melted and mixed together, they take the crucible out, and pour the liquid metal between two granite stones, about 4 feet long by 2 feet wide, and a quarter of an inch asunder. The plate (of the like dimensions), after it is cold, is taken out and cut by shears into six or seven bars lengthways. These again are (by two steel wheels fitting into each other) slit into small rods, a quarter of an inch square; then, by the same works, drawn into wire of various sizes. T. C. *Oct.* 17, 1748.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 11.

THE facility afforded to the introduction of every communication tending to instruction, or the redress of a grievance, real or supposed, renders your Magazine a repository of useful information, readily diffused, by an extensive circulation, through every rank in society.

Your candour is too well known to excite a suspicion you would intentionally admit into your Miscellany a malicious attack on a body of men who may, as well as any other set of individuals, be disgraced by the conduct of an unworthy member; but yet unquestionably possess a majority who are an ornament to their profession, and an honour to their country.

Such an attack has found a place in your Number for July, p. 607; and I trust, with your usual liberality, you will not deny an early insertion to this, that the antidote may speedily follow, and through the same channel the venom has been applied.

An anonymous Correspondent, misusing the name of *Mentor*, has thought fit to traduce in one sweeping sentence, the whole fraternity of Country Apothecaries; insinuating that they are incapable of promoting any charitable or generous work militating against their own interests.

It has been too much the custom to vilify and abuse this most intelligent and industrious class of men, to whom society at large is very considerably indebted, for their unwearied exertions in the service of the publick, and who are rarely requited commensurate to the continued life of care and anxiety daily attendant on their occupations.

If any charitable institution is about to be established; if, on the pressure of very severe seasons, or any sudden calamity, the poor have become the peculiar objects of attention; the Apothecary, conjointly with his brother practitioners in the science of Medicine, have ever stood forth to contribute their support and assistance. The scanty pittance allotted to the Country Apothecary for his attendance on parish work-houses in very few instances defrays his expences; it is humanity, a sense of duty paramount to all sordid considerations, which prompts the acceptance of the task.

What profession, what body of men, ever evinced a more noble or more disinterested zeal for the public weal, than the whole of the Medical Profession, by their ready adoption of Inoculation of the Small Pox, which deeply depreciated their pecuniary emoluments? They still more recently displayed the same laudable spirit, by promoting Vaccination with all the ardour and philanthropy of upright good citizens. The success

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of Vaccination has taken more from the pockets of Apothecaries, than the taxes incurred by fifty years of war would accomplish.—Are these, Mr. Urban, the men who should be accused with impunity, of a wish to discountenance the use of arsenic in intermittents, because it has a speedy and happy effect?

Mentor may learn, if he pleases to enquire, that powerful remedy has been exhibited by the Country Apothecaries in Kent, &c. these 20 years, very extensively and successfully, in obstinate agues.

Mentor wilfully errs, or betrays a gross ignorance of the functions and duties of an Apothecary, when he presumes, "a few attendances from an eminent Physician, and the Chemist's shop, would answer the purpose." In proof that their charges are "enormous," he says, "he lately saw a bill of £59. charged on a man and his wife for one year only; and, with the latter, very little sickness." Is this candid? Is this a fair statement? Will, or could, an eminent Physician, visit a patient residing many miles from his abode, as frequently as an acute case requires? sometimes twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. If the case demands, will the Physician bleed, or cup, or perform any of those necessary, but often unthankful offices, expected from the Apothecary? If it proves a surgical case, or one of midwifery (both of which often occur without the patient or surrounding friends being aware of the requisite help), what precious time, and how many and valuable lives would be annually lost, by depending *only* on the Physician and the Chemist!!! It is absolutely folly, *if not worse*, to endeavour without reflection to suggest such fatal advice, when the bare experiment might be attended with the most mischievous consequences. A Physician *may* perform all these acts; but, if he does, he descends from his rank, and ceases to be a Physician: nor would Mentor himself employ such a man, if he resided in the country.

When Mentor talks of the extravagant bill of £59. for one year; in candour, he ought to have particularized a little more; he should have related the circumstances of the couple; the nature of the diseases; whether the cases were surgical or medical; the distance the Apothecary had to travel, &c. &c.; but a fair and impartial recital would not have suited the purposes of Mentor.

Credulity is inherent in our nature; and, while we are the creatures of our passions, pretenders to science and medical knowledge will flourish. Impudence is often mistaken for talent; the weak must, consequently, be the dupes of knavery.

I entreat, Sir, your indulgence for a still larger space in your columns, to enter into a more extended consideration of the vulgar and very illiberal reflections wantonly cast upon the Apothecary, and his relative merit and situation with that of the Chemist and Druggist.

The regular-bred Apothecary has very strong and just pretensions to public confidence and support. He must receive a good education; he is, by an apprenticeship, initiated into a thorough acquaintance with the compounding of Medicines; and by the time he has attended the different lectures, dissected, and seen the practice of the Hospitals, with moderate abilities and observation, he is in possession of the fundamental principles of a competent Practitioner. These attainments are acquired at a very heavy expence. He enters on the grand scene of life, with numerous difficulties to overcome. Experience must be gained, and years revolve, ere he can expect to reap the fruit of all his cost and labour; he must have some claims to the carriage and appearance of a gentleman; he must live respectably and respected. Thus qualified, and after his little patrimony is quite or nearly exhausted, he may naturally hope to derive the benefit of his acquirements and his sacrifices. If, in his progress to this period, he has not become acquainted with what is termed "a knowledge of the world," he soon, unhappily, experiences the severity of disappointment. If, from a full confidence in his assiduous attention to his studies, and supposed capability to enter into practice, he flatters himself he shall meet with a grateful remuneration for his attention, he quickly learns the fallacy of his hopes, and that no criterion is so uncertain as judging of the sentiments and actions of others by our own.

No one feels the pressure of the times

times more seriously than the Apothecary; he is exposed to the same wants and privations as others. The taxes, and every article of necessity have increased enormously. The tradesman scarcely heeds it; he levies the advance on the consumer. It is not so with the Apothecary. The drugs most commonly in use have astonishingly risen in price, even to 3 and 400 *per cent.* Glass, within 15 years, is 150 *per cent.* dearer. Wages, the keep of horses, every thing is higher. The charge for medicines, in some districts, is precisely the same, in others it has advanced very little, for near a century! I have an Apothecary's Bill in my keeping, sent to a relation of mine who resided in Westminster, dated 1730; wherein every item is charged as high as at the present day!!

A Druggist charges on his compter from ninepence to a shilling for a draught. I maintain, he gains more from that charge than the Apothecary does from eighteen-pence. He is the importer, and derives a large profit by the sale of his drugs to the Apothecary, which profit is a heavy deduction from the gains of the latter, in the dispensing of medicines; and hence arises one source of superior advantage to the former. The Druggist gives no credit; every medicine is paid for in ready-money; thus the quick return trebly inhances his emoluments. The Apothecary is compelled to give unlimited credit; and in the country frequently loses twenty *per cent.* upon the annual amount of his business, and is straightened for several years before he arrives to the receipt of a moderate income. Medicines are put up in a rougher and less expensive exterior form than would be admitted from the shop of an Apothecary; and a servant must be sent for them, for the Druggist avoids the expence of a porter to carry them out. He incurs no cost for equipage or horse; none to support the appearance of a gentleman; he has little fatigue; less anxiety; and, what is more than all, no responsibility! Be his drugs good or bad, he is under no controul, no apprehension. Kill or cure, he has little or no interest in the event. The Apothecary's reputation depends on the excellence and accuracy of his preparations; his shop (in London) is subjected to a strict inquisitorial examination from the Censors of the College of Physicians; and fortunate would it be for the publick, if the Druggist was liable to a similar visitation, *properly executed.*

A circumstance which very recently occurred, will clearly explain the ignorance of these venders of the effect of their drugs, and their extreme readiness to substitute one thing for another, however opposite the intended operation.

An eminent Surgeon prescribed for a gentleman a pint of decoction of sarsaparilla, in which a drachm of the extract was to be dissolved. The prescription was taken to a Chemist. The next day the Surgeon was desired to attend his patient, whom he found exceedingly ill, which was imputed by the sufferer to drinking a part of the decoction: he examined it; and by the smell discovered an imant alteration in the composition. He carried the remains of the medicine to the shop where it had been made up. A journeyman only was at home: the Surgeon explained the effect it had produced, and his suspicion of the mistake: he called afterwards, and saw the master, who, upon being pressed, confessed that, not having any extract of sarsaparilla, and thinking it of *little consequence*, he had put in a *drachm of purified opium*!!*

This is by no means a singular or rare occurrence; similar blunders are often committed.

As a Druggist can entertain no just idea of the treatment or cure of diseases, he must necessarily be uninformed of the proportions of ingredients to effect a specific operation on the human frame: therefore, as a prescription is presented, right or wrong, it will probably so be prepared! The Apothecary is frequently placed in a situation to detect and correct errors in quantities; sometimes inadvertently written by the most careful Physician or Surgeon.

The general complaint against Apothecaries for sending too much Medicine, may be well grounded; but investigate the cause, and the fault will

* That this may not be imagined to be a fabrication, the names of the parties are communicated to the Printer.

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be found to originate in the treatment they receive from their patients! If they will not square their conduct by open and liberal sentiments, but will appreciate the merits and attention of their Apothecary with those of their Butcher or Tailor, what are they to expect in return? Let me ask, if we send to him to assist us in our distress, and he finds that a simple composing draught is all which is *absolutely necessary*; that he repeats his visits at a mile or two distant; and sends, *daily*, only a draught by his porter, and charges 1*s.* 6*d.* a time; and at the expiration of a year, or two, or *three*, he receives no more; can this be *reasonably* supposed an adequate compensation for professional skill, medicine, and attendance? and yet this is, *most commonly*, the noble reward of his honesty and forbearance!! If he is called upon to visit that patient again, will he act thus generously? No, certainly not! He will order as much medicine as will *pay* his personal trouble, if the patient will place him on no other footing than a common porter! If then he is drenched with expensive and nauseous potions, where lies the wonder? The remedy is obvious.

The Apothecary may be contemned, neglected, and abused; but he will exist as long as disease afflicts mankind. His prosperity will vary; since there is a fashion in all things. But, when acute disorders attack, his aid will be resorted to; for Physicians will not stoop to the drudgery required of the Apothecary; and Chemists and Druggists, for the want of the proper qualifications, cannot be applied to.

There is one very simple, plain way to obviate this mutual dissatisfaction. The attentions of the Apothecary, *during sickness*, are always received with complacency, and protestations of eternal obligation. I believe, when made, they are sincere. When the patient is convalescent, let him order in his accompt (the fees of the Physician or the charge of the Druggist *never* appear on paper); he will not scrutinize every article, or measure its length; but, with a mind impressed with the manifold blessings of returning health, cheerfully shower his bounty on the preserver of his life!! If he waits till the following Christmas, when the Bill is thrown into the aggregate of annual expenditure, the recollection of the obligation is erased, or feebly acknowledged; and the heart is contracted, which was before dilated with emotions of gratitude and thankfulness!

Yours, &c. VINDEX.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

SIR Corbett Corbett, of Adderley, bart. is of a very different family from that of Leighton, from which the late *Sir Charles* (p. 723) descended.

Sir Corbett was the only son of Thomas D'Avenant, esq. of Clearbrook in Herefordshire, by Anne, third daughter of Sir Robert Corbett, baronet, of Stoke in Shropshire. In 1783, he had the Royal Licence to assume the name and arms of Corbett; and was created a baronet June 10, 1786. He married Hester, youngest daughter of the late Sir Lynch-Salusbury Cotton, of Cumbermere Abbey, Cheshire, bart.

Sir Andrew Corbett, of Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, made a baronet, Sept. 24, 1808, is also of a different family.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

I SINCERELY commiserate the peculiarly unfortunate situation of the Corbetts; and, sincerely hoping that they may ultimately substantiate their claims, I trust that the nobility and persons of fortune who contribute towards the accomplishment of this purpose, may bear in mind, that the most proper objects for the exercise of their bounty are those who have been bred in a similar manner with themselves, and who, from their infancy, have enjoyed the smiles of fortune, and who have been reared in the lap of plenty—these it is who have a sort of *natural* claim upon them; but, alas! how often do we, in such cases, find the purse-strings drawn together, and the heart shut against the calls of want, because the person applied to has not the "*honour*" of knowing the applicant, or because, "really the claims daily made upon him compel him *reluctantly* to confine himself to assisting those who come within his personal knowledge, or who have some proper claim!" Surely those then having these

these proper claims are well provided for! Yes — we never see brothers, nephews, or other near relations, in want of any assistance whatever! Alas, what a miserable subterfuge! how regardless of these noble admonitions, "Give to him that asks of thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." How heedless of the injunctions concerning the protection of the "stranger!" That the affluent, I do not say the *great*, because I mean this wish to extend to those who, from very low beginnings, have become wealthy, may renounce these unworthy sentiments, and grow more liberal, and liberal too without ostentation, is the wish, Mr. Urban, of your friend STEPHANUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Stepney Causeway, Sept. 2.*

OBSERVING, in p. 723, some mistakes respecting the late Sir Charles Corbett's character and conduct, I request the favour of your inserting a statement, which may be depended on for its veracity, being drawn from original papers in my possession.

The first Sir Edward Corbett, bart. was so created June 20, 1642, in the reign of Charles I. He had a numerous issue of 11 children, seven sons and four daughters; from the last of these sons Waties Corbett, of Elton, in the county of Hereford, who died in the year 1689, the late Sir Charles descended, through Waties his son, who was the father of Thomas Corbett, born at Micklewood, but died in London Aug. 5, 1741, æt. 58, and buried in St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street. He was father of Charles Corbett, a bookseller in the same parish, from whom descended six children, of whom Charles was the third. In failure of male heirs from the last Sir Richard Corbett, who was Member of Parliament for the town of Shrewsbury more than 30 years, and who died unmarried Sept. 24, 1774, aged 78, being born April 24, 1696; the late Sir Charles became entitled to the estates. He was frequently invited to the family mansion, and introduced by Sir Richard to his friends as his heir; in public assemblies and other meetings, he was avowed by him as successor to his estates. Pursuant to which, he made his Will, when at the age of 68, in which he gives "all his estates, manors, &c. to him, as tenant for life, and to his first son and his heirs in tail male." And, lest any doubts should arise as to his intention of giving his estates to the issue of Sir Charles, he adds a Codicil, making a strict settlement on the issue male of Sir Charles. He confirms and republishes his will in five successive Codicils, up to the advanced age of 75. The Will and Codicils are in the hand-writing of the Testator; but, at length, when the Baronet was at a very advanced age, in renunciation of all his former purposes, a seventh Codicil was added (not written by Sir Richard), leaving his heir-at-law an annuity of only £100. *per annum* only.

It is true, as your Correspondent asserts, that there was some colourable pretext for this; namely, that the Heir was under some temporary embarrassment, by an Extent from the Exchequer; and that, till the settlement thereof, he had retired to the mansion of his family, by the maternal side, at Downham in Norfolk; not leaving his home or flying his country, as your Informant insinuates, from having incurred guilt by Lottery pranks.

If Sir Charles had acted with resolution, instead of having accepted of the annuity, he would, at least, have endeavoured to recover the estates.

But the act of Sir Charles does not affect the claims of the present Sir Richard Corbett, his son. Sir Charles was, by the Will, entitled only to a life-interest, as tenant for life; his son claims as heir-at-law and tenant in tail; and, having *in no way* consented to the receipt of the annuity, can proceed by a Bill in Equity.—As to any other particulars, I mean, at a future period, Mr. Urban, to transmit a brief memoir of the most remarkable circumstances of the life of the late Sir Charles Corbett; whence it will appear, that the misfortunes of his life were the result of a want of fortitude and resolution; while he uniformly maintained the character of an honest and honourable man. C. R. BOND.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 10.*

IN p. 608 of your present volume, I lately met with a short note to you, signed W. H. which has considerable

derable interest, and a still greater curiosity. The writer of it will not wonder at this, when he hears that I belong to a family, which has, for some generations back, borne the arms there mentioned: a chevron between talbots' heads erased (and *sable*); and the connexion with Shakspeare I have often, when a child, heard my father speak of.—If, therefore, he would have the goodness to make any further communications upon the subject, either in the pages of your printed work, or by the transmission of them privately, he will very greatly oblige, and indeed serve,

A Constant Reader.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 2.

IT seems, indeed, something like unhorsing a knight, the overthrow your "Old Correspondent," whom I shall call, for distinction sake, "The Knight of the woeful Countenance," has given "the Red Cross Knight;" yet, I believe and I think, many of your Readers believe also, that "John Carter" only wrote hyperbolically, when he mentioned the plough-share to pass through the Abbey Church at Westminster. We have long been used to his strong language—long acquainted with his zeal—long known how Innovations are introduced, and long lamented them.

Having taken up the pen on the subject of Westminster Abbey, I can only say, my hearty concurrence would join in the removal of the abominable Altar-screen; and highly gratified should I be, to see in its pristine state the tomb of Henry VII. and his Queen, with that most admirable of all figures and tombs in the Abbey, of his mother, the Countess of Pembroke—tombs I can never contemplate enough.

If Edward the Confessor's Chapel had a little renovation and alteration, perhaps we should contemplate the tombs with increasing pleasure.—What has the wax figure of the Duke of Buckingham to do here, except to excite the surprise of holiday visitors? And pray, Mr. Urban, permit me to add, if the tombs of Queen Philippa, and Henry V. and his Queen, were placed a little more in a state of original formation, would it not add to the beauty of this venerable spot?

An Occasional Correspondent.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 13.

I HOPE that you will not refuse to insert my apologies to your Old Correspondent, for the liberty I presumed to take with his wig, and which seems so highly to have offended him. I am ready to allow my joke to have been a bad one; yet still I cannot think it quite deserved the severe appellation of scurrility, especially as, till your Old Correspondent informed us that he wore a wig, I did not know it, not having the honour of being acquainted with him. In truth, his wig, like John Carter's old sword, was a creature of my own fancy, and adopted for the sake of picturesque effect. As, however, I now find that he not only wears a wig, but a wig of such exquisite sensibility, that even to touch it is more dangerous than to rub a cat's back the wrong way, I can assure him, that, as Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan says, "I will not in future touch a hair of his parrot's tail, or a hair of any thing else belonging to him."

Having, as I hope, by these humble acknowledgements soothed his rage, I will venture to expostulate with him, on the very hard words he has given me, for mentioning the report of the demolition of the present Choir of Westminster Abbey. I can assure him, that the report is not of my fabrication, nor yet a new report, but one which I have heard for some years; and, if he will ask among the inferior officers of the Abbey, he will find it rife among them. I cannot, therefore, think it either "malicious" or "calumnious;" but, if he can *prove* it false (for his mere assertion, begging his pardon, is not enough), I can assure him I shall be at least as well pleased as he can be; till I have that proof, from what I have seen achieved at Salisbury by James Wyatt on the same principle, and what I *know* was projected by him at Durham, to even greater destruction of Antiquities of the most beautiful description, I must consider the report as by no means an improbable one, whatever appellation your Old Correspondent may chuse to give it.

As your Old Correspondent has not said any thing on the main subject of my letter, namely, the intention of sticking the statue of Addison in the Confessor's Chapel, I conclude that

that he is rather ashamed of the business; and I hope that his silence is a sign of grace.

As I dubbed John Carter a knight, I cannot but feel sorry to find him at once degraded by the Old Correspondent to a mere Major Sturgeon. "From Acton to Ealing, from Ealing to Hounslow," is quite like from St. Alban's to Bermondsey, from Bermondsey to Westminster. The travels of John have, however, been more extended, and to some better purpose than that kindly attributed to him by the Old Correspondent. The lovers of the Antiquities of this country ought to know (many of them do know) that to his journey to Durham we probably owe the preservation of the beautiful Galilee, whose destruction was actually begun by Mr. Wyatt, and was only stopped by the public indignation excited by John's repeated representations. Of this, if proof be necessary, I can give it to your Old Correspondent.

In justice to John, I must take notice of a passage in his letter, which has been misunderstood (I will not say misrepresented) by your Old Correspondent. I believe nobody but himself ever thought, that when John says, that the golden hopes of the Restorers had vanished, and that they were obliged to nibble where they had hoped to gorge, &c. he had any reference to the Dean and Chapter, or to any other persons than the Architects and Workmen to be employed in the Restorations. If *they* do not like a good job better than a trifling one, and are not very ready to make a job as good as they can, they are unlike any others of those trades I ever met with or heard of. That they are not these "*raræ aves*," I have had ocular proof. I have seen, in the repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, their utter carelessness, in throwing down rubbish, or raising timber or materials, to the defacing the mouldings and delicate sculpture of the walls. I was on the roof a very few days before the conflagration which, almost by a miracle, did not destroy the whole venerable pile; I saw a coal fire, of a size beyond any kitchen range, blazing on the roof of the Side Aile of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, without a single person to watch or attend to it, though the wind was then brisk; and I was not at all surprised, when, in a few days afterwards, I saw the Tower enveloped in smoke.

As a further proof that what John says of the Restorers is not very far from the truth, I will tell your Old Correspondent a story, which, *perhaps*, he has not heard, but which, I fancy, he will not venture to contradict. In the course of the enquiries of the Committee of the House of Commons into the plan of *Restorations*, one of the principal Abbey Workmen stated, *that it would be necessary to chip the whole surface of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in order that the colour of the new work might agree with that of the old.* Luckily, one of the Committee knows and loves our antient Architecture; and he asked the Mason, whether ten years would not, without any such operation, bring the new work to the old tint; instancing a part of the building, renewed within that time, and which now has quite the antient colour. This the Mason could not deny; and the Member represented, in so forcible terms, the enormous expence thus unnecessarily proposed to be incurred, and the certain and unavoidable destruction of the whole character of the building, by thus barbarously *flaying it alive*, that the Mason's plan was (for the present, at least) totally negatived.

As your Old Correspondent intimates that he has no means of approaching the Chapter, his ideas of the proper Architect to be employed in the business of *repairing or restoring an antient building* are of less consequence than they would be, if he was to be consulted on that subject. I cannot, however, but notice his definition: he says, "that an *Artist, with an eye or a rule so accurate as to point out errors to an inch, is not the person wanted.*" Verily, he speaks in the true spirit of a modern Restorer. This is, indeed, the principle on which the repairs of our Cathedrals have been (with the single exception of York, whose Surveyors have, in every instance, drawn from the old models, without the error even of an inch) uniformly conducted. Salisbury, and Durham, and Lichfield, and Windsor, afford manifold proofs of this truth. For the "able Architect who *is* wanted—*whom every body*

*body employs*," the Old Correspondent will not have far to seek. He will, I doubt not, find him in the sublime author of that august pile of brick-bats and stucco, "that faultless monster which the world ne'er saw" before, the new House of Peers, whose glories so totally eclipse the decayed old dy over the way, that I do not wo er that her *real well-wishers* should long to scrape her, and plaster her, and paint her, and patch her, till she looks as smug and fashionable as her opposite neighbour.

Should your Old Correspondent deign to notice me in future, I will beg him not to take me in the lump with John Carter, with whom I have only the cause in common. John never saw my letter, nor ever knew of it till it went to press. I am answerable for nothing but what I write. The Old Correspondent is welcome to call my jokes scurrility, and me an inventor of malicious and calumnious falsehoods, and then to say gravely, "I render not railing for railing." However angry he may be, I defy him to make me angry. His railing may, indeed, make me laugh, as railing at Westminster has often done; above all, the railing which surrounds the flower-garden—aye, and the flower-garden itself, which so appropriately decorates the new Square near Old Palace Yard. I suppose that the Judges' nosegays are to be supplied from it.

I am, Mr. Urban, with much respect, your NEW CORRESPONDENT.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

THERE have lately appeared in the Newspapers some well-authenticated accounts from the coast of Scotland, of a phænomenon having been seen there of that description called a Mermaid. I remember well, although perhaps forty years since, a curiosity of that sort to be seen in the Strand, which, the Proprietor said, was brought from the Grecian Archipelago; it had been well preserved, and, to the best of my recollection, was about three feet in length. The face was well formed, and the features handsome; a kind of fin encircled the forehead. The neck and breasts like a young woman, but the body tapered down to a large fin or tail; it had neither hands nor arms, but a strong fleshy fin on each side the breasts. As the price of admission was high, it was not generally seen; but Mr. Edmund Burke with several of his scientific friends were there the day I saw it, and had no doubt of its being of the species called a Mermaid. It is probable there are persons now living, who can give a better description than I have done of this uncommon work of nature; which will much oblige,

Yours, &c. K.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 26.

I REQUEST the favour of you to insert the following List of English Prelates who have died *temp.* George III.; as a continuation to those already given in your Magazine, vol. LXXVII. p. 24.

1807, Dr. John Douglas, *Salisbury.*
Dr. William Markham, *York.*
1808, Dr. Richard Hurd, *Worcester.*
Hon. Dr. James Yorke, *Ely.*
1809, Dr. Beilby Porteus, *London.*

To the List of Irish Prelates, given in the same volume, p. 425, the following may be added, *viz.*

1807, Dr. James Hawkins, *Raphoe.*
1809, Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of Normanton, *Dublin.*

Yours, &c. J. S. BROWNE.

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Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, Sept.* 22.

I BEG leave to inform you, that the Recipe for the Ague, transmitted to you on the 18th of May last, was obtained from a Military Hospital, which had used it very successfully for a considerable time.

If W. S. will attentively re-peruse his Letter, and refer to the recipe to which that letter alludes, he will plainly perceive, that an error has been committed on his part.

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

The error I allude to above is as follows: W. S. has written *quart*, whereas it should be *pint*.

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Mr. URBAN, *Doctors' Commons, Sept.* 8.

YOUR Correspondent of last month, who occasionally amuses himself with the Red Book, and blames its inaccuracies, would have done well, if he had favoured the publick with some account of the origin of these Deanries, whose incumbents he will not allow to assume any dignity from such preferments.

There

There are but few of these Deanries besides those specified, viz. one or two in Cornwall. They are, probably, not mere livings (whether rectory or vicarage): th y are generally endowed with great tithes, and have peculiar exempt jurisdiction. Where is the harm, if some of the Dean of Bocking's friends should have given him the title of *very reverend* (an honour appropriated to real Deans only), and though Dr. Ball did not add this preferment after his name?

Ripon must surely be allowed to be a Deanry as much as Westminster or Windsor, being like them collegiate, with their respective Sub-Deans, and Chapters of Royal Foundations, and in Royal Patronage.

Southwell is not a Deanry; its Chapter consists of sixteen Prebendaries, and the Church has peculiar and extensive jurisdiction.

If the Bishop of London has any where been styled *Right Honourable*, it must have been a mistake; and is an innovation not likely to be followed.

Lord Crewe, as a lay peer, was entitled *Right Honourable*, and he is said to have occasionally appeared as a lay peer, in purple velvet and a short sword, in the House of Lords.

The present Bishop of Durham and others are now properly styled *Honourable*, as well as *Right Reverend*; and adding their Christian and surnames to any publications, if an innovation, is much to be commended.

As to common Clergymen, the general mode now adopted is the *Christian name*; and after *Rev.* there seems to be no impropriety in either adding or omitting *Mr.* A. B.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 5.

I AM happy in having it in my power to elucidate the Latin passage which has been extracted from the old Chronicle of Dunmow, and which has puzzled your friend W—ds—r. The English translation is as follows: "*At that time there were reckoned in England but two stout soldiers and an half*, viz. *Robert the son of Walter, Roberi the son of Roger, and Richard of Munfichet, who was the half soldier*, and afterwards these always sided with King John." The *miles dimidius* is the apparent difficulty, though, I must confess, but a small one. A half soldier means nothing more than one not sufficiently disciplined; Richard of Munfichet was not so *stout*, it is to be supposed, as the two foregoing ones, hence he is called half a one. We frequently use the word in a similar sense in English, but it must be confessed that it is by no means a *classical* phrase; and the word Walteri is *not* Latin—Gualteri should have been used: there being no W in the language.

Another Correspondent proposes a motto for translation, in which I cannot find any difficulty. It is, "Although I am despised, I conquer."

Yours, &c. S. H. C.

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

JUBILEE, or Jublee, seems to be derived from the Hebrew word *Jobel*, which signifies a ram, or ram's horn, or probably so called from Jubal, the father of those who play on the harp and organ, Gen. iv. ver. 21. The *Jubilee*, or year of *rejoicing* or remission, among the Hebrews, was held every *fiftieth* year, and a great sound of trumpets and rams' horns was to be made throughout all Israel, in sign of the remissions; for then were bondmen made free. We find in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, which declares God's commands concerning the year of Jubilee, that the *fiftieth year shall be hallowed, and liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof*: "*it shall be a Jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man into his possession, and ye shall return every man into his family. A Jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you.*"

Among Christians, the solemnization of Jubilee was first instituted by Boniface VIII. in the year of our Lord 1300, when plenary indulgence and remission of sins were granted to all those who should visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome in that year, and remain 15 days. After this, Pope Clement VI. instituted it to be held every fiftieth year, anno 1350, and ordained it to be observed on the day of the circumcision of our Saviour. In imitation of this custom, it will be found in our history, that the Monks of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, every fiftieth year invited a great concourse of people to come thither and visit the tomb of *Thomas à Becket*.

It

It is generally understood that the Kings of England who have reigned 50 years have also occasioned a public rejoicing to be held throughout the land. But as only two instances of such long reigns occur in our history (namely, the Kings Henry III. and Edward III.) the mention of Jubilee is scarce. Without referring to the records, I can speak from the recollection of past readings, that King Edward III. in the fiftieth year of his age, caused his birth-day to be observed at court, in the nature and name of a *Jubilee*, upon which occasion he granted pardons, immunities, privileges, and many other civil indulgences. Great and universal rejoicings took place; and the kingdom presented a general scene of congratulation and happiness.

The virtues of our present illustrious and beloved Monarch are too conspicuous to require the pen of panegyric to record them, and the love and loyalty of his subjects too prevalent to require any appeal.

Yours, &c. B.

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## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

**** As it is intended to continue this Article regularly, the Editor will be obliged to Authors and Publishers for Notices of their Works as early in the Month as may be convenient; not later, in general, than the 20th.*

Mr. Bisset, of the Museum, Birmingham, has announced his intention to publish, in the beginning of October, a Grand Medallion in commemoration of the Accession of his Majesty King George the Third to the Throne of the Imperial Realms of Great Britain and Ireland; and to hand down to Posterity the remembrance of the Grand National Jubilee, intended to be celebrated. The Jubilee Medal will present a finely-executed Likeness of his Majesty, taken from an original Bust, modelled by Royal Permission, with appropriate legends and inscriptions.

Mr. William Ticken, formerly of the Royal Military College, has nearly ready a Geometrical, Historical, and Political Chart, of the Reign of his present most gracious Majesty, George the Third, from his Accession to the Throne in 1760, to the Period of Publication; exhibiting, at one view, the whole of this eventful and extraordinary Reign.

Mr. J. Carter is proceeding with his Work on the Antient Architecture of England, published occasionally in Numbers. Twenty-four Numbers are already before the world; the first twenty Numbers, forming Part II. are dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, &c.—The intent of this undertaking is to prove the Rise and Progress of the Antient Architecture of the Country; and the Orders of Architecture brought forward are those which prevailed during the British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman æras; the Orders prevailing in the reigns of Henry III. Edward III. &c. —It is hardly necessary to state, that Mr. Carter has completed "The Antient Sculpture and Painting of England," in two volumes folio; but, as such performances may not come under every eye, we presume our notice will not be thought superfluous.

The First Part is announced (as intended to appear in November) of a new literary and embellished Work, with five Engravings, under the title of, The Fine Arts of the English School: comprising a series of highly-finished Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the most eminent English Artists. Each subject accompanied by an ample portion of historical, descriptive, critical, or biographical letter-press.

A History of the National Debt, from the pen of the late Mr. Grellier, Cashier to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, will shortly be published by subscription, for the benefit of his Widow.

The grand National Work of the Statistical and Agricultural Surveys of the Counties, for the furtherance of which Parliament voted £6000. on the last day of its sitting, is proceeding with great vigour and spirit. Dr. Dickson is now in Lancashire, making the survey of that county; Mr. Farey, in Derbyshire; Mr. Stevenson, in Surrey; Mr. Pitt, in Northamptonshire; Sir George Mackenzie, in Ross-shire; Mr. Stone, in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire; Mr. Bailey in Durham; Mr. Robertson, in Kincardineshire;

dineshire; and Mr. VANCOUVER, in Hants.

Mr. J. JOHNSON, of Lancaster, is engaged in writing a Work on the History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Lonsdale.

An Account of the Ferroe Islands (translated from the Danish), of which some interesting extracts appeared in Dr. AIKIN's Athenæum, will shortly be published, in an octavo volume.

A New Edition of the Village Curate, and other Poems, by the late Dr. HURDIS, will appear in the course of the present month.

Miss STOCKDALE, we understand, is preparing for the press a considerable number of Poems, which are intended to be published as early as possible in the ensuing year.

A Gentleman of Bristol is printing a selection of Poems from the Hesperides of ROBERT HERRICK. It will be contained in one volume, with an engraving of the Poet.

A Selection from the Works of GEORGE WITHER is also printing at Bristol. It will chiefly consist of Pieces from his Juvenilia, his first and second Remembrancers, the Hymns and Songs of the Church, and a MS. copy of his Version of the Psalms, which, it is believed, was never printed, though he had a patent granted him from King James for composing them. A Portrait will accompany the volumes.

A New Romance, from the pen of Mrs. NORRIS, author of "Julia of England," will shortly be published; it is intituled "Euphronia."

The Author of the "Young Mother, or Albinia," has in the press, "Rosa in London, and other Tales," in four volumes.

The Letters of ANNA SEWARD, written between the years 1784 and 1807, which were among the Papers bequeathed by her to Mr. WALTER SCOTT and Mr. CONSTABLE of Edinburgh, are announced as in the press. They will be published in five volumes post octavo, with Portraits, and other Plates.

The Rev. E. BERWICK is engaged on a Translation of the Life of Apollonius of Tyanea, from the Greek of PHILOSTRATUS.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of ALFIERI, the celebrated Italian Dramatist, will appear in the course of the present month. They are written by himself; and interspersed with Anecdotes of several distinguished modern Characters of this Country.

An Italian Work, with a French Translation, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of those languages, is in the press. It is intituled, "Il Modo di Piacere in Compagnia;" and consists of Conversations on a variety of subjects; expressly written for the instruction of Youth of both sexes, in the art of pleasing in Company, on their introduction into the world.

Mr. BRADLEY, the author of "Questions adapted to Murray's Grammar, with Notes," is preparing a similar series of Questions on Dr. VALPY's popular Latin Grammar.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS has undertaken to publish the remaining Collations of the Septuagint, prepared by Dr. HOLMES.

We are happy to find, that Professor WHITE is about to publish, under the title of "Synopsis Criscos Griesbachianæ," an explanation, in words at length, of the Marks and Abbreviations used by GRIESBACH, in his edition of the New Testament.

Mr. PITT is preparing for the press, a second part of his Philosophy of Christianity.

A New Edition of Pious Reflexions for every Day in the Month, translated from the French of FENELON, Archbishop of Cambray, will appear early in November.

A curious discovery has just been made in the Archives of the French Office for Foreign Affairs. It is a MS History of Poland, written in 1764, by command of Government, by Father GOUVERT DE MAUBERT, a Capuchin. The History has been compared with that of the Academician RULHIERE; and, to the astonishment of all, it has been found, that, except some trifling suppressions or additions, he has copied a volume and a half of his work *verbatim* from MAUBERT.

By a Royal Decree, published at Amsterdam, a new Translation of the Bible, from the Hebrew into the Dutch, is commanded; and which is to supersede all others now used in Schools.—[We may conclude that there is something in the Bible at present, which Buonaparte thinks that he can alter for the better—something, perhaps, in the Book of KINGS.]

104. *Dis-*

104. *Discursory Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr.* Macknight *and others, that* St. Luke's *Gospel was the first written. By a Country Clergyman.* 8vo. *pp.* 130. Rivingtons. 1808.

IN our vol. LXXV. p. 343, we gave an account of this able Critick's "Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Preface, and other Circumstances of his Gospel;" and in vol. LXXVI. p. 1217, we reviewed his "Discursory Considerations on the supposed Evidence of the early Fathers, that St. Matthew's Gospel was the first written." We are now to announce his opinions of the Hypothesis that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written; and they who have attentively perused the two former pamphlets need not be told that the Author preserves in the present the acuteness of the Critick joined with that moderation and urbanity which alone can make criticism pleasant or useful, as well as soften the asperities of religious controversy.

Our Readers may recollect that the purpose of the Author's first Considerations was to prove that the Preface to the Gospel of St. Luke affords no reason to suppose that the Evangelist did not write from his own knowledge, but from the information of others; and it must be allowed that he supports this argument with an ingenuity which, if it does not lead to complete conviction, will not be easily repelled. At the distance of a year he published a second series of Considerations, proving that the testimony of the Fathers is not to be relied on, respecting the accustomed order of the Four Gospels; according to which, that of St. Matthew is placed first, as having been first written. The third series of Considerations, therefore, which is now before us, is a necessary sequel; for if St. Matthew's was not the first Gospel written, to whom does that priority belong? The object of his present labours is, to prove that St. Luke's Gospel deserves this honour; and he strengthens his own very ingenious and original arguments by the opinions of Dr. Macknight and other learned predecessors. To us the result of the whole enquiry appears highly satisfactory; and we no less cordially agree with the Author in the following sentiments: "It induces me to accede to the hypothesis of St. Luke's having been the earliest writer of a Gospel—at least, till it may be shewn that such hypothesis is visionary, untenable, or dangerous—If it is a mere imaginary vision, I care not how soon its *baseless fabrick* be demolished. But, in the mean time, I am its willing proselyte. I see, with Macknight, 'the beautiful propriety' resulting from it to the three first Gospels *(first three)*—I see a Lucid Order, of *primary* and *supplemental*, succeeding to a questionable state, in which internal evidence resisted external testimony: I see a highly improved and, hence, most complete accordance subsisting between the several Evangelists, both in their matter and manner of writing:—I see every difficulty smoothed, and every little trifling objection removed:—On the whole, I see such a DIVINE EFFECT flowing from the Gospels, thus read in their proper order,—thereby at once mutually illustrating and materially corroborating each other,—that the rationally pious reader of the New Testament, *thus* perusing the four several inspired Memoirs of our Master's Birth, Life, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension, must feel HIS HEART, like that of the holy Evangelist (for whose hitherto ill-appreciated eminence I have been led to stand forth an advocate), BURN WITHIN HIM, with all the vital warmth of perfect FAITH, under the all-powerful radiance of Divine TRUTH."

We cannot dismiss this interesting work without adding that, while it proves the point more immediately at issue, it confirms the inspiration of this part of the Holy Gospels, which has lately been assailed by names of high note. On the contrary, the Gospel of St. Luke must ever be considered as a main pillar on which our Religion peculiarly rests; or, as our Author emphatically contends, "as, in fact, the primary and principal pillar on which the WHOLE actually doth rest; as that pillar which alone is able to support the WHOLE;—but to which, at the same time, the other THREE lend their contributory aid, in the highest degree of supplementary support, symmetrical embellishment, and harmonious perfection."

105. *The*

105. *The Shipwreck of* St. Paul. *A* Seatonian *Prize Poem. By the Rev.* Charles-James Hoare, *A.M. Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge, *and Vicar of* Blandford-Forum, *in the County of* Dorset. 4*to. pp.* 18. Hatchard. 1808.

MR. SEATON's Will has not, of late years, produced a more spirited, energetic, or elegant Poem than the present. We see (alas! for the last time) the *imprimatur* of Professor Porson to this Poem, and his verdict was no small praise. The concluding lines, partaking somewhat of a digression, will afford our Readers a favourable specimen of the whole. It is part of an address to the Almighty.

"But chief for him each dark event dispose,
Whate'er his name, and all thyself disclose;
Who, fir'd with holy love, at thy command,
Greatly obedient, tempts some distant land,
To sound thy truth, the message of the sky,
And give unbought what worlds could never buy!
Where'er he roams, whate'er sequester'd spot
Holds his rude couch, or hides his turf-clad cot;
Whether he treads the sultry shores that pine
Betwixt red Cancer and the burning Line;
Or where the solid wave forgets to roar,
Round Greenland's coasts, or frozen Labrador;
O beam, Celestial! with thy brightest ray,
And light him lonely on his devious way!
Still round his path with tenderest care assuage
The siroc's poison and the lightning's rage;
Each dire extreme that shudd'ring Nature shuns,
Siberian frosts and Abyssinian suns.
If dark suspense e'er cloud his drooping eye,
Or sad remembrance heave one struggling sigh;
If, holy hope just glimmering in his breast,
Dim, and remote, he view the promis'd rest;
Shine inward then! O chase the cheerless gloom,
Fountain of Light! bid Eden's fairest bloom
Spring in the wild; anoint his eyes to see
In heaven his home, and every friend in Thee!
"But when, mid listning crowds the Preacher stands,
Heaven's high behest in his uplifted hands,
Give him, unfolding all his bright design
In the full stream of eloquence divine,
To bend obedient Nations to his call,
Firm, faithful, zealous, emulous of Paul."

106. *Observations on a Pamphlet, written by* Richard Flower, *recommending the Abolition of Tithes. By the Rev.* James Bearblock, *M. A. late Fellow of King's College*, Cambridge, *Author of a Treatise upon Tithes, and the various Modes of compounding for them.* 8*vo. pp.* 38. Hatchard. 1809.

ABOUT three years ago Mr. Bearblock published a very elaborate Treatise upon Tithes, a subject to which it was evident he had devoted a considerable part of his life, and more attention and study, as to the valuation of tithes, than perhaps any man living. This treatise was lately attacked in a pamphlet written by one Richard Flower, whose object was, not to argue with Mr. Bearblock, nor with any one else, as to the inconveniencies which result from the collection of tithes, and the probable remedies—but to get rid of the business altogether, by an abolition of tithes. In what spirit this gentleman wrote will appear from the following assertion, *viz.* "that tithes originated in nothing but priestcraft on one side, and the credulity, superstition, and folly of the people, on the other;" and from the following condescension, worthy of a modern Reformer: "that he does not mean at once to deprive the Clergy of their subsistence, and involve them all in ruin, though violent measures *would be justified*, as they have forfeited, by their conduct, all their right to tithe, and to protection of the State." Now, although we think Mr. Bearblock has done too much honour to such a Writer as this Richard Flower, by entering into an argument with him, yet we think the Country indebted to Mr. Flower for informing us so very plainly to what objects our Reformers bend their attention. This, as Mr. B. observes, is "genuine revolutionary language."

107. PRIMITIÆ; *or, Essays and Poems on various Subjects, religious, moral, and entertaining. By* Connop Thirlwall, *Eleven Years of Age. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Lord Bishop of* Dromore. 8*vo. pp.* 230. *Printed for the Author.* 1809.

IN a Preface by the Reverend Editor, we are told that

"At a very *early* period young Thirlwall read English so well that he was taught Latin at three years of age, and at four read Greek with an ease and fluency which astonished all who heard him. From that time he has continued to improve himself in the knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages. His talent for composition appeared at the age of seven, from an accidental circumstance:

cumstance: his mother, in my absence, desired his elder brother to write his thoughts upon a subject for his improvement, when the young Author took it into his head to ask her permission to take the pen in hand too; his request was of course complied with without the most remote idea he could write an intelligible sentence, when in a short time he composed that which is first printed, *On the Uncertainty of Life.* From that time he was encouraged to cultivate a talent of which he gave so flattering a promise, and generally on a Sunday chose a subject from Scripture.—His taste for poetry was not discovered till at a later period. From the specimens in the following pages the Reader may perhaps wish his poetic effusions had occupied a larger portion of the book. I regretted, when it was too late, that the number of Essays prevented me from affording a gratification which some of his manuscripts would probably have yielded. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that his compositions cost him little apparent effort. He rarely commits an error in grammar or orthography; and such is the clearness of his conceptions, that, like Sir Matthew Hale, he seldom corrects a sentence after it is once committed to paper. It remains only to declare, in distinct and unequivocal terms, that the following work is exclusively the production of him whose name it bears. His claim to the credit of it is as just as that of Milton to Paradise Lost, or Johnson to the Rambler. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen verbal alterations in revising the proof-sheets, the Reader will peruse, in the following pages, every line and sentence of the young Author. The only credit which his parents lay claim to is their anxious solicitude to inculcate in the minds of their children principles of religion and virtue; and I indulge a hope that the example and instruction of a pious and virtuous mother will never be forgotten."

The first Essay, as the *earliest* production of this extraordinary youth, shall be given at large:

"How uncertain is life! for no man can tell in what hour he shall leave this world. What numbers are snatched away in the bloom of youth, and turn the fine expectations of their parents into sorrow! The young man may die by evil habits: what a grief to the parent! what a disgrace to the child! All the promising pleasures of this life will fade, and we shall be buried in the dust! God takes away a good prince from his subjects, only to transplant him into everlasting joys in heaven. A good man is not dispirited by death: for it only takes him away that he may feel the pleasures of a better world. Death comes unawares, but never takes virtue with it. Edward the Sixth died in his minority, and disappointed his subjects, to whom he had promised a happy reign. *Composed June* 30, 1804. *Seven years old.*"

Thirty-one succeeding Essays might not improperly be called *Sermons*, for such they are in miniature; having each a regular text, a division into parts, and a conclusion. Nor would they disgrace the pulpit. From the latest of them, *composed at eleven years old*, we will take a paragraph:

"Physicians are frequently constrained to apply harsh remedies to violent diseases. This truth, so often experienced in the world, is also extremely applicable to our spiritual affairs. It tends little to the salvation of an unbelieving sinner to paint to him, even in the most glowing colours, the beauty of virtue; the comfort it gives us here, the exquisite joys it procures us hereafter; it would be of little service to describe to him who has never experienced the pangs of a death-bed what invaluable consolation it gives us at that awful period; in short, it would be of little effect, by a description of the pleasures it affords us, either in this world or in the next; his appetites are too vitiated and corrupt, his affections are too depraved to suffer him to conceive a relish for any pleasures but those he meets with here. But would we bring him back to the path of duty, and lead his affections to that source whence they ought always to spring, and his desires to that object which was the original end of man, and which ought to be his principal aim, we must shew him the other side of the picture; not the beauty of virtue, but the terrors of vice must be represented to him; not a blessed immortality must be promised to his virtue, but a dreadful eternity of torments must be threatened to his crimes."

An "Address to the Drapers Company" discovers much feeling; and "An Eastern Tale" a considerable degree of fancy. The Poems are only six; but they are of such various descriptions as each to deserve commendation. Those "On a Piece of Ivy taken from the Ruins of Tintern Abbey, in Monmouthshire," the best adapted for *our selection*, were written at the request of a young lady who in her journey into Wales, on admiring the beauties of Tintern, was induced to take a slip of its ivy growing on the walls, and plant it in her father's grounds.

"What

"What ruins are those I survey, [eye?
And which strike with such rev'rence my
The tow'rs of old Tintern are they,—
The tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"The Abbey once flourishing stood,
And with Monmouthshire's proudest might vie,
When high it o'ershadow'd the flood,
Which laves the green banks of the Wye.

"But Tintern's now mouldering away,
Her prosperous days are past by;
And fallen in utter decay
Are the tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"Yet still as the trav'lers advance,
And the Abbey's gray ruins descry,
They cast many a wandering glance
At the tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"But the fortunes of Tintern are gone;
No more rises its head to the sky;
And the Ivy stands witness alone,
To the tow'rs on the banks of the Wye.

"The Ivy which grew on its wall,
When Tintern was flourishing high;
The Ivy which grew at its fall,
On the tow'rs by the banks of the Wye.

"A slip of that Ivy remains,
Nor, with tenderness propt, shall it die,
But stand witness for ages again,
To the tow'rs by the banks of the Wye.

"To reflection and memory dear,
The Ivy shall be in my eye;
When I see it, I think with a tear,
Of the tow'rs by the banks of the Wye.

*Composed August* 23, 1808.
*Eleven years old.*"

108. *The Pulpit; or, A Biographical and Literary Account of eminent Popular Preachers; interspersed with occasional Clerical Criticism. By* Onesimus. *Vol. I.* 8*vo. pp.* 367. Matthews and Leigh. 1809.

THIS is an arduous and a delicate task; but our young Author (for such he evidently is) has in general acquitted himself with acuteness and dexterity. In an Introduction, which is not deficient in self-consequence, we are told that "Accounts of many of the Preachers whose names occur in the present volume successively appeared, some months since, in *The National Register.*"

"Attempts," the Author adds, "were frequently made, during this period, to seduce and decoy me, and to deter me too, from independence and integrity of writing. It will be seen that such attempts were thus made in vain. Honourable information I shall feel always happy in receiving, and to candid reproof I bow; but here let me strongly protest, once for all, against those who would designedly ensnare me into error, and against those who foolishly think that there are means by which to influence my decisions.—Who and what I am, reiterated as are the enquiries, appear questions of little moment, excepting as they may be immediately connected with the work now submitted to the world."

The Preachers who pass in review before Onesimus are of two classes. Those of the Church of England, Bishop Porteus; Dr. Gerrard Andrewes; Samuel Crowther, M.A.; Philip-Stanhope Dodd, M.A.; L. P. Gardner, M.A.; Dr. Robert Hawker; John Hewlett, B.D.; Robert Hodgson, M.A.; Rev. Isaac Jackman; George Mathew, M.A.; John Owen, M.A.; Thomas Robinson, M.A.; Isaac Sanders, M.A.; Robert Stevens, M.A.; Sydney Smith, M.A.; John Wilcox, M.A.; Basil Woodd, M.A.; and Richard Yates, B.D.—Of Dissenters from the Establishment, William Bengo Collyer, D.D. of E.; Dr. Henry Draper; Robert Hall, M.A.; Rowland Hill, M.A.; William Huntington, S.S. [*i. e. Sinner Saved*]; John Hyatt; William Jay; John Martin; Edward Parsons; John Townsend; and Hugh Worthington.

In the character given of Bishop Porteus the universal assent of good men of every persuasion will accord. Respecting this Prelate, however, our Author exclaims,

"What is even the highest of clerical dignities? When I had proceeded thus far in the revision of these Sketches of the Clergy, and when I hoped to have borne my individual testimony to public merit, it was for me to find (Monday, May 15, 1809), that him whom it had been my choice to respect in life it was become my lot to regret in death! He had long contemplated his change. Even in the year 1803, when he delivered his Farewell Address to the Clergy, he apprehended that his "advanced period of life" would not permit him again to meet them as usual. Severely as he suffered from his augmenting infirmities, yet, alive to duty, he stood forth, during last Summer, in his place in the House of Peers, and, though then in a "very infirm state of health," as himself said, ably and eloquently vindicated the measure intituled the Curate's Bill. This was his last great speech. Corruption has put on incorruption. Released from the labours of the church militant, he is summoned to the glories of the church triumphant; and he who, had our times, as was once thought, taken some sad turn, would have laid down his life for his faith, has now joined the noble Army of

of Martyrs, and the glorious Company of Apostles and Prophets and Patriarchs."

In delineating the other subjects of this volume, their respective merits are in general judiciously exhibited, and their few defects pointed out with sufficient delicacy. The article of Dr. Andrewes is thus closed:

"Enjoying vigour of talent and maturity of experience, and alike estimable for soundness of doctrine and purity of living, Gerrard Andrewes must be considered as one of the most eminent existing Ministers of our Ecclesiastical Establishment. Defects he has—defects, contemplating him oratorically, of voice, of manner, of action; but these deficiencies are so compensated by, or rather lost in, his substantial excellencies—his intelligence, his sincerity, his earnestness, that they become, in the general estimate of him, immaterial, if not imperceptible."

Mr. Crowther is thus described:

"Religiously impressive in his appearance, his voice deep and loud, he delivers his text with boldness. Marked, but not forced, his emphasis is distinct and striking. His chief fault, as to voice, is the unbending majesty of his tones. Equally energetic, invariably eloquent, every thing, in his mouth, is either noble or lofty. His style of composition, however, is entitled to literary commendation. Admirers of extemporary preaching might undervalue Mr. Crowther. His discourses are written, and he eyes them so carefully as to prevent him from always looking his auditors in the face; nor can he be said to possess an unfettered delivery. Here he fails: Otherwise he is excellent. Earnest, informed, animated, his appeals to the heart and conscience are delivered feelingly and efficaciously. Sound in his positions, clear in his illustrations, his reasoning, admirably conducted, is gradually convincing, and finally conclusive. . . . . He affords an unexceptionable exemplification of the union of two supposedly opposite characters. As he is an admired popular preacher, so is he an esteemed parochial minister; and while his talents do honour to his church, his life forms a lesson to his flock."

Of Mr. Dodd we are told,

"Manliness of mind, and Christianity of conduct, constitute the leading pretensions of this Preacher. When he enters the pulpit, it is with the seriousness of one chiefly solicitous for the good of the souls committed to his charge. Of his almost peculiar excellence in repeating the Lord's Prayer, I confess myself incapable of conveying, by writing, an adequate idea to others. His plain but nervous language, his inculcation of doctrines no less than duties, and the judicious conciseness of his applications, are evidences alike of his earnestness and ability. Proceeding from the heart, his preaching, at once, appeals to the heart. While the understanding is satisfied, the affections are rectified. . . . . Animated as generally he is, he has yet too much the air of reading his discourses; and he is given to finger his manuscript, turning over leaf after leaf, with such precision as considerably weakens his powers of address. His delivery is not sufficiently diversified; the fulness of his voice occasionally impedes his articulation; and his emphases are sometimes prolonged till they approximate to pauses. I know the detestation in which he holds fanaticism, but I trust it will never drive him from spirituality.—Why do I write in commendation of Mr. Dodd? If he is among the few whom, as clerical characters, I venerate, it is because his conduct, as far as I can learn, demands my respect; and because his talents have acquired him my warmest approbation. Full of his charge, but negligent of himself, he accomplishes every thing without affecting any thing. His sincerity is his energy; his simplicity is his dignity."

Mr. Robinson, of Leicester:

"Intelligible in his illustrations, forcible in his applications, and animated in his exhortations, there is no portion of his audience, however differing as to intellectual attainments, uninformed or unimproved. While he fills the rich with good things, the poor are not sent empty away. Bred in the good old school, he knows that no sermon is properly concluded, edifying though it prove to the believer, without admonishing the unbeliever, and alarming the transgressor. Here he is great. His 'life,' as Gregory Nanzianzen said of Basil, being 'lightning, and his word thunder,' his remonstrances and his admonitions are delivered with the energy of Apostolic eloquence. If there be any fault in his voice, it is its sounding loudness,—the tremendous clapping, rather than the tempered rolling, of the thunder. Admirable is his animation. Though somewhat advanced in years, and not exempt from the inroads of age, no sooner is he in the pulpit than he becomes the new man; "renews his strength," and, as it were, "mounts upward!" His eyes beam with the light of life; his soul gives motion to his frame; and, as he draws near the end of his sermon, he seems rising from the pulpit to glory. . . . . His appearance is venerably fine; his dressing, as well as his preaching, being quite of the old school. It might seem superfluous to add, what yet it may be

right

right to add, that the people flock to his church. He also is a great popular preacher, and he also is a good parish-priest. Leicester ought to be thankful for, I must not say proud of, the present Vicar of St. Mary."

Of Robert Hall, the Minister of a flock of Particular Baptists at Arnsby in Leicestershire, we are told,

"Simplicity runs through the whole of Mr. Hall's deportment. So much dignity with so much diffidence, so much modesty with so much ability, conjoined and inseparable, are rarely found as in him. He does not look to be what he is: he seems not to know his own worth. He is a giant, yet ignorant of his strength. Able though he is in preaching, oratorically considered, Mr. Hall does not excel in reading. He reads in by far too low a tone of voice; and he fails to mark the sense of what he reads. Surely he might easily remedy such defects. His prayers, which are of course his own, are very unequal. A spirit of meekness and piety, unaffected humility and undissembled orthodoxy, is their best praise. . . . . He has difficulties to contend with. Besides his natural modesty of temper, he has to struggle against asthmatic obstructions; which, especially when he is entering on the duties of his pastoral avocation, frequently impede his progress, and sometimes impair the effect of his great exertions. No sooner, however, does he feel his ground, no sooner is he fairly out, than the sole fear of those who hear him is that he should cease to preach. It is now that he is seen as he is. Disembarrassing himself from his pulpit and his Bible, his very action speaks; his features, quiet before, become at once expressive of his animation within; and the rapidity of his eloquence is really irresistible. If, by any effort of thought, the Reader wishes to conceive of Mr. Hall at such times, let him, while perusing the following passage from one of his published discourses, try to bear my personal description of him in mind.—"While you have every thing to fear," exclaimed the Preacher, in his great Fast-day Sermon, "from the success of the Enemy, you have every means of preventing that success; so that it is next to impossible for victory not to crown your exertions. But should Providence determine otherwise, should you fall in this struggle, should the Nation fall, you will have the satisfaction (the purest allotted to man) of having performed your part; your names will be enrolled with the most illustrious dead; while posterity, to the end of time, as often as they revolve the events of this period (and they will incessantly revolve them), will turn to you a reverential eye, while they mourn over the freedom which is entombed in your sepulchre. I cannot but imagine the virtuous Heroes, Legislators, and Patriots, of every age and country, are bending from their elevated seats to witness this contest; as if they were incapable, till it be brought to a favourable issue, of enjoying their eternal repose. Enjoy the repose, illustrious Immortals! Your mantle fell when you ascended; and thousands, inflamed with your spirit, and impatient to tread in your steps, are ready to swear, *by Him that sitteth upon the throne, and liveth for ever and ever*, they will protect Freedom in her last asylum, and never desert that cause which you sustained by your labours, and cemented with your blood. And thou, sole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the shields of the earth belong, *gird on thy sword, thou Most Mighty:* go forth with our hosts in the day of battle! Impart, in addition to hereditary valour, that confidence of success which springs from Thy presence! Pour into their hearts the spirit of departed heroes! Inspire them with Thine own; and, while led by Thy hand, and fighting under Thy banners, open Thou their eyes to behold, in every valley and in every plain, what the Prophet beheld by the same illumination, chariots of fire, and horses of fire! *Then shall the strong man be as tow, and the maker of it as a spark; and they shall burn together, and none shall quench them.*"—Such proves to be the plenitude of his eloquence, of which there is so little promise at first. Unimposing in his appearance, hesitating in his elocution, awkward in his gestures, Mr. Hall owes nothing of his greatness to primary impressions. His abilities are gradually seen; he grows upon the view; and he surprises as he proceeds. He winds you up to the highest pitch of mind, and there he leaves you. He stops just when one most hopes he will go on."

Not being in the habit of wandering to and fro after strange doctrines, we are not capable of judging, from personal acquaintance, of the verisimilitude of the portraits of many of the Popular Preachers here described. But, if we may be allowed to form an opinion of those we do *not* know by those we *do*, the Artist may *plume* himself on accurate delineation.

The peculiarities of *Rowland Hill* are well sketched; but the eccentricities of *William Huntington*, if faithfully exhibited (which we have no reason to doubt), are a disgrace to an enlightened age.—The character of Mr. Worthington, though perhaps rather

rather too high coloured, we believe to be substantially correct.

Amongst other anecdotes in this volume we learn that

"Trading in chapels is understood to be a lucrative branch of commerce. Episcopalians and Evangelicalians, obliterating here all distinctions, are nearly equal competitors in this market of piety. Each of the parties are seen either to erect or purchase religious edifices; but, prudential as praiseworthy, each of them, with the good of souls still in view, keep an eye to the chief good of the world in which they live;" and that "the associated Managers of Orange-street chapel are undoubtedly possessed of one of the most thriving concerns in our Metropolis; and, if they propose to confirm it such, they have only to employ their usual singers and organist, and keep on the look-out for eminent ministers."

109. *A Narrative of the Campaign of the* British *Army in* Spain, *commanded by his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir* John Moore, *K. B.* &c. &c. &c. *Authenticated by Official Papers and Original Letters. By* James Moore, *Esq. 4to. pp.* 324. Johnson. 1809.

THE melancholy details of this unfortunate campaign are already but too well known to the Publick; yet, if they can lend a patient attention to any farther account of the provoking apathy of the Spaniards, and to their desertion of their own cause, they will find much interest excited by the perusal of the present volume, which Mr. Moore professes to have published in order to counteract "some ungenerous attacks and dark insinuations by which his Brother's memory has been assailed." His only wish has been to make a full disclosure; and with this view he has, as much as possible, made every individual concerned explain himself by his own letters; which, together with other documents, are selected and arranged in the order adapted to elucidate the facts. Such being the plan of the work, it must necessarily speak the language of Truth; and every unprejudiced Reader will feel the deepest commiseration, on referring to Sir John Moore's Journal, at the cruel mis-statements and want of information he was harassed with, whilst on an important mission in the heart of Spain, invested with the responsibility of the British Army. From the Supreme Junta he was receiving the most flattering accounts of Spanish enthusiasm, and of their prospects of success, at the very time that Madrid had submitted to the overwhelming power of Buonaparte, almost without an effort. In a letter to Mr. Frere from Sir John Moore, dated Salamanca, 19th November, 1808, he thus describes his situation:

"I am in communication with no one Spanish Army; nor am I acquainted with the intentions of the Spanish Government, or of any of its Generals. Castanos, with whom I was put in correspondence, is deprived of his command at the moment I might have expected to hear from him; and La Romana, with whom I suppose I am now to correspond (for it has not been officially communicated to me), is absent, God knows where. In the mean time the French are within four marches of me, whilst my Army is only assembling; in what numbers I cannot learn. No channels of intelligence have been opened to me; and I have not been long enough in the country to procure them myself."

After the surrender of Madrid, we are told that "the whole disposeable force of the French Army, forming an irregular crescent, was marching in radii, with rapid steps, to environ the British. To accomplish this favourite object, Buonaparte stopt his victorious career to the South, where there was nothing capable of resisting him. Lisbon and Cadiz would have yielded as easily as Madrid; and those must be sanguine indeed who can believe that any farther resistance would have been made by Spain."...."Neither Buonaparte nor any of his Generals had the least doubt of surrounding the British, with between 60 and 70,000 men, before they could reach Gallicia. Sir J. Moore, as appears both by his letters and conduct, saw clearly the whole of this plan: he had prepared for the danger; calculated the time; and has acquired the glory of being the first General who has frustrated Buonaparte."....."When Buonaparte received intelligence that the British were moving to the Ducro, he said, "Moore is the only General now fit to contend with me; I shall advance against him in person." Of the retreat to Corunna there is a circumstantial (and no doubt correct) recapitulation; and of the infamous conduct of the Spaniards in withholding every

every species of accommodation from the British Army whilst on their march. In the battle of Corunna, which terminated so fatally for the Subject of this Narrative, the last moments of the gallant Hero are most feelingly and inartificially described. Like his friend and patron, Abercrombie, he died in the moment of victory; and some of his last words were, "It is a great satisfaction to me to know that we have beaten the French." "I hope my Country will do me justice." What human foresight can prevail against a combination of disastrous events? All that could be effected by the most consummate prudence and prompt decision of a man contending with calamitous and vexatious circumstances seems to have been accomplished by Sir John Moore, whose memory must be revered and estimated by his grateful Countrymen.

A good Portrait is prefixed; and an accurate Map accompanies the work; which, without any pompous parade, is elegantly printed; and has been so well received by the Publick, that two editions are already nearly exhausted.

110. *A Selection of curious Articles from "The Gentleman's Magazine." In Three Volumes, 8vo.* Longman and Co. 1809.

AS it may naturally be expected that we should notice the present publication, it is incumbent on us to declare, that the Proprietors of the Magazine have not, either directly or indirectly, any interest in its sale. This is not said, however, with the most distant idea of insinuating that it appears without their knowledge or consent, or that it is not worthy of public protection. On the contrary, they were previously consulted, and gave their unequivocal assent. Of the manner in which it is executed, it would perhaps ill become them to say more than that, in general, it has their approbation. The Selector is a respectable Member of New College, Oxford; and shall introduce himself to our Readers:

"It will be generally allowed that a small and judicious selection from a very voluminous and miscellaneous work cannot be made without some labour and difficulty. The Editor, while he endeavours to gratify the various tastes of his Readers, must occasionally feel a considerable degree of embarrassment; and in his moments of hesitation will be ready to exclaim,

'*Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis quod tu, jubet alter.*'

"It was thought proper to confine the selection to three volumes of a moderate size. This necessarily obliged the Editor to take those articles only which, to his judgment, appeared, on the whole, to be the most useful, curious, and interesting.

"All matters of a temporary nature are omitted. With respect to the omission of articles in Biography and Topography, the Editor can only say that many of the former are written in a hasty manner, and though curious as detached notices and memoranda while remaining in their original state, are scarcely worth reprinting: many of the latter, to say the least of them, are of very doubtful authority. It may be here remarked, that what has been said with respect to the articles in Biography is applicable to the omission of many of those on other subjects.

"The articles are classed under their appropriate heads; a method which the Editor conceived would be more convenient and pleasant to the Reader than if they had been presented to him in an indigested mass, in no other order than according to their priority of publication in the original work. The date of the Magazine from which each article is taken is noticed at the end of it; by which means the Reader, should he think proper, will be enabled, without trouble, to refer to the original; which will always retain its value, and which cannot be superseded by any Selection or Abridgment. For the greater facility of finding any particular article, or any subject noticed in any article, there is given a Table of Contents at the beginning, and a full Index at the end, of each volume.

"Those who are conversant in the Gentleman's Magazine will recollect that a work of a similar nature to that now presented to the Publick was suggested, some years ago, by the Author of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," to Mr. Nichols *, who was prevented from undertaking it by other and more important avocations; a circumstance which must be considered as an apology for its being arranged and sent into the world by the present Editor.

*Oxford, May* 1, 1809."

The First Volume contains CXXX articles, under the head of "Researches, Historical and Antiquarian;" many of them by our late worthy Friends Dr. Pegge and Mr. Gough.

* See Mr. Gibbon's Letter in Gent. Mag. for January 1794, p. 6.

The

The Second Volume, CXIV articles of "Antient and Modern Literature, Criticism, and Philosophy;" in which the same learned Correspondents are particularly to be noticed; with several others, whom it would be an honour to ourselves to particularize.

The Third Volume contains XCV Letters to and from eminent Persons; and CIII "Miscellaneous Articles; Anecdotes of extraordinary Persons; useful Projects and Inventions, &c."

Few Periodical Publications, we may be allowed to add, have experienced the favour and encouragement of the Publick in a higher degree, and none for so long a period, as THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. And the Selection here noticed having been printed both on account of the most valuable papers it contains, and to supply the want of complete setts, which (from the calamity of February 1808) are now extremely rare; the Purchasers of this Selection, who are not possessed of the original Volumes, will find the present New Series a suitable Continuation; the credit of which, the Editors flatter themselves, will be supported by their continued exertions in following the same plan which has hitherto secured the approbation of the Publick.

III. ANONYMIANA; *or, Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects. Compiled by a late very learned and reverend Divine; and faithfully published from the original MS. With the Addition of a copious Index.* 8vo. *pp.* 527. 1809. Longman and Co.

THE books intituled ANA have long been favourites on the Continent, but have not, until lately, been well imitated in this country. The Germans have the credit of being the inventors of works of this description, and Luther's "Table Talk" is said to be the first production of the kind since the restoration of learning. Some account of the principal ANAS may be seen in Wolfius' Preface to the *Casauboniana*; but there appears some little difference of opinion among Authors as to the proper contents of a book in ANA. The Author before us, for example, thinks that "the essence of this kind of Collections is, to be the casual remarks of others, collected by some friend." Yet the ANONYMIANA were collected by the Author, and left by him finished for the press, which, in our opinion, gives them a very great advantage over Collections made by others, who must often depend for their materials on traditional reports and casual hearsay, and can seldom be certain as to matters of fact.

Indeed, the present publication has other advantages, which it would be unjust to the memory of the Author not to point out. It is, in fact, such an extensive improvement on books of *Ana*, that we should not hesitate to recommend it as a model for future Writers who may wish to form such Collections from *original* materials. As for those who compile from works in every body's hands with the aid of scissars and paste, and call their pilfered materials *Ana*, or *Beauties*, they must be left to their accustomed incorrigibility. It is not by such productions that we can expect to rival the entertainment or instruction to be derived from the Foreign *Ana*. But whoever would make a Collection of original Reflections, Criticisms, Anecdotes, and other literary *Minutiæ*, important to be known, but not important enough to be dilated into the Essay, or Dissertation, will certainly find it his interest to follow the plan laid down by the venerable and learned Author of the *Anonymiana*; and will perceive that a Collection like this must be the result, not of a Grub-street speculation, but of the labour of a life devoted to the progress and history of literature and literary men.

The *Anonymiana* is introduced by an Advertisement from the Author, written about the year 1766, at which time he had an intention of publishing the First Five Centuries. He observes here,

"That whereas compilations of this species were originally supposed to consist of such heterogeneous and miscellaneous articles as casually dropped from the mouths of great men, and were noticed by their families, the plan was afterwards adopted by professed Authors, who chose to write in that mode; and with some shew of reason, since certainly some good things, and on various subjects, may occur to men of literature which cannot properly be introduced in their works; and, though highly worthy of being preserved, would be lost, unless perpetuated in some such manner as this."

To

To this Advertisement is added a short Postscript from the Editor, Mr. Nichols, informing us that

"The Author lived thirty years after that period (1766); occasionally revising the first series, and, about the year 1778, completed the other five: all which are now submitted to the Publick, without the least hazard of diminishing the fair fame of the worthy and benevolent Collector; whose name is withheld, not from the silly wish to deceive, but from an idea that divulging it would be contrary to the spirit of the *Title* which he had chosen for his publication. There are, however, both personal and local allusions sufficient to discover the Author to any one in the least conversant with the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century."

After this intimation, although it be not very necessary, we may give the name of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge as the author of a work which will certainly not "diminish his fame," but exhibit him perhaps in a new and pleasing light, as a man continually employed in investigating new sources of knowledge, in acutely examining acknowledged authorities, correcting and enlarging the labours of others, and every day, probably, adding something to the general stock of useful information or entertainment. Whether as an Antiquary, a classical, poetical, and historical Critick, a Biographer, or Enquirer into the Beauties and Niceties of Grammar and Languages, we find every where that his remarks are not only striking and useful, but *original*; and in this last respect we have little hesitation in preferring the *Anonymiana* to the greater part of the works of this description which have been lately published, either at home or abroad. To justify our opinion, we shall now exhibit a few articles from this work; and our selection shall be made with an attention to the same *miscellaneity* (if we may be allowed to coin a word) which pervades the volume, and is indeed "of the essence of Anas."

"Centuria Prima.

"XXXV. To what I have said of the antiquity of the Bagpipe, in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1754, p. 161, I would add Montf. Antiq. VII. p. 357; as likewise that, in 1755, I saw at Kiveton, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, in Yorkshire, a small painting in water-colours, where was a flock of sheep, and two figures, one of which was playing on a Bagpipe; underneath was written,

DEVS I' ADIVT'RIV' MEV'. I'ENDE. D'NE. AD ADIVVA'DVM. ME.

This is the beginning of the 69th Psalm in the Vulgate version, *Deus in adjutorium meum intende: Domine ad adjuvandum me [festina]*; and from the form of the writing, and the abbreviations, might be done about the year 1450. I judge this painting to have been an illumination to that Psalm in some Psalter or Breviary, and to have been taken from thence and framed.—From this word *illuminare*, comes our English word to *limn*, or paint in water-colours."

"XXXVI. It is a pleasant mistake the Editor of the *Bibliotheca Literaria*, Dr. Samuel Jebb, has committed in Number VI. of that work. Dr. Thomas Brett sent him an extract of Mons. Blondel's History of the Roman Calendar. This extract begins p. 29; and p. 41, where the Doctor was to give an account of Blondel's first book of the second part, he had written in his copy, "The account which he gives concerning the regulation of the Council of Nice for the celebration of Easter, I have extracted it in a waste leaf at the end of the Bishop of St. Asaph's Historical Account of Church Government, to which I refer;" meaning, that as he had made this extract for his own use, and had already done that first book in his copy of Bishop Lloyd's work, he would spare himself the trouble of writing it over again. So when the extract came to be printed, Dr. Jebb very heedlessly, instead of sending to Dr. Brett for a transcript of that part of the extract, let the reference go to the press just as he found it. I borrowed Bishop Lloyd's book of Dr. Brett formerly; and seeing this extract from Blondel in the Doctor's hand-writing in a waste leaf, the Doctor told me the story.

"N. B. Dr. Brett was an excellent computist, and was indeed the author of the Account of the Calendar in Mr. Wheatley's book on the Common Prayer."

"XXXVII. The Doctor took for his text, *We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord*, 2 Cor. iv. 5. The text he pronounced twice, and very emphatically; but, pausing rather longer than ordinary, the second time, at the words *we preach not ourselves*, one of the audience, turning to his next neighbour, cried, "but our curates."

"LVII. The following Epigram, which is an excellent specimen of satirical humour, will afford most entertainment to those who have a relish for the national reflection: but even more enlarged souls, who are above taking any pleasure in that, may be captivated by the ingenuity of the Author:

"Cain,

"Cain, in disgrace with Heaven, retir'd to Nod,
A place undoubtedly as far from God
As he could wish; which made some think he went
As far as Scotland ere he pitch'd his tent;
And there a city built of antient fame,
Which he from *Eden Edenburgh* did name."

"LIX. The late Mr. Edward Cave, in the year 1745, published "Proposals for printing a new Edition of the Plays of William Shakespear, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, by the Author of the Miscellaneous Observations on the Tragedy of Macbeth;" that is, Mr. Samuel Johnson, afterwards Author of the English Dictionary. This work was to have been printed in ten small volumes, agreeably to the specimen, which is indeed exceeding neat, and the price 1*l.* 5*s.* in sheets. The portion of the Author given in the Specimen is Macbeth, act III. scene II.; upon which Mr. Johnson there gives some Notes. But this design was nipped in the bud by a letter of the Bookseller Jacob Tonson to Mr. Cave, as here follows:

"Sir, I have seen a Proposal of yours for printing an Edition of Shakespear, which I own much surprized me; but I suppose you are misled by the edition lately printed at Oxford, and that you think it is a copy any one has a right to; if so, you are very much mistaken; and if you call on me any afternoon, about four or five o'clock, I doubt not I can shew you such a title as will satisfy you, not only as to the original-copy, but likewise to all the emendations to this time: and I will then give you my reasons why we rather chuse to proceed with the University by way of reprisal for their scandalous invasion of our right, than by law; which reasons will not hold good as to any other persons who shall take the same liberty. As you are a man of character, I had rather satisfy you of our right by argument than by the expence of a Chancery suit, which will be the method we shall take with any one who shall attack our property in this or any other copy that we have fairly bought and paid for. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JACOB TONSON.

*Thursday, April* 11, 1745."

"LXXX. That fine medallion of Archbishop Laud, of which there is a type in Evelyn, p. 114, and another in Wise, p. 13 (neither of them good; but Evelyn's is the best), is inscribed, on the reverse, SANCTI CAROLI PRÆCVRSOR; which some have thought to be bordering a little upon blasphemy, by comparing the Archbishop, by the word *præcursor*, to St. John Baptist; and consequently the King to our blessed Saviour. But there is nothing in this: the Archbishop was the forerunner of King Charles; both dying in the same cause; and this is all the medal imports: he was the forerunner of Charles in like manner as John Baptist was the forerunner of our Saviour; but this does not imply a comparison or similitude in any other respect."

"LXXXIX. *Peäckes* is undoubtedly a corruption of the Italian word *piazza;* but we have not only corrupted the original word, but also perverted the sense and meaning of it. What we express by *peäches* is a colonnade; but the word *piazza* signifies a square, as Grosvenor square, Hanover square, &c. It is no other than *placea*, a word of the lower ages of Latinity; of which the Italians, according to their method of forming, have made *piazza;* and we, as likewise the French, the word *place;* which, in both these languages, does, amongst its other significations, denote a square."

"XC. Joshua Barnes, the famous Greek Professor of Cambridge, was remarkable for a very extensive memory; but his judgment was not so exact: and when he died, one wrote for him,

"Hic jacet Joshua Barnes,
felicissimæ memoriæ,
expectans judicium."

"XCVI. The King, Charles II. of England, spending a cheerful evening with a few friends, one of the company, seeing his Majesty in good humour, thought it a fit time to ask him a favour, and was so absurd as to do so. After he had mentioned his suit, the King instantly and very acutely replied, *Sir, you must ask your King for that.*"

"CENTURIA SECUNDA.

"VII. To the most noble and illustrious Prince Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford;" Travers's Dedication to his Poems. See also Duchess of Newcastle in Life of her Husband, *in titulo*, and p. 183: nay, the Duke himself alludes to it when he observes, that in his banishment *he was a Prince of no subjects.* And so the Dukes are styled in their plates on the stalls at Windsor; and this is the style now commonly used to Dukes: but it is an usurpation, for our Dukes are not Princes. The case is, the sons of Edward III. being Dukes, that style was proper to them, and was at that time introduced, and from thence adhered to all others of the Ducal rank and dignity. So Baldwyn, in Mirrour of Magistrates, p. 381, makes George Duke of Clarence say, "My Father Prince Plantagenet;" and see p. 360."

"XLVI. When Lord Muskerry sailed to Newfoundland, George Rooke went with him a volunteer. George was greatly addicted to lying; and my Lord, being very sensible of it, and very familiar with George, said to him one day, "I wonder you will not leave off this abominable custom of lying, George." 'I can't help it,' said the

the other. "Puh!" says my Lord, "it may be done by degrees; suppose you were to begin with uttering one truth a day."

"LXXXVII. It can hardly be believed how low pride will stoop. A daughter of my Lord Chief Baron * * * *, not a little vain of her descent, and well married, taught her child, when he was asked at any time whose picture her father's was, not to answer, "My Grandfather's;" but with great form and solemnity to say, "My Lord Chief Baron * * * *." She was afterwards left a widow with three children; and married, first, a Painter of little account, and then a Barber of less. The case was, these second and third husbands found the way to soothe her vanity, and to sacrifice to her pride, which was a sure road to her fantastic heart."

"Centuria Tertia.

"XIV. The following story I had from the mouth of Dr. Sydal, Bishop of Gloucester. A person of his college (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), not famous for his *acumen*, asserted, that in some countries there were animals several miles long: this was said in a large company; and when the persons present began to stare, and even to doubt the fact, he said he could demonstrate the thing to any of them that would come to his chamber. In a day or two some went; upon which he took out his compasses, and went to a map hanging up in his room, and first measured an animal therein engraved by way of ornament, and then clapt the scale of miles, saying, "Look you there, gentlemen; this animal is at least three miles long, and there are others of greater dimensions."

"XVII. An Officer of the Excise, stationed in the Peak of Derbyshire, being very thirsty on a Summer's day, called for a pint of ale at one of his landlady's; and, finding it very small and weak, asked her where she bought her malt. She replied, at Worksop in Nottinghamshire; upon which he said, "I wish you fetcht your *water* as far."

"LV. Cecil Clay, the counsellor of Chesterfield, was a very sensible man; and yet he caused this whimsical allusion, or pun, upon his name, to be put on his gravestone: a cypher of two C's, and underneath *Sum quod fui*."

"Centuria Quarta.

"XV. William Caxton, who first introduced Printing into England, has, no doubt, been instrumental in preserving many things which otherwise would have been lost. But the misfortune was, that he was but an illiterate man, and of small judgment; by which means he printed nothing but mean and frivolous things, as appears from the catalogues of his impressions, given us by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ames. Whereas, had he been a scholar, and had made a better choice of the works that were to pass his press, it is probable many excellent performances, now lost, would have been secured to us, especially if he had had recourse to some of the more antient pieces; but, as it is, Caxton's works are valuable for little else than as being early performances in the Art of Printing, and as wrought off by him."

"XL. *Grandchild* and *Grandchildren;* there is something very absurd in this. *Grandfather* is properly the *Great* or *Greater Father;* but the case seems to be just the contrary with *Grandchild*; who is the *little* or *less child.* The French therefore express it much more sensibly than we do, by *Petitfils.*"

"XLV. The names of several of our Trades are now become obscure as to the reason of their appellation, by means of the *synecdoche*, or the putting the whole for a part: for what were formerly general names of trade are at this day appropriated to particular branches of business. *A Stationer* is now one that sells writing-paper, pens, &c.; but formerly meant one that kept a station or shop. *A Mercer* now is one that sells silks and stuffs; but formerly was any merchant. *A Grocer* is one that sells sugars, fruit, &c.; but formerly implied any large dealer."

"LIX. The Inhabitants of Kent, to express a person's coming from a great distance, or they know not whence, will say, *He comes a great way off, out of the Shires;* which is very expressive, since all the counties nearest them are otherwise expressed, as Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, &c."

"XCIX. It is remarked of Archbishop Laud, that he passed through every one of our ecclesiastical offices, from the Curate to the Archbishop. I think it almost as extraordinary, that the late Dr. William George, Provost of King's College and Dean of Lincoln, had never been Curate, Vicar, or Rector, in all his life."

"Centuria Quinta.

"VII. We have certain terms or expressions which in a very little time will become obscure; they are already obsolete, and in a few years may grow unintelligible. The *Apostle-Spoons* are a sort of spoon in silver with round bits, very common in the 17th century, but are seldom seen now. The set consists of a dozen; and each had the figure of an Apostle, with his proper ensign, at the top. I have seen, in my time, two or three sets; but at present they are exceeding scarce. *Peg-Tankards*, of which I have seen a few still remaining in Derbyshire, have in the inside a row of eight pins one above another, from top to bottom: the tankards hold two quarts; so that there is a gill of ale,

ale, *i. e.* half a pint Winchester measure, between each pin. The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second was to empty to the next pin, &c.; by which means the pins were so many measures to the compotators, making them all drink alike, or the same quantity; and as the distance of the pins was such as to contain a large draught of liquor, the company would be very liable, by this method, to get drunk, especially when, if they drank short of the pin, or beyond it, they were obliged to drink again. For this reason, in Archbishop Anselm's Canons, made in the Council at London, in 1102, Priests are enjoined not to go to drinking-bouts, nor to drink to Pegs. The words are, "*Ut Presbyteri non eant ad potationes*, nec ad pinnas bibant" (Wilkins, vol. I. p. 382). This shews the antiquity of this invention, which at least was as old as the Conquest. Dutch *Tankaerd*, probably from Latin *Cantharus:* transposition of letters is common; Gallon is from *Lagena*, as is *Flaggon*."

"XXVII. Many edifices have been called *Follies;* as, Judd's Folly in Kent, Pegge's Folly on the Moors West of Beauchief, &c. This is antient; for the castle begun at the suggestion of Hubert de Burgo in Wales, in 1228, was named by himself *Stultitia Huberti*, and proved to be so at last, (M. Paris, p. 351.)"

"XXXIV. There seems to be some remains of the office of the Precentor in our Parish Clerks giving out the words of the Psalm line by line."

"Centuria Sexta.

"XL. It is a vulgar error, prevailing amongst the most ignorant and illiterate, to charge the Antiquary with collecting and hoarding rust-eaten and illegible coins; and esteeming them, as sometimes they will say, the more rusty and imperfect, the more valuable, and laugh at them for it. But now, on the contrary, every one that has any experience in the matter will tell you that a coin is of no estimation, as a coin, unless it be fair, both in the device and the legend: I say, as a coin; for, otherwise, those in the worst condition, the most corroded, may have a use in another respect, namely, as evidence of a station, or as shewing that the Romans have been at the place where such pieces, though mutilated, are found, and have inhabited it; to ascertain a road or a tumulus: and for this reason it is, and not for their obscurity, as the calumniators alledge, that Antiquaries are glad to see, or to possess, the most defaced, the most obliterated pieces."

"LXXXVIII. A fellow snatched a diamond ear-ring from a lady; but it slipping through his fingers, and falling into her lap, he lost his booty. The doubt was, whether it was a taking from her person. How frivolous! was there not plainly an assault, and an intention to rob? But there are many of the like quirks and frivolities in our Law."

"LXXXIX. A shoe-maker, with a wife and growing family, is in good constant business, and the wife gets a penny by keeping a shop. The parish where he resides requires him to bring a certificate, or else he must be removed. Now the parish to which he belongs has made a resolution to grant no certificates at all; so this poor man is in a manner ruined. How hard and cruel! Cases of this nature happen frequently; but parishioners in vestry have hard hearts and undistinguishing eyes."

"XCIV. One cannot approve of that drawling way in which some people read the Church Service: "ened and are deceived, accused, absolved, oppressed," &c. These words should be curtailed a syllable; for, no doubt, we ought to read as we speak."

"XCIX. People affect to eat venison with a *haut gout* in the country; but this is misjudging the matter extremely. It seldom gets to London perfectly sweet, so the citizens are forced to dispense with it, and to make the best of it, and at last to commend it for a quality unnatural to it. And the people I speak of are so absurd as to follow the town mode, though they live in the country, and might, if they pleased, eat it while good."

"Centuria Septima.

"XXI. Our Novelists, like Sam Foote in his Farces, often touch upon real characters; and when Dr. Smollett, in the second volume of the History of Ferdinand Count Fathom, p. 106, makes one of the interlocutors observe, that many persons of mean parentage have raised themselves to power and fortune; and, by way of example, to use these words: "One, she said, sprung from the loins of an obscure attorney; another was the grandson of a valet-de-chambre; a third was the issue of an accomptant; and a fourth the offspring of a woollen-draper;" he means, I presume, by the first, Philip Earl of Hardwicke, who was son of an attorney of Dover; by the second, Henry Fox, Lord Holland, whose grandfather, Sir Stephen Fox, is said to have been a valet; by the third, Mr. Aislabie; and by the fourth, Mr. Mann. In Peregrine Pickle, the Memoirs of a Lady of Quality give the history of Lady Vane; and afterwards the story of James Annesley is introduced."

"XXII. Smollett again, in vol. II. p. 141, *seq.* exhibits a very singular character under the mark of H—t, and the person intended is one Captain Hewet, a Leicestershire gentleman, called the *Demonstrator*, from a story told of him, that, in

in a dispute with some Turks, about the Paradise of Mahomet furnished with *Houris*, he observed to them, that Christians were better qualified for the enjoyment of them than Turks or Jews. His *Demonstration* may as well be suppressed; but the story adds, the Turks said, if that was the case, they would turn Christians too."

"LXXV. Quære, Did any one ever see a grave-stone in a church-yard 200 years old in 1774? The stones, no doubt, would last longer than that; and therefore I conceive that the better people before 1574 were generally interred in the church; and that the common and ordinary sort, buried in the church-yards, did not aspire after memorials of this kind till after that date."

"LXXX. By the modern word *Population* is meant the state of a country in regard to the number of its people; or, as sometimes it is used, the increasing of the number of people, from *populus*. But one cannot approve of the word in either of those senses, on account of the ambiguity, the Latin *populari* signifying *to lay waste*, and *populatio* the *devastation* of a country. I should therefore rather choose *populousness* in the first of the above senses, and *populition* in the second."

"CENTURIA OCTAVA.

"XXIX. Just after a division in the House of Commons on a motion of Mr. Fox, a Member who had been absent the whole day came down to the House full of the grape. Whether it was to make amends for having played the truant, or whatever other motive we know not, but nothing could prevent the Baronet from attempting to speak on the Honourable Member's second motion; but beginning with "Sir, I am *astonished*," the claret-drenched Patriot could get no farther. The House, however, did not discover the Baronet till he had repeated the word *astonished* seven times at least, when a general merriment ensued. Sir George was offended at the levity of the Members, and, asking if there was any thing ridiculous in the word, began again: "Sir, I say, I am *astonished*;" which repeating three or four times more, the House was in a roar of laughter: upon which the Baronet appealed to the Speaker, who pleasantly asked him what he would have him to do. The Honourable Member grew warm at this, and declared he would not give up the word—"for I am really *astonished* (says he), quite *astonished*, Mr. Speaker;" and was proceeding: but, finding the bursts of laughter too strong for his obstinacy, the Baronet was induced, by the advice of his friends, after having mentioned the word *astonished* above a dozen times, to change it for *surprised*; by which time, having entirely forgotten what he intended to have said, he sat himself down.

"This story, relative to Sir G—— Y——, Member for H——, is literally true; and reminds me of what happened to Vere Foster, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vere, being to deliver a speech in the College-hall, was allowed a prompter, as usual, to sit behind him on a stool. After addressing the Master, Seniors, &c. he could not recollect the first words of his speech, but stood silent, kicking his heels to the prompter, who, not imagining he could want any assistance on the off-setting, was quite regardless, adjusting himself on his seat, or talking to those who stood by him; so that it was a considerable time before he could give Vere the first words, and set him a-going, to the wonder and amazement of the audience.—Vere was a good classical scholar, and a man of wit: he used to call Mr. Fitz-Edwards, who wore a high shoe on one foot, *Bildad the Shuhite*. There is a Letter of his to Mr. William Bowyer, Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. p. 249. He took a College-living, Barrow, in Leicestershire, and there died."

"XLII. God Almighty hath given silk only to warm climates, and it is absurd for us to be using it here in England; it is a superfluity with us of culpable expence, which one would choose to avoid. Are we not furnished with sheep in lieu of their silk-worm?"

"XLIII. Carpets, again, are not at all calculated for our climate, where we ought not to tender, but rather by every means possible to harden, ourselves. Dr. Smollett tells us in his Travels, p. 92, that they are little used in France; and indeed they are apt to harbour and encourage vermin of all sorts. In short, carpets are best adapted to Turkey and Persia, where the *slipper* is so much worn."

"LIX. In hearing a tale, or the relation of any fact, we ought particularly to attend to the terms and expressions, as well as the matter, and to retain them; to the intent that, if afterwards we have occasion to repeat the story unto others, we may use the very identical words of the original relater. A small variation, from time to time, may at last produce a wide difference, and become insensibly a source of falsehood. The putting a strong word for a weaker, an ambiguous term for a plain and direct one, will either of them help, at last, to disguise, if not corrupt the truth, in many cases. This is remarkably verified in the story of the Three Crows."

"LXII. Baptisms are sufficiently taken care of by our Parish Registers. But I have known children brought to the font, through the negligence of parents (though they are exhorted to the contrary by the Rubrick),

Rubrick), at a month, six weeks, and even two months old, which is leaving the birth-day very vague and uncertain indeed; and yet it is necessary upon many occasions, which, however, need not be specified, that the day of the child's nativity should be assuredly known and ascertained: it may be of great importance; and indeed I have known some clergymen subjoin the day of the child's birth to the baptism, *ex abundanti*; a laudable practice, and easily to be imitated, as it would be only putting a single question to the midwife, who commonly attends, or the gossips, *viz. When was this child born?*"

"LXXXIV. Dr. John Burton, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and fellow of Eton, was always well received at Lambeth by Archbishop Secker; and when his Grace was improving the drains there, the Doctor undertook to supervise, having been in the Commission of Sewers. When somebody asked him where he was then quartered, he replied, "At Lambeth, doing the Archbishop's *dirty work.*"

"LXXXV Same Dr. Burton married the widow of Dr. Lyttelton, whom he succeeded in his living. He said, on occasion of his marriage, that he had not had much trouble about the match, as he found her sitting."

"Centuria Nona.

"XXXIX. A Scotch Doctor pretended to have an infallible remedy against death; but, on an application of it to a patient, he failed of success; upon which he was asked, 'Well, Doctor, what are we to do now?' "Why," says he, "we must have recourse, I think, to a flannel waistcoat."

"Centuria Decima.

"XXXIV. One should set a private mark upon one's Stories, as Clergymen do upon their Sermons; told at such a time, in such a place; and at such a time in such a place; that the same may never be brought over again in the same company, at least but at proper distances of time; for of all things stories repeatedly told are the most troublesome and disgusting."

"LXXXVIII. The Barbarisms of the Latin tongue, in the latter ages of it, consisted partly in the use of stiff and strong expressions on every trifling occasion; so we have our *monstrous*, *prodigious*, *vast*, *shocking*, *devilish*, at every turn: are we not driving towards Barbarity? But, what is worse, some of our strong words are even sinful; every uncommon thing is *miraculous*; to such a place, *'tis a d—d long way*; the miles *devilish long*; and the roads *cursed bad*: nay, we do not stick at a little nonsense, and to say, *the weather is hellish cold.* These tend to familiarize the great sanctions of Religion, and so lessen the apprehension we have of them; nay, they lead at last to Swearing; for, after these expressions, by the frequency of them, have lost their weight, then we must swear; for people swear for the same reason that they use the expressions; out of earnestness, to exaggerate, and the like?"

If in these extracts we appear copious, let it be remembered that we have endeavoured to give a specimen of a work which contains a *thousand* articles of the same description, or nearly the same. Much elegant and useful criticism on our antient Poets, and on the Latin Classicks, may be found in this volume; and many illustrations of works not generally known; with remarks and corrections, of considerable importance, on the productions of Leland, Hearne, and other eminent Antiquaries. Cases of a moral and religious cast, our Readers may perceive, are occasionally introduced; and there is scarcely a taste, among all the various divisions of human liking, that will not find something appropriate and gratifying. It would be impossible to withhold, in these times of levity, just praise from a work that so ably combines "light reading" with "serious thinking."

112. *Letters from* Portugal *and* Spain, *written during the March of the* British *Troops under Sir* John Moore. *With a Map of the Route, and appropriate Engravings. By an Officer.* Longman and Co. 1809. 8vo.

THESE interesting Letters bear every mark of authenticity, and have so much merit in the composition that we have no doubt the Readers of them will join with us in regretting that it is out of our power to appropriate the details they contain to the true source. The patriotism, impartiality, and candour of the Author would do any Officer honour, whatever may be his rank; and when we consider that asperity and indignation might have glowed on these pages without exciting the reproof less trying causes must have produced, we cannot but admire the forbearance which consigns the Authors of the miseries of the campaign under consideration to their own consciences and the punishment the French have long since inflicted.

The Preface informs us that the Letters give an account of the march and Acts of the British Army, commanded

manded by Sir John Moore, from the day they left Lisbon to the moment of their embarkation at Corunna, on their return to England. The Letters, we are told, were actually written at the different places whence they are dated, and relate the occurrences mentioned warm from the memory. "Hence the remarks they contain are totally independent of being influenced by after-consequences, and are merely the observations of a man deeply interested in the scene before him. As such they are offered to the Publick; a simple and authentic account of the disasters and blasted hopes of one of the finest Armies that ever left the British shore. It is narrated by a man who pretends to no better style than that learnt in camps: as a Soldier he felt, as a Soldier he writes; and to a Soldier who bled in the fields of Spain he hopes his Readers will grant their indulgence."

We should be deficient in patriotism, generosity, and indeed in humanity, did we not forward claims to the public favour thus offered and enforced. The cold, unfeeling Party-writer would have made a work of this kind the vehicle for disseminating his own principles, and for the condemnation or praise of Ministers, and given us as little as possible of the Narrative, lest his Readers should be diverted from the object he had in view. Not so the Soldier, who knows his Country sends him to battle for the welfare and honour of England, which he feels will suffer if he enters into an examination of the motives which brought him there. He therefore does his duty with alacrity, sensible that no public Men in Britain are so lost to shame as to consign a brave Army to destruction merely through a wanton exercise of the power they possess. He is sensible that the miseries of war are his portion, and is convinced that his Countrymen will alleviate them to the utmost of their ability; those arising from the exertions of his Enemy are only to be prevented by his own. He fights with ardour, and shares in the general applauses of the Publick, whether defeated or victorious. Hence, though the name of this Officer is unknown, the Readers of his Letters will feel considerable gratification in reflecting they were written by a bleeding member of that brave Army which suffered dreadful calamities to ensure their safety; which, however unfortunate, ever maintained the national character for courage in its utmost purity. [See p. 839.]

To convince our Readers of the candour of this Gentleman, we shall give the substance of some of his observations on political events. He mentions the arrival of a frigate at Lisbon, and the consequent perusal of the London News-papers containing the animadversions, then current, on the Convention of Cintra; and observes, that the disappointment in Portugal was at least equal to that experienced in England, and with more reason, as the inhabitants had every inducement to hope greater advantages from the exertions of their Allies. "Two great victories had already extended the laurels of Britain over the head of Lusitania. No impending blight appeared to threaten a prevention of their spreading farther, even to overshadow, with a thousand protecting arms, the whole people of this outraged country. These hopes are now blasted, and all is doubt and wonder. For us on this side the water to form a correct judgment on the subject is impossible. Ignorant of the motives which actuated our Commanders to conclude the Convention of Cintra, how can we decide on its cogency? There may be reasons behind the arras, which we, who know not the secret springs of the council-chamber, may seek in vain. It behoves us, then, to be quiet, and await with patience the arrival of an explanation from England?"

In another place it is added, that General Junot viewed the Convention in question in so favourable a light that, when he took leave of the person in whose house he had been quartered, he told him he should return in a few months, and, as he considered the mansion as his own, he expected to find it empty for his accommodation at the close of that interval.

The letter, dated in December 1808, from Sahagun, contains such speculations on the probable events of the remainder of the campaign as would naturally arise from this situation. It was then supposed an attack upon Soult was to take place immediately; and

and this circumstance had such an effect upon the drooping spirits of the Army, that our Author declares it would have inspired courage in the bosom of Cowardice itself. "There is something so active, so buoyant, and at the same time so steady, in the eagerness with which they prepare to meet the Enemy, that I see in every man who passes me the worthy son of our resistless ancestors of Blenheim and Dettingen." At that critical moment not a Spaniard had joined the Army; no armed peasantry were even spoken of as likely to assemble for their own preservation, or to unite with their neglected deliverers; and this Officer seemed convinced that the different Juntas were contented to see the English fight without a hope of ultimate success, and practise a sort of tournament to which no other consequences could be attached than unproductive victory. Situated as the English were, every man who fell became a decided loss, as reinforcement was utterly impossible, while the French were continually replenishing their own numbers through the passes of the Pyrennees. The same honest indignation we feel on this occasion towards the cowardly and ungenerous inhabitants of the province they were in, must have been felt by our Author in a ten-fold proportion; and yet he confines himself to these moderate reflections: "We are ready to fight. Our leaders know best why we were not brought where we could do it before; and why our present situation is chosen for our first battle. Bad as appearances may be, I have such a reliance on the prudence as well as courage of Sir John Moore, that I am certain he would not risk the tarnishing his fame and the honour of his troops by bringing them into situations where either were likely to be injured." He professes himself also to have been satisfied that a conviction of the necessity of his measures actuated the Commander in Chief, who saw the propriety of giving his men an opportunity of rescuing their fame from the obloquy want of success would create; not that he believed the approbation of the multitude would have induced him to injure an individual. "The actuating reason with our General," he therefore believed to be "his hope that the sight of a signal victory won on our part might arouse the dormant spirit of the natives; and that, stimulated by our example, they would again fly to their colours, and be, as we expected to find them, a Nation in arms. To gain such an end, some extraordinary hazard is worth incurring; for it must be evident to every one who knows the subject, that the ultimate success of the Spanish cause depends more upon their own exertions than on the efforts of any force we can send into their country." It was fortunate, perhaps, that this plan of attacking Soult was abandoned, as it is more than probable that where gratitude and generosity of mind were deficient, no other motive would have roused honour and patriotism.

Deeming it necessary to establish our favourable opinion of the candour of the Author, we shall not hesitate to notice the conclusion of his book in this place, in order that all we have to say on the subject may come at once under view. He supposes the total loss of men to have amounted to 8000, with all their mules; and he fears that not more than 80 or 90 horses in each regiment survived their passage through Spain. The destruction of the latter he attributes, in a great measure, to the want of *active* military experience; which it is hoped will be a lesson to Cavalry Officers in future, who certainly ought to consider and reflect to what straits they and their generous beasts may be reduced in an Enemy's country, or that of a *deceitful Friend*. When in the field, both man and horse demonstrated they were not surpassed in the world; and this fact the captured French Officers generally acknowledged. "With such troops, and with an infantry worthy to support them, had we been but honestly treated in Spain, what might we not have effected! Having seen the means of immortal glory wasted; having beheld streams of blood flowing in vain; enduring the loss of all that is dear to a soldier, excepting his honour; the reflections which rise to my mind are too poignant to be borne—I cannot bear to think on it! All that I can say, under these grievous remembrances, when I hear, even now, that another Expedition is intended

tended for Spain, is this: that I hope it will be supported with more sincerity than we experienced; and that, before it ventures on those deceptive shores, our Leaders at home will not suffer themselves to be again betrayed by traitors affecting patriotism, and whose artifices seek to serve the Enemy by weakening Great Britain. One of the French officers, our prisoner, said to me, during our retreat, 'Your Country and your General little know how nearly your Army was becoming ours by purchase.' I answered, "No Englishman would thus sell his honour." 'No, your Spanish friends!' It instantly struck me that Morla, who sold his conscience and the capital, and with that his country, was to have drawn us also into the snare! How ought we to thank the memory of our Co mander, that we were not thus made a prey!"

*(To be continued.)*

113. Strabonis *Rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII. &c. juxta Ed.* Amstelodamensem. *Codicum MSS. Collationem, Annotationes, Tabulas Geographicas adjecit* Thomas Falconer, *olim è Coll. Ænei* Nasi, Oxon. *Two Volumes, large Folio. pp.* 1333, *besides Prefaces, Indexes, &c.* Oxonii, è Typogr. Clar. 1807.

[*Reviewed by a Correspondent.*]

THE Twenty-eighth Number of the Edinburgh Review contains an article which, professing to be a Criticism on *the Oxford Edition of Strabo*, is, in truth, an invective against the University itself. As an invective, indeed, it has certainly some merit, if praise be due to coarseness of irony, intrepidity of assertion, and bitterness of abuse. But of these various kinds of excellence it is not my wish to produce many distinct specimens, which to the Readers of this Literary Journal are sufficiently familiar. My purpose is merely to notice one or two passages which mark the design of the Reviewer, and the means employed to effect it.

It is insinuated (p. 432) that the office of Editor was *delegated* by the University to Mr. Falconer, *as one of their Members whom they deemed most competent to express the judgment, and exercise the authority, of the whole.* And the Latinity of the Preface and Notes is repeatedly represented as peculiarly *Oxonian*, and contrasted with that of Rome.

Now that the language of Mr. Falconer is sometimes inelegant, and sometimes incorrect, cannot be denied. But the Latinity of Mr. F. is surely not to be ascribed to the University at large; neither is this Edition of Strabo, though printed at the Clarendon Press, under the sanction of the Delegates, a work for the execution of which, in all its details, even the Delegates themselves can justly be deemed responsible. The real merits, however, of this Edition will not be disputed by any competent and candid Judge. Though Mr. F. did not profess to give a *Critical Edition* of his Author, yet he has certainly produced an Edition amply enriched with the Collations of many valuable MSS. which had not been examined before;—with the short but precious Annotations of Toup, Tyrwhitt, and Reinhold Forster;—and with a splendid Apparatus of Maps, as well as most copious and useful Illustrations of his own, both Historical and Geographical, drawn with great labour from various sources, antient and modern, and in many instances most successfully applied, in explaining, or correcting, or confirming the Descriptions of Strabo. The Reviewer, indeed, is pleased to affirm, that "in these Sciences he displays the same sort of accuracy as in Grammar" (p. 440); and to sustain this charge he produces one solitary passage, which might, perhaps, be defended. For the rest, his own unsupported assertion must be implicitly credited; and credited it certainly will be by those who are willing to believe another assertion equally confident.

"We have perused the whole" [that is, the Text] "attentively, and can again assert, that the Printers have done their duty in rendering very accurately that which was put before them. The accuracy is, however, that of the Chinese Tailor, who, in making a new coat from an old one, copied all the darns, patches, and blemishes, which he found in the pattern. In the same manner here, *every error of the press*, and usual inaccuracy of spelling, that had crept into the Amsterdam Text, *is religiously retained.*"

And again:

"The Text, which has been so servilely copied, is merely a repetition of Casaubon's; who does not appear to have superintended the printing, or to have corrected it at all himself; whence *errors have accumulated on errors, which are* ALL *carefully*

*carefully embalmed, and preserved, in the splendid Edition before us.*" (p. 440.)

I know not, Mr. Urban, what this Critick may deem *an attentive perusal* of such a work; but your Readers will know how to appreciate his attention if they have patience to inspect the following Statement:

Amsterdam Edition, page 17, l. 10, μηγίση: Oxford Edition, p. 14, l. 1, μεγίση. Am. p. 20, l. 13, ὥσπερ εἴρεται: Oxf. p. 16, l. 10, ὥσπερ εἴρηται. Am. p. 21, l. 16, Ἰάσωνος: Oxf. p. 17, l. 10, Ἰάσονος. Am. p. 30, l. 6, Θσβην: Oxf. p. 24, l. 16, Θίσβην. Am. p. 30, l. 9, πρὸς θήκην: Oxf. p. 24, l. 19, προσθήκην. Am. p. 30, l. 12, καὶ ἔτως: Oxf. p. 24, l. 21, καὶ ἔτος. Am. p. 36, marg. μυθυλογεῖται: Oxf. p. 28, Var. Lect. μυθολογεῖται. Am. p. 38, l. 8, Οὔτε γὰρ πάντα, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ εἶπε, ἐφ' ἂν ἦν ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα: Oxf. p. 31, l. 4, Οὔτε γὰρ πάντα, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ, ἐπεὶ ἐπ ἂν ἦν ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα. Am. p. 38, l. 16, ἔτω δὲ τὲς: Oxf. p. 31, l. 11, ἔτω δὲ καὶ τὲς. Am. p. 41, l. 9, ἐν τόποις πεπλασμένοις: Oxf. p. 33, l. 30, ἐν τόποις ἐ πεπλασμένοις. Am. p. 42, l. 17, μήθ' ὅπως γένοιτο: Oxf. p. 34, l. 9, μήθ' ὅπε, μήθ' ὅπως γένοιτο. Am. p. 42, marg. περὶ τῦ τύπε: Oxf. p. 35, Var. Lect. περὶ τῦ τόπε. Am. p. 47, l. 10, δίκαιόν ἐςιν: Oxf. p. 39, l. 17, δίκαιός ἐςιν. Am. p. 47, l. 14, τὰ μετὰ τὲς: Oxf. p. 39, l. 22, τὰ κατὰ τὲς. Am. p. 47, l. 35, ἐπιβοὴν. Oxf. p. 40, l. 2, ἐπιβολὴν. Am. p. 56, l. 30, τῦτ' ὅριον: Oxf. p. 47, l. 21, τῦθ' ὅριον. Am. p. 59, l. 5, ὅλη: Oxf. p. 49, l. 20, ὅλη. Am. p. 59, l. 20, ὁμολόγως: Oxf. p. 50, l. 1, ὁμόλογος. Am. p. 61, l. 1, τετλάρτων: Oxf. p. 51, l. 11, τετλάρων. Am. p. 64, l. 21, προεκθεμένης: Oxf. p. 54, l. 14, προεκθεμένες. Am. p. 73, l. 28, ἰσορῦλες: Oxf. p. 62, l. 1, ἰσορῦντος. Am. p. 76, l. 1, εἰ πρὶς: Oxf. p. 63, l. 32, εἰ πρὶν. Am. p. 76, l. 15, τῶν Ἀπολλοδώρῳ: Oxf. p. 64, l. 13, τῷ Ἀπολλοδώρῳ. Am. p. 79, l. 11, προσλυθεύει: Oxf. p. 67, l. 6, προσμυθεύει. Am. p. 80, l. 28, μέμνηται: Oxf. p. 68, l. 3, μέμνηται. Am. p. 83, l. 6, καταλιπεῖν. δόξαν: Oxf. p. 70, l. 11, καταλιπεῖν δύξαν, without the full point. Am. p. 83, l. 14, ἐκ τῶν Τρωϊκῦ πολέμε: Oxf. p. 70, l. 19, ἐκ τῦ Τρωϊκῦ πολέμε. Am. p. 85, l. 14, Εὔξειον: Oxf. p. 72, l. 7, Εὔξεινον. Am p. 85, l. 26, τῆς τὸ ἐντὸς: Oxf. p. 72, l. 18, τῆς τε ἐντὸς. Am. p. 87, l. 4, θαλάτλη: Oxf. p. 73, l. 10, θαλάτλη. Am. p. 89, l. 3, λαμβάνειν: Oxf. p. 75, l. 9, λαμβανει. Am. p. 90, l. 2, ἔκρισιν: Oxf. p. 76, l. 3, ἔκρυσιν. Am. p. 95, l. 25, ὡῦτς φησιν: Oxf. p. 80, l. 37, ὧτός φησιν. Am. p. 100, l. 26, Ληλάντω: Oxf. p. 85, l. 20, Ληλαντω. Am. p. 103, l. 26, τῶν Μισηνῦ: Oxf. p. 88, l. 8, τῦ Μισηνῦ. Am. p. 103, l. 28, τῶν Ὀλύμπε: Oxf. p. 88, l. 9, τῦ Ὀλύμπε. Am. p. 104, l. 7, σειμὺς: Oxf. p. 88, l. 21, σεισμὺς. Am. p. 104, l. 23, ξηρανθῆνναι: Oxf. p. 89, l. 12, ξηρανθῆναι. Am. p. 104, l. 26, Ἀλώπης: Oxf. p. 89, l. 15, Ἀλόπης. Am. p. 105, l. 5, διὰ πλῦν: Oxf. p. 89, l. 23, διάπλεν. Am. p. 112, l. 20, προπεπλακὸς: Oxf. p. 96, l. 3, προπεπλωκὸς. Am. p. 113, l. 15, ἔτως: Oxf. p. 97, l. 4, ἔτος. Am. p. 115, l. 12, ἐπενόσυν: Oxf. p. 98, l. 20, ἐπενόην. Am. p. 116, l. 21, ἀμελήσαντω: Oxf. p. 99, l. 31, ἀμελήσανλα. Am. p. 119, l. 1, Ἀμινσὸν: Oxf. p. 102, l. 34, Ἀμισὸν. Am. p. 119, l. 20, Διϊμάχε: Oxf. p. 103, l. 11, Δηϊμάχε. Am. p. 120, l. 3, ἐν δοξιᾷ: Oxf. p. 103, l. 32, ἐν δεξιᾷ. Am. p. 120, l. 6, ἐκμαρτυρέμενα: Oxf. p. 103, l. 36, ἐκμαρτυρέμενα. Am. p 121, l. 20, Ὀνησίκρητος: Oxf. p. 104, l. 36, Ὀνησίκριτος. Am. p. 122, l. 5, Ἀμινσῦ: Oxf. p. 105, l. 19, Ἀμισῦ. Am. p. 122, l. 8, Ἀμινσῦ: Oxf. p. 105, l. 21, Ἀμισῦ. Am. p. 122, l. 22, ἐπειδὲ: Oxf. p. 105, l. 32, ἐπειδὴ

You have here, Mr. Urban, more than Fifty Corrections of the Amsterdam Edition, within the compass of fewer than One Hundred succe sive Pages of the Oxford Edition. This List does not include any which are merely accentual; and it is confined to the Text, though the Version and Notes would have supplied a still larger number. I have also examined more than Three Hundred of the subsequent Pages, and they bear the same testimony to the *attentive*

*perusal*

*perusal* of which the Reviewer boasts, and afford the same ground for an unqualified reliance on his candour, and his scrupulous love of truth. X.Y.Z.

114. *The Love of our Country, a Prize Essay, recited in the Theatre at* Oxford, Wednesday, June 14, 1809. 8*vo*. *pp.* 31. *(Not printed for Sale.)*

THIS Essay (which has been noticed in p. 527) is highly creditable to Mr. Charles-Parr Burney; who already shews himself to be a true scyon of an excellent stock, which has already given us two Doctors, highly eminent in their respective professions; and we earnestly hope that the worthy and venerable Grandfather may long live to see the Grandson pursue those paths to eminence which himself and his Son have so long and so distinguishedly adorned.

115. *Compendium of the Laws and Constitution of* England. *By* W. Enfield, *M.A.* 12*mo*. Tegg. *pp.* 374.

THIS Abridgment of a valuable Commentary on the same subject, though judiciously compiled, from its small bulk can only convey a superficial insight into the magnificent fabrick it professes to describe.

116. *An Introduction to Trade and Business. By* R. Langford, Haydon Square, Minories, London. 8*vo*.

THIS is a well-digested performance, and is evidently written for those at school preparing either for trade or the counting-house. Its contents are instructive, and agreeable to the modern practice; and to the senior boys at a commercial school the volume before us must be a matter of much importance.

117. *The* Westminster *Spelling Book; containing a Variety of new and easy Reading; with a copious Collection of Spelling. The Whole arranged according to the Order of progressive Difficulty. By* John Cook, *Author of the First Volume of the* Westminster *Spelling Book, and a new Catechism for Children. Vol. II. Seventh Edition, revised and improved.*

IN times like the present, when Vice is afloat, and there are so many things to draw the attention of all ages from the pursuit of knowledge, we are glad to find the Westminster Spelling Book not only calculated to attract the attention of those for whom it is intended, but also to form the mind to virtue. In a variety of cases the Author has stepped aside from the beaten path; he has given his reasons in the Preface to the book, which are highly satisfactory.

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## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are obliged to R. S. for his Advice; but, as old Age is *honourable*, we cannot forget that we were BORN in January 1731.

The kind Attentions of W. S. are highly gratifying; and his Communications are received with pleasure. Some of them he will find *adopted*; but others would require our Limits to be at least doubled.

To Mr. NISBETT we are much indebted; but should be glad to see his arguments more compressed.

We find it indispensably necessary, in general, to request BREVITY from our Correspondents; and that they will refrain from personal altercation. One intemperate expression produces half a dozen, at least, in answer; and thus proceeds (if not checked) *ad infinitum*. It is needless to point out instances.

We are much indebted to a candid and intelligent Monitor at Winchester College; and shall, as soon as may be practicable, adopt his suggestions. The first of them is so obvious, that he will perceive that it has not escaped our own observation. We should be proud to attract more fully the attention of the Noble Patrons alluded to: Many such are already our warm Friends; but to enumerate names would be impracticable. We scarcely know the NAME of one in a hundred of our Readers.

INDAGATOR will find an account of *Castle Baynard* in every History of London.

S. L. might easily have learned that the See of Glendalagh has been *united* with that of Dublin nearly 600 years.

The Subject of FAIRY RINGS has been again and again discussed in our Volumes.

Dr. H. would be exceedingly obliged to any of our learned Correspondents to inform him who and what CHIFFINCH was? Certainly a low person, raised to enormous wealth and power, or influence, under one of our three first Stuarts. What places of trust, profit, or honour, did he hold? and when?—Also, Who was the person dismissed from a lucrative and honourable post under Government, in the time of Charles II. for not making the most of it, and thereby satirizing his colleagues? What was the office? and when?

Mr. HAMPER's Views of Bighton and Bishop's Sutton Churches, Hants, in our next; with ZENO; A BARRISTER; Dr. RICHARDSON, and A NEW CORRESPONDENT, on Agriculture; &c. &c. &c.

REFLEC-

## REFLECTIONS

*Occasioned by the present State of* EUROPE.

WHEN first stern Mars, with pestilential breath,
Blew the loud trump, and rais'd the work of death;
When jealous Nations caught the dire alarms,
And sought for vengeance in the clash of arms;
Frantic with joy, *Ambition* hail'd the hour,
And, bath'd in slaughter, grasp'd at future pow'r;
Wav'd high the torch by fierce Contention hurl'd,
Fann'd the dread flames, and spread them thro' the world;
Till frighted Peace, her throne defil'd with gore,
Controuls the actions of mankind no more;
But, trembling, quits the universal jar,
Drops the meek wand, and leaves the earth to war;
From the wild blaze of angry discord flies,
And, pale with terror, seeks her native skies.

Curs'd be the period when Ambition rose,
The bane of Angels and the source of woes.
Tho' heights celestial claim its hated birth,
Curs'd be the day when first it trod the Earth!
Oh! had it perish'd in the vengeful hour
When bolts of wrath proclaim'd Almighty Pow'r!
Oh! had it wither'd in the scorching light,
Or groan'd in chains of everlasting night!
But doom'd to live—Ambition felt the blow:
Yet sunk, surviving, to the gulph below:
Tho' hurl'd impetuous down, and headlong driv'n,
*Hell* caught the monster as it dropt from Heav'n;
Nurs'd the dread fiend, and taught its baneful mind
To shake the world, and desolate mankind.

Go, search the records of th' historic page,
And mark War's progress from the earliest age;
With Xerxes combat on the Spartan shore,
With Persia's monarch wade in streams of gore;
Go, stalk with Pyrrhus o'er the heaps of slain,
And tread with Cæsar on the sanguine plain;
Down to the present day revert thy sight,
And say why nations against nations fight.
Say, is it Justice that commands the deed,
That points the steel when murder'd thousands bleed?
Say, is it here we trace the source of woe,
The floods of slaughter, and the vengeful blow?
Oh! say if War from public inj'ry springs,
Or wild Ambition in the breasts of Kings?
Let Orphans' tears, and hapless Widows' cries,
The Soldier's scars, and Parents' fruitless sighs,
The ruin'd Merchant, and the groaning Poor,
The Beggar shiv'ring at the open'd door—
Let the rich honours that on Monarchs wait,
Their gilded trappings, and their lofty state,
Their boundless pow'r, and arbitrary laws,
Let *these* decide, for *these* can tell the cause.

Go, search those realms where Gospel first was spread,
And Christianity uprear'd her head;
Where men no longer to an Idol bow,
Or breathe to Images the ardent vow,
But boast a God who reigns above our view,
World without end, for ever just and true—
Go, search the vaunted creed, and loudly say,
If in those realms Devotion holds her sway;
If there mankind, unlike the Pagan tribe,
Shun the wide paths of Infamy and Pride;
Their passions temper'd, and their manners tame,
Christians in deeds, in spirit, as in name?
If there Ambition perishes unknown,
Or sinks in fetters at Devotion's throne?
Oh! Europe, answer,—'mong the first 'twas thine
To hear from lips of truth the word divine;
A word that freed thy long misguided sight,
And brought Religion to the glare of light;
That, pointing to the skies, made battle cease,
And gently whisper'd universal peace.
Is thine a land, the pattern of Reform,
Where fierce Contention cannot raise a storm?
Is such thy glory?---Speak, thou crimson flood!
Is such thy boast?---Oh! speak, ye streams of blood!

Ill-fated clime! the reign of Peace is o'er,
And Discord rages on thy farthest shore;
'Tis thine, forgetful of each blessing giv'n,
To fly rebellious in the face of Heav'n:
Long steep'd in blood, no more thy fruitful plains
Reward the labours of thy frugal swains:
With rage malignant or revengeful spite,
Man murders man, and glories in the sight;
Thro' slaughter wades, oh! horrible to say!
To gain dominion, or extend his sway;
To shackle nations, where impartial Heav'n
An equal right to Liberty has giv'n!
Yes! thine, O Europe, is the blaze of war;
Thy rulers breathe in undistinguish'd jar;
Wide desolation hovers round on all;
Thy kingdoms totter, and thy sceptres fall!

Say, can thy boasted worship reach the skies,
While acts like these offend Almighty eyes?
Yet round thy shrines the blood-stain'd thousands meet,
And bow submissive at Devotion's feet;

There

There breathe their vows, and waft them to the air,
In loud professions, or in pompous pray'r.
Oh, impious sight! shall mortals, as they kneel, [steel?
Call down a blessing on the murd'ring
What hidden cause averts Jehovah's ire,
Curbs the dread bolt, and chains the wrathful fire?
If Mercy stays the high uplifted rod,
And soothes the vengeance of an angry God,
'Tis Mercy infinite---too great to name,
No tongue can utter, and no mind can frame.

While thus dread War, with unresisted force,
Thro' Europe bends its desolating course;
Why boast we arts that civilize mankind?
That polish nature, and improve the mind?
Can acts like ours, that blot the face of day,
Proclaim the glory of Religion's sway?
Tho' blest with Learning's scientific store,
Say, are we render'd better than before?
Oh! if the voice of Conscience reach'd the ear, [fear!
How the proud boast would vanish into
If round the world we cast impartial eyes,
What shame would follow! what confusion rise!
Not Europe's plains, with streaming gore bespread, [red.
Could match the crimson of the guilty

Oh! mark the dire effects of warlike rage,
And mourn the vices that deform the age;
How have we turn'd each blessing to a curse! [worse!
And learnt, thro' Knowledge, only to be
Since Art and Science first their dawn began,
Expanding reason and exalting man,
Wide thro' the world has spread the stream of gore, [fore.
And weapons flourish'd never known be-
Such the wrong bias to Invention giv'n!
Such the perversion of the will of Heav'n!

But oh! if civiliz'd und polish'd climes
Can 'gender deeds so foul and black with crimes,
Blest are those realms where Science, never known,
Leaves simple Nature to enjoy her throne;
Where, wild in manners as devoid in mind,
The untaught Savage ranges unconfin'd:
For oh! if Learning only ends in this---
"Wisdom is Folly---Ignorance is Bliss."

Yes! thine, O Europe! is the sinful land,
Where fell Oppression lifts an iron hand;
Where shapeless Ruin undistinguish'd falls,
Tho' Virtue bleeds, or weeping Pity calls;
Where mad Ambition shackles Freedom down,
To stretch a kingdom, or usurp a crown.
Well may Humanity such acts disown,
As shake the basis of her tranquil thrones;
And Christianity with blushes view
The aims mankind so eagerly pursue!

Say ye, whose wranglings shake the solid ball,
Who grasp at pow'r amidst a nation's fall;
Say, thoughtless monsters! thus from age to age
Must thousands *die* to glut unfeeling rage?
Ye scepter'd monarchs! guardians of mankind! [sign'd;
Such the great charge by Nature's God de-
Say, when shall War and dire contention cease, [Europe rest in peace?
When Rancour sheathe her sword, and

Far distant, far, the glorious morn appears,
Obscur'd in clouds, and wrapp'd in gloomy fears;
No smiling prospect cheers the drooping soul, [whole;
Hope shrinks affrighted ere she views the
Back on the past we turn, with pensive eye,
And trace the future with a boding sigh!

O Thou, whose throne for ever stands secure,
Its form eternal, and its basis sure;
Around whose head the rays of Glory beam, [preme!
Thy arm Omnipotent! thy power Su-
To Thee all Nature lies exposed to view,
Thy sight unbounded as thy word is true!
Yet wild Ambition rages unconfin'd,
Hurls ruin down, and tramples on mankind.

How art thou hid from Man's enquiring gaze! [ways;
Thy aims are dark, and intricate thy
Around thee dwells impenetrable night,
Yet shall my soul acknowledge all is right*,
Yet will I own thy purpose must be good,
Tho' Slaughter's deluge fills the earth with blood;
Tho' wide Oppression rules without a bound,
And Reason, stagg'ring as she looks around,
Views thy *permission* with a wond'ring eye,
And, lost in darkness, dares to ask thee "why?"
Humbled, I'll bow, and prostrate in the dust,
Own *Thou* art wise, beneficent, and just.

*Sept.* 3, 1809. OSCAR.

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## ADDRESS

*On the Opening of* Covent Garden Theatre, *Sept.* 18, 1809. *Written by* G. COLMAN, *Esq. and spoken by Mr.* KEMBLE.

IN early Greece, and in a barbarous age,
A wretched tumbril was the Actor's stage:
The muse, with cheek reclin'd in pensive shame, [Fame.
Blush'd for her wand'rers from the path of

---

* The Author does not mean to say that every thing is right as to the world, but only as relates to the Creator.
Æschylus

Æschylus sprang;—and storm'd, as he arose, [foes.
His country's passions, like his country's
Rough from the battle, train'd to vanquish men,
E'en as his sword he wielded, so his pen.
He smote the heart, the trembling sense oppress'd,
And gave no quarter to the human breast.
Yet, Stage improvement mark'd the Soldier's sway, [lay.
And ting'd with taste the Captives to his
Then, first, (the cart of Thespis overthrown) [known:
Form'd by rude planks, a Theatre was
Cop'd by the heavens, it o'erspread the lawn,
And light on scenic dress appear'd to dawn.
But, all divine, when Sophocles appear'd,
'Twas then the Drama's Majesty was rear'd,
Builders and decorators came—their boast,
Was who could grace the lofty Poet most:
The lofty Poet lack'd not brains to know
That Dramatists require the drama's show.
Nature's perfection springs from various parts; [arts.
And "Nature's Mirror" needs the sister
Hence grew the splendour of the scene—and hence
The hand-maids that embellish eloquence:
Dance, music, painting, pageantry, parade,
All that give zest, or yield illusion aid.
Rome caught the sparks from Greece; improv'd the plan; [ran.
At last the flame through modern Europe
Our scene now decks, in an illumin'd age,
The Bards who first gave vigour to our stage:
Thus Shakspeare's fire burns brighter than of yore; [no more!
And may the Stage that boasts him burn
From this our fabric—banish we, to-night,
Figures worn threadbare, metaphors grown trite.
No Phœnix from her ashes shall arise,
Stale to our thoughts, as sparrows to our eyes;
No naked truism be cloak'd anew,
To tell that fire, which cheers, consumes us too;
No—let a Briton now to Britons speak;
His cause is strong, altho' his language weak.
We feel, with glory, all to Britain due,
And British artists rais'd the pile for you;
While, zealous as our patrons, here we stand,
To guard the staple genius of our land.
Solid our building, heavy our expense;
We rest our claim on your munificence:
What ardour plans a Nation's taste to raise,
A Nation's liberality repays.

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*The Devotions of a* Romanist's *Widow, as performed at Midnight in the Abbey of* St. Alban's.

WHEN the shades of the Evening their curtains have clos'd, [ness around;
And Night spreads her mantle of darkWhen Ghosts, and hobgoblins, and Sprites are suppos'd [ground;
To wander perplexed, o'er sepulchral
At the still midnight hour, a fond Widow[a], 'tis said, [repairs;
To the tomb of her Lord at St. Alban's
And, in the dark vault where her husband is laid, [and prayers.
For repose of his soul offers Requiems
Ye Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, she cries, [above;
Who form the grand army triumphant
May your prayers[b] and your merits like incense arise, [love.
And propitiate Heaven in behalf of my
Immaculate Virgin, thou Mother of God,
And holy St. Anna[c] his Grandmother[d] too; [venly abode,
Look down from the seats of your hea-
And accept the petitions I offer to you.
Bless'd Mary! in right of a Mother, command[e] [save;
Thy lovely Son Jesus my husband to

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[a] *a fond widow.*] A respectable gentleman lately deceased, it is affirmed, has left injunctions in his will, that his Widow shall, for a certain number of nights, enter the vault at midnight where his corpse is laid, and there pray for the repose of his soul—a request which she fulfils. It is also said that the priest who attends her offers masses; but that probably is only report.

[b] In a prayer to the Martyrs in the "Horæ sec. usum Sarum," I read these words: "Omnes sancti Martyres, vos deprecor ne me patiamini perire in peccatis meis; sed in omni necessitate atque periculo sitis mihi advocati et defensores, ut passionum vestrarum intervenientibus meritis particeps esse valeam æternæ felicitatis."

And in a prayer to the Apostles, in ibidem, "Omnes sancti Apostoli et electi discipuli Domini, &c. per ipsum vos deprecor quem tanto fervore dilexistis et secuti estis, me gratiam solventes à vinculis peccatorum perducatis ad patriam civium supernorum, &c."

[c] The following is part of a hymn to St. Anna, ex Brev. Sarum ad. Jul. 26.

O vas cœlestis gratiæ — Per te precamur anxiè
Mater Reginæ virginum, — Remissionem criminum, &c.

[d] *Grandmother of God.*] St. Anna was mother to Mary.

[e] *command.*] In one of the prayers to the Virgin before the Reformation are these words: "Do thou protect us, drive away evil from us, and require good things for us, and

Pluck his soul from the fire, like a flame-burning brand, [the grave.
And his body redeem from the power of

While on earth tho' the Protestant's creed he profess'd,
Yet as, dearest Lady, he lov'd me so well;
O grant that he too may ascend with the blest, [hell!
And not lie with hereticks burning in

Ye saints who, by miracles sav'd from the dead, [viaries tell;
At your tombs still perform them, as Bre-
St Dennis[f], who walk'd after losing thy head, [well.
And St. Winifred[g] patroness of Holy-

St. Alban[h], thou martyr, at whose holy shrine [invoke;
The blind receiv'd sight, thy prayers I
With Amphibalus[i] too, dear companion of thine,
But by infidels said to be only thy cloak.

Ye eleven thousand virgins[k] all slain by the Hunns, [your aid;
With St. Ursula your leader, afford him
Assist Monks and Priors, and ye Sopwell nuns[l], [were laid.
Whose bones in or near to this Abbey

Ye holy archangels, ye angels and saints,
Who assemble together on Allhallows[m] day, [our plaints,
When God shows most mercy in hearing
O then for my husband in unison pray.

And now, O my guardian[n], to whom pow'r is giv'n [ble like this;
To conduct through a world full of trou-
O bring me at length to my husband in heaven, [bliss.
And lead me triumphant to regions of

If I 'm doom'd all the rest of my life to remain [pure;
A widow on earth, may my body be
My mind be kept chaste from Sin's defiling stain, [dure!
And may I with patience all trials en-

St. Michael[o] archangel be my coat of mail,
St. Gabriel my helmet, St. Raphael my shield;
St. Uriel defend me when dangers assail,
And grant to temptations I never may yield.

St. Cherubim be thou the health of my days, [breast;
St. Seraphim be thou as truth in my
Archangels and angels defend me always,
And take me at last to the realms of the blest.

*** The interesting Lines "On an Old Gibraltar Soldier" in our next.

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and in right of a mother command thy son." In martiali 1493.

In Canone Missæ, sect. 80, it is said, "The Lord was with the Virgin Mary and she with the Lord in the same work of redemption; and Carolus Scribanius writes, He cannot tell which to prefer, the Mother's milk or the Son's blood. *Vide in Amphitheatro honoris.*"

These assertions have never been put into the Index expurgatorius; consequently are not disowned by the Romanists still.

[f] *St. Dennis the patron of France.*] In the Roman Missal, printed at Paris 1520, one of the hymns after mentioning several circumstances of his death, relates how a multitude of the heavenly host accompanied him, carrying his own head in his hand, and saying, Glory be to thee, O Lord! The verse I allude to is this:

Sed cadaver mox erexit, Angelorum concio:
Truncus truncum caput vexit Tam præclara passio
Quo ferente hoc direxit Repleat nos gaudio. Amen.

[g] St. Winifred's story is well known.

[h] The story of Duke Humphrey detecting the pretended miracle at St. Alban's shrine needs no comment.

[i] St. Amphibalus being the Greek word for *Cloak*, it has been asserted, on St. Alban's cloak being reverenced as a relick, the ignorant monks at length dubbed it a Saint.

[k] *Eleven thousand virgins.*] These virgins are addressed in many Roman liturgies.

[l] *Sopwell nuns.*] Sopwell was the name of a nunnery near St. Alban's.

[m] *Allhallows day.*] In a homily on the festival of All Saints, f. 148, are these words in old English: "On Alhallowes day our prayers shall be sooner herde than any other day; for this day all the saints in Heaven come togyder to pray to God for us; and therefore we may well knowe, that all coming togyder shall be sooner herde than yf they come but by one or two by themselfe."

[n] The lady having invoked the saints for her husband, now addresses her guardian angel. In Ritual. Rom. in visitat. infirm. I find this prayer: "Sancte Angele Dei mihi custos assiste, omnes sancti angeli et omnes sancti intercedite pro me, et mihi succurite.

[o] In a prayer in Hor. sec. us. Sarum are these words:

✝ Sancte Michael esto mihi lorica
✝ Sancte Gabriel esto mihi galea
✝ Sancte Raphael esto mihi scutum
✝ Sancte Uriel esto mihi defensor
✝ Sancte Cherubim esto mihi sanitas
✝ Sancte Seraphim esto mihi veritas
✝ Et omnes sancti angeli et archangeli me custodiant, protegant, et defendant, et ad vitam æternam me perducant, Amen.

Pro-

## Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Lords, *May* 16.

Lord *Erskine* moved the second reading of his Bill for preventing Cruelty to Animals. This Bill, his Lordship observed, had two great objects in view: The first, to establish the principle, that the dominion of mankind over the brute creation was never intended by the Great Creator as allowing any wanton and uncalled-for exercise of severity over those beings, which were intended for the use and assistance of man: The second, that what the Bill proposed to enact, did not give rise to any new question of Law; nor would it confer any new or dangerous power on the Magistrate. His Lordship then adverted with peculiar feeling and eloquence to the many abuses of this nature which were known to exist; and dwelt with particular severity on the practice of literally starving horses, the better to prepare their flesh and skins for sale, and to prevent the market from being at any time overstocked. Of the practice of overlabouring hackneycoach-horses and beasts of burthen, and above all the sport of making bets to ascertain how far horses might prove to outstrip those powers with which Nature had endowed them, he adduced a great variety of shocking instances. Of horse-racing and bull-baiting, he should not say much. The one certainly contributed to improve the breed of that noble animal (the horse) in this country; the other, however, being thought of essential use to the national character, he should not war with—he should only say that his Bill should comprise the Bull as well as the Horse, nor should it even omit that poor animal the Ass. His Lordship laid it down as a principle, that property in animals did not give a right to urge them beyond their powers. They were made for the use, not the abuse of man *.

The *Lord Chancellor* acquiesced in the general principle and sentiments upon which his Learned and Noble Friend grounded the propriety of the Bill. He had, however, objections to many parts of it; but, as these objections would be matter of mere detail, he should defer them till the Bill was in a Committee.

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*May* 17.

An appeal, in the shape of a Writ of Error, brought by Mr. White, editor of a weekly newspaper, for the purpose of having the judgment of imprisonment in the gaol of Gloucester, which was passed upon him for a libel some time since, reversed, was presented. The ground of error assigned was, the illegality of being condemned to suffer that imprisonment in another county than where the alledged offence for which he was prosecuted was stated to have been committed, and in another county also than that wherein he was convicted.—Mr. *Clifford*, for the defendant, addressed their Lordships in an animated speech, the general purport of which was directed against the alledged unconstitutionality and injustice of the sentence. His reasoning went upon two distinct grounds: The first, that the sentence was contrary to the principles of Magna Charta, and therefore illegal; the second, that if it were strictly legal, and within the letter of the Law, yet that it was oppressive and cruel.—The *Attorney General*, in a speech replete with strong legal points, supported the propriety of the sentence. He shewed, from a vast variety of cases, that the Court of King's Bench had the power, the authority, and the law with them, in exercising its discretion in matters of criminal misdemeanour, as to where and what gaol they might send their criminals to.

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House of Commons, *May* 18.

Mr. *Foster* read a letter from Mr. Quintin Dick, which stated that the report of Lord Castlereagh's having desired him to vacate his Seat, rather than vote against the Duke of York, was not true.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, in which 600,000*l.* were voted for the Prince of the Brazils.

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House of Lords, *May* 19.

In the appeal The King *v.* White, Mr. Clifford resumed his arguments in favour of the Writ of Error moved for by the defendant, for the purpose of reversing the judgment passed upon him in the Court of King's Bench.—The *Lord Chancellor* contended, that the Jurisdiction of the King's Bench extended to all parts of the kingdom, and embodied his opinion in the shape of a question to the Judges.—Lord Justice *Mansfield* interpreted the opinion of the Judges as coinciding with the Noble Lord on the Woolsack.—Lord *Erskine* admitted that the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench had constitutionally the extension which his learned Friend seemed to give to it. The *Lord Chancellor* then moved that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed; and it was affirmed accordingly.

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In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *R. Ward*, after briefly recapitulating, in a neat speech, the important services performed by the late gallant Capt. Hardinge,

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* See a copious analysis of this excellent speech in pp. 545,65.., of our present volume.

dinge, of the Piedmontaise, moved for the erection of a monument to his memory in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London. Agreed to.

On the second reading of the Bill for preventing trafficking for seats in Parliament, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the Bill appeared objectionable to him in the description of the offence; in the punishment annexed to it; and in the precautionary measures taken against it. He aprehended, that, as it now stood, its operation would be much greater than was intended by the Hon. Mover. It would incapacitate proprietors from the sale of Burgage Tenure, as well as from the sale of any species of property which included political influence. It would also have the effect of preventing any person who might have voted, or intended to vote, for any Member of Parliament, from receiving any office through their recommendation.

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*May* 24.

The Highgate Archway Bill was thrown out.

Col. *Shipley* called the attention of the House to two Army regulations. By the first, introduced by the Duke of York, it was fixed that no Officer should be capable of being appointed a Field Officer until he had served six years; and by the regulation of the present Commander-in-Chief, the time of service was extended to nine years before any Officer could be promoted to a Lieutenant-colonelcy. Thus stood the orders for regulating the Army on the 20th of March last, when Lord Burghersh, who had been about five years in the Army, was, on the 11th of May, promoted to the rank of Lieut.-colonel, in direct violation of these regulations*. Jobbing had begun very early in this young Nobleman's military career; for, as he was informed, his very first commission (an Ensigncy in 1803) had been antedated. In Jan. 1804, he obtained his Lieutenancy, and a Company in the same year. His majority was dated on the 4th May 1809, by which he was passed over many Captains of older standing; many indeed who were Captains before he was in the Army, as was the case of a very meritorious Officer in the regiment to which he was appointed, Capt. Grant. Yet this was not all; for in the very next Gazette, on the 11th May, he was gazetted as a Lieut.-colonel, and was by this step put over the heads of every Major in the Army, of whom there were no fewer than 600, some of them Officers before the Noble Lord was born. A more flagrant instance of injustice and undue influence never occurred in the military annals; and he could only attribute it to the Noble Lord being the son of a Cabinet Minister.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed that the promotion was a mark of Royal favour, and the fulfilment of a special promise; and hinted that an acquiescence in the motion would trench upon the Royal Prerogative.

Lords *Temple*, *Newark*, *H. Petty*, and Sir *C. Burrell*, supported the motion, which was subsequently carried by a majority of five.

Mr. *Foster* brought forward the Irish Budget, and submitted the following statements:—*Ways and Means:* Unappropriated Balances, 1,739,381*l.*: Deduct unfunded Debt, 29,080*l.*; Ditto Arrear to Howth, 3,814*l.*; Ditto, Navigations, 191,793*l.*; 224,687*l.* Total, 1,514,694*l.*—Estimated Revenue, 4,500,000*l.*; Loan in Great Britain, 3 Millions British, 3,250,000*l.*, Ditto, Ireland, 1,250,000*l.*; 4,500,000*l.* Total, 10,514,694*l.*—*Supply*, Quota for Ireland, 6,273,966*l.*—British, 6,796,796*l.*; Interest and Sinking Fund, 3,690,404*l.* Total, 10,487,200*l.*—Excess of Ways and Means, 27,494*l.* Total, 10,514,694*l.*—Money to be borrowed, 4,500,000*l.* Irish. Interest and Sinking Fund thereon, 264,000*l.* (in 1809)—212,800*l.*—*Ways and Means:* 1. Prohibiting Raw Corn in Brewery, 248,000*l.* half-a-year 124,000*l.* 2. Increase duty on strength of Spirits, 130,000*l.* two months, 32,500*l.* 3. Increase work on Stills, 240,000*l.* two months, 20,000*l.*—Total, 216,506*l.*

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*May* 25.

Sir *T. Turton* brought in a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up a Message from his Majesty, stating that, the antient relations of good understanding and friendship between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria having been happily restored, and confirmed by a Treaty, which would in due time be laid before that House—his Majesty was desirous of affording his Imperial Majesty some pecuniary assistance in his contest against the common Enemy, as well as to afford succours to the Spanish cause, and to give consistency and effect to the exertions of the People of Portugal, in defence of their Government and national independence.

Major *Palmer* then brought forward, in a neat speech, the claims of his Father on Government for improving the revenue of the Post-office; and quoted a variety of cases, as well as the opinion of Lord Mansfield, to shew the dangerous consequences which would result by exempting Ministers from any responsibility for public contracts. The law on this head, he observed, was not intended to oppress those with whom such contracts

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* Lord Burghersh's appointment as Lieutenant-colonel was, in consequence, revoked. EDIT.

tracts were made. It must be admitted that Parliament had decided in favour of Mr. Palmer's claims, or that it had not decided on the merits of the case at all: in the former case, the decision ought to be given effect to; in the latter, he ought to be allowed to seek justice at another tribunal. The Hon. Gentleman, after stating at some length the merits of his Relative, concluded by moving "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to allow the claims of J. Palmer, Esq. on the Receiver-general of the Post-office, founded on an agreement for improving the Post-office, to be heard before a jury; and to order that the Receiver-general do defend the action brought by Mr. Palmer in one of the Courts of Record in Westminster.

Some discussion ensued, when the Address was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Messrs. *Long* and *Rose*; and supported by *Sir T. Turton*, Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Windham*, *Horner*, *Adam*, and *Fuller*; and on the House dividing, there appeared for it, 127, against it 123—Majority 4.

*May* 26.

Sir *S. Romilly* moved for a return of the persons committed to various prisons of the Empire, and of those transported, from the year 1805 to 1808.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought a Message from his Majesty, stating, that he had desired a return of all Livings in England and Wales, under the value of 100*l.* and 150*l. per annum*, in order to improve the Acts of Queen Anne for the augmentation of income to the poor Clergy, and requesting his faithful Commons to make some regulations on this head.

In the Committee of Supply, three millions were voted for the service of the Emperor of Austria, and that of Spain and Portugal, and 300,000*l.* for the exigencies of Ireland; the former sum to be raised by Exchequer Bills.

The adjourned debate on the Seats in Parliament Bill was then resumed. Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *W. Smith* and Mr. *D. Giddy*, supported the Bill; and expressed themselves in favour of a temperate Reform.

Sir *F. Burdett*, conceiving that no good could possibly result from the adoption of the present measure, opposed it.

Mr. *Wardle* avowed his conviction, that, by due œconomy in the public expenditure, the consequence of a fair representation of the people in Parliament, burthens to the annual amount of eleven millions might be saved.

Mr. *Windham* opposed the Bill, because it was the first step towards Parliamentary Reform.

Messrs. *Perceval*, *Tierney*, *Bathurst*, *Adam*, *Barham*, and Lord *Milton*, severally spoke, when the Bill was committed without a division.

*May* 30.

Sir *J. Newport* moved some Resolutions respecting the advancement of Mr. B. Hill to the Inspector Generalship of the Revenue Department in Ireland, in consequence of a charge of corruption having been established against that Gentleman while holding a minor situation. A short but warm discussion ensued, in the course of which, Mr. *Foster* having moved the previous question, it was carried by a majority of 27.

Mr. *Wardle* moved for a return of all persons connected with the Medical Department of our Army in the West Indies, together with the dates of their appointments, specifying the situation from which they had been raised to them, &c. The Hon. Mover stated, that out of 20,000 men employed in the West Indies, 13,000 had fallen victims to disease, from the inattention and ignorance of the Medical Department in that quarter. He would undertake to prove, by incontestible documents then in the possession of a Medical Gentleman (Dr. Chisholm), that instead of 10*l. per cent.* the usual allowance, 100 *per cent.* had been charged on the expenditure for Medicines. An overcharge of 15,000*l.* actually took place in this article alone. On the whole, he was firmly persuaded that a saving of 100,000*l.* in the present expenditure might be made. Agreed to.

*May* 31.

The Resolutions of the Committee of Supply were taken into consideration.

On the Resolution for granting a Vote of Credit for three millions, to assist Austria, Spain, and Portugal, Mr. *Whitbread* agreed to one part of the Resolution, and not to the other. The cause of the Peninsula was glorious; and its cause ought to receive every assistance from this country, though he could not but look forward towards the result with extreme diffidence. Recent events in Germany plainly shewed that Austria had gone to war without making a good calculation of her own strength, or that of her Enemy. Flattering accounts were circulated, of insurrections having taken place in favour of Austria; but every one knew Buonaparte had marched from the Rhine to Vienna in a shorter time than he did when he subdued the country before. He would not, for his part, consent that a single shilling should be expended to support the Austrian cause, conceiving that our resources ought to be most carefully husbanded, that we might make the firmer stand.—Mr. *Canning* replied at some length; after which, the Resolution

solution was carried, and Mr. Whitbread's Address negatived without a division.

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HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 1.

Lord *Sidmouth* moved for a return of the number of licences which had of late years been granted to Dissenters, observing that many persons took out these licences in order to exempt themselves from the Militia; also of the number of Meeting-houses erected.—Adjourned.

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In the Commons the same day, the House went into a Committee on the Bill for augmenting the Judges Salaries. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated the income of the Puisne Judges to be at present only 2000*l. per annum*, a sum inadequate to the support of an establishment necessary to uphold the dignity of those honourable persons. He should propose to augment their annual income to 3000*l.* He would also propose an additional 1000*l.* to the salaries of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the two Chief Justices. Since 1772, no provision had been made for augmenting the salaries of the Welsh Judges, to whom he would now propose an addition of 300*l. per annum*. The Resolution was agreed to, with an amendment proposed by Mr. W. Wynne, for adding 400*l.* to the salaries of the Welsh Judges.

The House then went into a Committee on the Seats in Parliament Bill; when the *Speaker*, in a very impressive speech, pointed out the necessity the House was under of marking with its severest reprobation the traffick for seats, which, with an utter oblivion of the genuine feelings and true character of Parliament, they had recently heard avowed and justified. If they failed to mark the traffick with their reprobation, they would give it a legislative sanction; and the scandal brought on Parliament and the Nation would be greater than had ever yet fallen upon them.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not think the Bill properly and sufficiently defined the offence against which it was directed; and proposed several amendments, which, after a protracted discussion, it was agreed should be printed separate from the Bill.

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*June* 2.

The House went into a Committee for the consideration of the Third Report of the Committee on Public Expenditure:—Mr. *Martin* observed that the Permanent Taxes amounted to 30,100,000*l.*, while the interest of our National debt amounted to 31,368,000*l.* consequently there was an annual defalcation of 1,268,000*l*, for which, the War Taxes must be permanently pledged. After impressing on the Committee the absolute necessity of economy, he moved his first Resolution, which was a general declaration to that effect.

Mr. *Huskisson* observed, that the Hon. Gentleman was incorrect when he stated that the amount of the Permanent Taxes was not equal to the discharge of the interest of the Public Debt. On the contrary, last year they had voted a surplus of between four and five millions out of the Consolidated Fund, independent of the other heavy charges to which that Fund was liable. The mistake had arisen from the Hon. Gentleman confounding the produce of the Permanent Taxes with the Consolidated Fund, whereas the difference between their amounts was not less than about eight millions. He admitted that the Revenue had fallen short last year by about 300,000*l.*; but this sum was too trivial to occasion any despondency.—The first Resolution was then put.

Mr. *Rose* took a retrospect of former periods of our history; and contended generally that greater savings had been made of late years than could have been expected. He entered into a defence of Mr. Pitt's Administration, and declared that in 1805, 196 sinecure and patent places, which were unknown to the publick, had been abolished by that great Statesman, and a saving to the amount of 250,000*l.* been made.

Mr. *Whitbread* acknowledged the merit of Mr. Pitt as a financier, and spoke in high terms of his disinterestedness; but still thought that the resources of the country had been wasted. He should propose, as an amendment to the Resolution, that no person should hold a seat in that House having a sinecure or other private place of emolument under the Crown.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the Amendment.

The first Resolution was then carried.

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*June* 6.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the Sale of Seats in Parliament. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed an amendment to the money-clause, which, after some discussion, was rejected by a majority of 21.

Mr. *Tierney* then proposed another amendment, upon which however the House did not divide.

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*June* 7.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted: For augmenting the livings of the poorer Clergy, 100 000*l.*; to the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, as a remuneration for the loss sustained by him in ameliorating the cotton manufactory, by the invention of machines, 10,000*l.*; for the printing of the Journals, 3,057*l.*; for the preservation of the timber in the New Forest, 4,500*l.*; and for the building of the Royal Naval Asylum, and the support of that Establishment for 1807, 35,000*l.*—On the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Seats in Parliament

ment Bill, many clauses were, by mutual consent, struck out of the Bill, and some others amended.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed a clause, by which those persons who obtained their returns by an express agreement for the granting of offices, should be deprived of their seats; and that those individuals who procured such returns for others by an express agreement for the granting of offices, should be subject to certain penalties. After some discussion, the House divided on the clause, which was carried by a majority of 35.

*June* 8.

Mr. *Creevey's* motion, censuring the Lords of the Treasury for the grant of a house in Downing-street to the President of the Board of Controul, worth 9000*l.* was, after some discussion, negatived without a division.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after adverting to the increasing influence of the Crown in that House, and the absolute necessity of its speedy reduction, moved, "That the House, in the course of the next Session, will take into its consideration the necessity of limiting the number of those persons who hold seats in Parliament, together with emoluments and places under the Crown." The Hon. Gentleman stated that this was a measure totally unconnected with parliamentary reform, though it had for its object to unite the parties who were favourable and adverse to that measure.

Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Tierney*, and Lords *H. Petty* and *Folkestone*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Canning*, *Perceval*, *Rose*, &c. On a division, there appeared for the resolution 54, against it 113—Majority 59.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee for the farther consideration of Mr. Martin's Resolutions on the 3d Report of the Committee on Public Expenditure; when Mr. *Bankes* proposed an amendment, abolishing all unnecessary offices, and reducing the amount of those performed by Deputy to the amount of allowance paid to such Deputy. The amendment was negatived without a division.

*June* 9.

On the third reading of the Irish Revenue Regulation Bill, Sir *J. Newport* moved for the omission of a clause, which went to the extent of protecting all Officers in the department of the Inland Excise from the penalties of the Act of 1806.

Messrs. *Foster*, *Perceval*, and *Croker*, spoke in favour of the clause, which was, however, rejected by a majority of six.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Seats in Parliament Bill; when the *Chancellor* proposed an Amendment, by which the penalty for making a gift or promise, in order to obtain a return to Parliament, was fixed at 1000*l.* (besides the original 500*l.*); and the person so making a gift or promise was rendered incapable of sitting in Parliament for the county, city, borough, &c. for which he was in this manner returned. Agreed to.

*(To be continued.)*

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-Office, August* 19. The following Dispatches have been received from Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear-admiral of the White, &c. addressed to Hon. W. W. Pole.

Sir, *Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, off the Kaloot, Aug.* 11.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am this moment going up to Bathz, in South Beveland, which has been attacked by a strong detachment of the Enemy's flotilla, and which by Sir R. Keates's reports, consists of two frigates, one bearing a Vice-admiral's flag, 30 brigs, eight luggers or schooners, and 14 gun-boats. —I was under the necessity of detaining our flotilla, to prevent supplies being thrown into the garrison at Flushing, and to assist in cutting off its communication with Cadsand; which service was effectually done, except during the late heavy gales, which drove the gun-boats from their stations, and prevented our ships entering the Scheld, from the circumstance of their not being able to weigh their anchors. Since the weather has moderated, the wind has provokingly drawn round to the South East, which is the only obstacle that prevents Lord W. Stuart, with a squadron of 10 heavy frigates, passing Flushing, as well as Rear-admiral Lord Gardner, with the effective line-of-battle-ships, taking up the anchorage in Dykeshook Bay, where I intend his Lordship shall remain, with a view of having the assistanee of that squadron in our further operations against the Enemy, and eventually to proceed up the Scheld.—The divisions of the army under the Earl of Rosslyn and Marquis of Huntly landed on South Beveland on the 9th.—The cavalry and ordnance ships, with the brigs and some sloops of war, have passed through the Slough into the West Scheld, and are now availing themselves of every favourable tide to proceed to Bathz. I am also endeavouring to warp the Pallas and Circe through by the same Channel, and with every probability of sueeess. Sir Home Popham was detached with some gun-vessels, for the purpose of sounding the

the river, and of joining Sir Richard Keates at Bathz.—The batteries are not yet ready to open on Flushing; therefore I hope to be here again in time to co-operate with the army in the attack on that garrison. I am concerned to add, that the Enemy has cut the dyke to the right of the town, and the island is likely to be inundated. I have ordered Rear-admiral Otway to send the Monmouth and Agincourt to England for water, as soon as they can be got down from Zierickzee; and earnestly intreat that other means may be adopted for supplying the army and navy from England, as I apprehend all the water in this Island will be spoiled by the inundation, and that there is not more in the other Islands than is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. Their Lordships must be aware that, in this extensive and complicated service, it is impossible for me to enter so fully into detail as I could wish, especially as our arrangements must vary in proportion with the movements of the Enemy.—In my absence I have directed Rear-admiral Otway to superintend the several duties relative to the investment of this Island, and to correspond with the Admiralty on all matters of service.—Capt. Dobie, who acted in the Pallas during the absence of Capt. Seymour, is the bearer of this dispatch. He had my flag for some time in that ship, and has been particularly attentive to the public service.—In consequence of the protracted siege of Flushing, and the necessity for the flotilla going up the Scheld, I have ordered guns from the ships of war to fit twenty transports as gun-ships, and with the launches of the ships under Rear-admiral Otway, to form a flotilla for the lower part of the Scheld, which I trust their Lordships will approve.—You will please likewise to inform their Lordships that Lord Gardner has ordered the Centaur and Theseus to cruise off the Texel. R. J. Strachan.

*Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, Aug.* 12.

Sir, Having directed the frigates named in the margin * to proceed up the West Scheld, under the orders of Lord Wm. Stuart, Captain of the Lavinia, the moment the wind was favourable, that zealous Officer availed himself of a light air from the westward on the afternoon of the 11th instant, notwithstanding the tide was against his proceeding, and passed the batteries between Flushing and Cadsand. The ships were under the Enemy's fire nearly two hours. The gallant and seaman-like manner in which this squadron was conducted, and their steady and well-directed fire, excited in my breast the warmest sensations of admiration. The army witnessed their exertions with applause; and I am certain their Lordships will duly appreciate the services of Lord Wm. Stuart, the Captains, Officers, seamen, and marines, on this occasion. No very material accident happened, except by a shell striking L'Aigle, and which fell through her decks into the bread-room, where it exploded; one man was killed, and four others wounded; her stern frame is much shattered.—Lord Wm. Stuart's modest letter accompanies this dispatch, together with a return of the killed and wounded, and the damages sustained by His Majesty's ships in forcing the entrance of this river.

R. J. Strachan.

*Lavinia, in the Scheld, Aug.* 11.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose you a report of the killed and wounded, and the damage sustained on board his Majesty's ships, which you did me the honour to place under my orders to force through the passage of the Scheld, between the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand. As from your position you must have been a witness to the execution of this service, I have only to thank you for the honour you did me in placing the squadron under my orders.

Wm. Stuart.

*Amethyst*, 1 killed, 1 wounded.—*L'Aigle*, 1 killed, 4 wounded, (among the latter is Lieut. H. L. Unie, of the Marines).—*Heroine*, 2 wounded.—*Perlin*, 2 wounded.—Total, 2 killed, 9 wounded.

*Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, Aug.* 13.

Sir, I had dispatched Sir Home Popham with the sloops, brigs and vessels, named in the margin †, together with a light flotilla, under Captains Lyford, Lowe, and Buck, up the West Scheld, to sound and buoy the channels of that river, to enable the larger ships to advance, for the purpose of putting into execution the ulterior objects of this Expedition. Sir Home Popham has executed this service with his usual judgment and correctness. I have the honour to inclose, for their Lordships information, a copy of a letter I have received from Sir Richard Keates, to whom I have given the command of the naval part of our operations in the upper part of both Scheids, until I get the frigates advanced

* Lavinia, Heroine, Amethyst, Rota, Nymphen, L'Aigle, Euryalus, Statira, Dryad, and Perlin.

† Sky-lark, Harpy, Challenger, La Fleche, Pilot, Parthian, Darin, Thais, Cracker, Bloodhound, Galgo (Rocket ship.)

under

under Lord William Stuart, and which will be done with the utmost dispatch.

R. J. STRACHAN.

*Fort Bathz, August* 12.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your directions, I arrived at Bathz yesterday; and in order, if practicable, to make an attack on the enemy's flotilla more complete, I ordered thirty flat boats armed with carronades, and some other boats from the ships under my orders, to rendezvous at this place, and meet the flotilla under Sir Home Popham; but before the arrival of either, six of the Enemy's gunboats having grounded on a bank within reach of the artillery of the fort, after sustaining some injury by it, were abandoned; five of which were destroyed, and the other brought in. The arrival of Sir Home Popham and my boats from the East Scheld took place nearly at the same time; but the Enemy's flotilla moved up to Lillo with the same tide that brought ours to Bathz, one of which was handsomely burned by the advanced gun-boats, almost amongst them. As the navigation of the West Scheld is now open as far as it can possibly be cleared by the Navy, and a flotilla force of upwards of fifty sail in the East Scheld demand attention, and I can at any time return in a few hours to this place, it is my intention to repair this morning to the Superb, where I have ordered the boats of my division. Sir Home Popham is examining the channels. Although we are now masters of the navigation to Lillo, it may be proper to observe, that it is in the Enemy's power, by sending a superior naval force, to deprive us of it, as far as Bathz (before some larger ships ascend), whenever he pleases.

R. G. KEATS.

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Downing-street, Aug.* 19. The following Dispatch was this day received from the Earl of Chatham, K. G.

*Head-Quarters, Middleburgh, Aug.* 16.

My Lord, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 13th inst. the batteries before Flushing being completed (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations), a fire was opened at about half-past one p. m. from 52 pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the Enemy. An additional battery of six 24 pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day.—On the morning of the 14th inst. about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durloo Passage, led by Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and kept up as they passed a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the Enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote to send in to summons the place; Gen. Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a Council of War; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigour, and about 11 o'clock at night, one of the Enemy's batteries, advanced upon the Sea Dyke in front of Lieut.-gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and Light Battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieut.-col. Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the Enemy.—I must not omit to mention, that, on the preceding evening, an intrenchment in front of Major-gen. Graham's position was also forced in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th Regiment, and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieut.-col. Nicolls, who drove the Enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and 30 prisoners. —About two in the morning, the Enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war. I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that, these Preliminaries being acceeded to, as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Capt. Long, Adjutant-general, and Capt. Cockburn of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negotiate the further Articles of Capitulation, which I have now the honour to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible. —I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensibly necessary to our future operations, as so large a portion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch, which the

means of defence the Enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.—Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing; and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertions with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieut.-colonels Walsh and Offerey attached to him, as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-master General's Department.—[Here follow some encomiums on the troops.] The active and persevering exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Col. Fyers, aided by Lieut.-col. D'Arcey; and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brig.-gen. M'Leod.—The seamen, whose labours had been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity to distinguish themselves; and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.—I must here beg to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the Navy on all occasions; and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and Capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army. I have the honour to enclose a Return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned that, besides the number killed, which was considerable, upwards of 1000 wounded men were transported to Cadsand, previous to the complete investment of the town.—I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.—This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first Aid-de-Camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to His Majesty's protection.

CHATHAM.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation. The garrison of Flushing, amounting to 4379 men*, are allowed to march out with the honours of war, but are to lay down their arms on the glacis, and be sent prisoners of war to England. The other stipulations, which shew that the whole Island is to be permanently annexed to the British Empire, relate entirely to the military and civil arrangements.]—The return of prisoners and deserters taken in the Island of Walcheren, amount to 1700 rank and file.—Our loss, we rejoice to state, is trivial, consisting of 3 officers, 23 rank and file killed; 15 officers, and 94 rank and file wounded.

The Officers killed, are Capt. Talbot, 5th foot; Ensign D. Sinclair, 71st; Ensign C. Harrald, 14th; and Lieutenant Sprecker, 2d batt. G. Leg.—Those dangerously wounded, are Capt. Pasley, R. Engineers; Major M'Kenzie, 36th; Lieut. D. Macdonald, 71st; Capt. V. A. Brown, 77th; and Assistant-surgeon Chislet, 81st.—Those slightly wounded, are Lieut. Browne, R. Artillery; Col. Fyers, R. Engineers; Lieut. M'Kenzie, 3d batt. 1st foot; Lieut. Clutterbuck, 2d; Capt. Soden and Lieut. Smith, 68th, Capt. Spottiswoode, 71st; Capt. Taylor, 81st; and Lieut. Manners, 95th.]

*Admiralty-Office, Aug.* 20. Dispatches were received last night from Sir R. J. Strachan, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

*St. Domingo, Flushing-Roads, Aug.* 17.

Sir, I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the town and Garrison of Flushing have capitulated on the terms a copy of which I send herewith.—Their Lordships have already been apprised, it was my intention to have proceeded up the Scheld, with the division of frigates under Lord W. Stuart, and that the greater part of our Flotilla had advanced to Bathz, in the charge of Sir H. Popham, by whom the Enemy were driven above Lillo, where their ships and gun-brigs had taken up a strong position. The command of the important service of the Scheld, I have given to Sir R. Keates; and he has my directions to co-operate with Lieut.-general the Earl of Rosslyn, as well as to use every means in his power for capturing or destroying the fleet and flotilla of the Enemy.—Rear-admiral Lord Gardner remained with the ships named in the margin † off Dykeshook, and his Lord-

*. Lord Chatham, in his next Dispatch, dated the 18th inst. incloses the Articles of Capitulation of the Islands of Schawen and Duiveland, and corrects this return of the garrison of Flushing, which amounted to 5803 men; and these added to the number killed or taken prisoners, make the force originally opposed to us in Walcheren amount to 9000 men.

† St. Domingo, Blake, Repulse, Victorious, Denmark, Audacious, and Venerable.

ship

ship had received my direction to hold that squadron in readiness to go against the garrison of Flushing.—On the 12th inst. I was informed by Lord Chatham, that the advanced batteries were sufficiently prepared to open on the Enemy the day following, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and as it appeared to me of consequence that the line of battle ships should pass the town at the same moment, I therefore abandoned my intention of going up to the advanced flotilla, and, proceeding to Dykeshook, hoisted my flag in the St. Domingo. The batteries opened on the garrison, as it was previously settled, at one in the afternoon of the 13th inst. and the fire was returned with great vigour by the Enemy.—The bombs and gun-vessels under the direction of Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, were most judiciously placed at the South-East end of the Town; and to the South West, Capt. Owen, of the Clyde, had, with equal skill and judgment, placed the bomb and other vessels under his orders. I had much satisfaction in witnessing the fire that was kept up by the squadrons under the command of these two Officers, and the precision with which the shells were thrown from the bombs. Unfortunately, the wind was too scant to allow me to weigh when the batteries opened, but it proving more favourable the following day, I immediately put that intention into execution, and at ten in the forenoon of the 14th, proceeded with the ships already named, towards Flushing, meaning to pass to a more convenient anchorage for placing the squadron against it, when such a measure should appear to be necessary.—This squadron was led in by the St. Domingo, bearing my flag, and I was followed by the Blake, with the flag of Rear-admiral Lord Gardner; the other ships advanced in succession. Soon after we had opened our fire, the wind came more Southerly, and the St. Domingo grounded inside of the Dog-Sand. Lord Gardner not knowing our situation, passed inside of us, by which the Blake also grounded. The other ships were immediately directed to haul off, and anchor, as previously intended.—After being some time in this situation, during which the Enemy's fire slackened, by the active and zealous exertions of Capt. Owen of the Clyde, who came to our assistance, and anchored close to the St. Domingo, she was got off; and soon after I had the satisfaction of seeing the Blake also afloat, and come to anchor with the rest of the Squadron.—I was much pleased with the conduct and exertions of Capt. Gill, of the St. Domingo, and his Officers, and with the steadiness, energy, and good order of the ship's company. Lord Gardner bears equal testimony to the behaviour of the Officers, seamen, and marines of the Blake; and his Lordship mentions the assistance he received from Capt. Codrington in the highest terms of praise.—The fire of the Enemy towards the evening had considerably abated, the town was burning in many places, and much damage was done to the houses. At seven o'clock I received a message from Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Coote, requesting I would cease hostilities, as a summons had been sent into Flushing; but at night the fire again commenced, and was kept up without intermission until two o'clock of the morning of the 15th, when the French Commandant Gen. Monnet offered to surrender. This was communicated to me by the Lieut.-general, and in consequence I directed the flag of truce to be hoisted at day-light on board His Majesty's ships, and that hostilities should cease.

The Lieutenant-general having also intimated his wish, that two Commissioners should be sent on the part of the Navy, to assist in the proposed Capitulation, I accordingly nominated Lord Gardner to meet Sir E. Coote, at East Zouburg, and to take with him Capt. Cockburn, to act in conjunction with the Officers on the part of the army. Shortly after, I received a message from the Earl of Chatham, requesting to see me at Zouburg. On my arrival there, I found his Lordship had selected Col. Long, Adjutant-general of the army, and Capt. Cockburn, to be the Commissioners for settling the Terms of Capitulation, which were finally concluded late in the evening of the 15th.

[The Dispatch concludes with commendations on Rear-admirals Otway, Keates, and Lord Gardner, Sir H. Popham, Captains C. Richardson and Blamey, of the Cæsar and Harpy, and 1st Lieut. May, of the St. Domingo.]

R. J. Strachan.

[Here follows a Letter from Admiral Keates, stating that Sir H. Popham had, with a division of gun-boats, cut off the communication between the East and West Scheld.—Another from Capt. Cockburn, who commanded the flotilla of gun-boats, praising the Officers and men under his command; and an Inclosure from Capt. Otway, of the Monarch, relative to a detachment of seamen and marines placed under the orders of Capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, and employed in constructing and manning several batteries, which service they executed with the utmost gallantry and effect.]

The only Naval Officers killed, are Lieut. Rennie, of the Marlborough, and Lieut. Russell and Surgeon Burnside, of the

the San Josef. None dangerously wounded. Total seamen killed 18, and 37 wounded.

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*Downing-street, Aug. 26.* The following Dispatch has been received from Major Maxwell, of the Royal African Corps, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh.

*Senegal, July* 18.

My Lord, When I had last the honour of writing to your Lordship, I communicated such information as I had received concerning the situation of the French colony of Senegal, and my opinion of the practicability of reducing it with a small force; I also mentioned the annoyance we had received at Goree and its vicinity, from their privateers, during the absence of ships of war from that station. On the 24th June, Commodore Columbine arrived at Goree with the Solebay frigate, and brig Tigress, having the colonial schooner George, Agincourt transport, and several merchant vessels under convoy; and having communicated to him what intelligence I had lately obtained, we thought the reduction of Senegal practicable with the force we possessed, provided no obstacles should prevent our being able to pass the bars at the mouth of the river. To this attempt I was induced by considerations which I trust your Lordship will conceive to be of weight. I was of opinion that the colony of itself would be an acquisition of importance on the Nation, from its commerce; that by the French government as it had always been much valued, its loss would be proportionally felt; and that by driving the Enemy from their sole possessions to the coast, His Majesty's settlements, and the British commerce, would be more secure, and more easily protected. Having therefore procured some light vessels and boats, the best adapted for passing the bar, a detachment of the garrison of Gorec, consisting of 6 officers, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, and 150 rank and file, was embarked on board the Agincourt transport on the 4th of July, when we sailed, and anchored at the Bar on the evening of the 7th. Next morning Commodore Columbine was of opinion the troops might be passed over the Bar, which was accordingly effected through much difficulty by the exertions of the Navy. We unfortunately, however, lost a schooner and sloop, containing much of our provisions and ammunition; and the schooner George went on shore inside the Bar. I landed the detachment, and 60 Royal Marines from the Ships of War, on the left bank of the river, where I took up a position, with a view to wait till provisions could be passed from the shipping, and the schooner George could be got off. We then learnt that the Enemy had made a formidable line of defence at the post of the Babague, 12 miles up the river, where there is a battery, in front of which three cannoniers, and four other vessels were moored, and the whole protected by a strong boom drawn across the river. On the 9th we were attacked, but speedily repulsed the Enemy, and drove them within their line at Babague; after which we returned to get off the schooner, which was effected on the following evening. The 11th was employed in re-fitting the schooner, and embarking provisions and water. The Solebay frigate and Derwent sloop of war were ordered to anchor opposite to the post of Babague, and bombard it, which was executed with much effect. During the night, in shifting her birth, the Solebay unfortunately got aground, but in a position which enabled her still to annoy the Enemy. On the morning of the 12th the troops were embarked, and the flotilla proceeded up the river, till just without gun-shot of the Enemy's line of defence, and when every thing was in readiness for a night attack, we received information that it was the intention of the French Commandant to capitulate. —Willing to spare an unnecessary effusion of human blood, the attack was postponed. On the morning of the 13th, we discovered that the boom was broken, that the Enemy had abandoned the battery and vessels, leaving their colours flying, and shortly afterwards a letter was received from Messrs. Degrigny and Durecu, in the name of the Commandant of Senegal, offering to capitulate. Mr. Heddle, Surgeon to the forces, who had acted as my Aid-de-Camp during the campaign, was sent forward to treat with these Gentlemen, and soon returned with the Articles of Capitulation, which I enclose, and which we ratified. I immediately took possession of the battery of Isle aux Anglois; and in the course of the evening the battery of Guelander facing the town.—Next morning the garrison laid down their arms, and were embarked. We then found that the force which had been employed against us amounted to 160 regular soldiers, and 240 militia and volunteers. We had no reason, however, to count on much opposition from the latter part of the Enemy's force.

[The dispatch concludes with speaking in high terms of Capt. Titley, Lieut. Bones, and the other officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, as well as Mr. Heddle, Assistant-commissary Hamilton, and Capt. Odlum, the bearer of the dispatch. Lieut. Simpson died through fatigue

fatigue in the affair of the 11th. We had only man wounded, and the Enemy one killed and two wounded.]

C. W. MAXWELL, Major R. A. Corps.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation; a return of the ordnance and stores; and the names of three brigs, two schooners, and two gun-boats, which formed the line of defence at Babague.]

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*Admiralty-office, Aug. 26.* A Letter has been received at this Office from Capt. Columbine, late Commander of his Majesty's ship the Solebay, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated on board the Derwent sloop, off Senegal, July 20th, giving an account of the surrender of that settlement. Some depredations having been committed on the trade in the neighbourhood of Senegal, by small privateers fitted out there, Capt. Columbine, and Major Maxwell, commanding the garrison at Goree, determined to make an attack upon the place; and proceeded against it on the 4th July, with the Solebay, Derwent sloop, and Tigress gun vessel, and some merchant and smaller vessels, having on board a detachment of 160 men from Goree. The Enemy at first appeared disposed to offer some resistance; but the detachment being landed, together with 120 seamen and 50 marines, the Enemy's force, consisting of 160 regulars and 240 militia, retreated, and on the 13th a capitulation was signed, by which the island of St. Louis, and its dependencies, were surrendered to the British forces, the garrison being conveyed to France as prisoners of war, not to serve against His Majesty or his allies, until regularly exchanged. The only loss sustained by the English on this service, has been that of Capt. Fred. Parker, of the Derwent, Mr. Francis Atterbury Sealy, midshipman of that sloop, and six seamen, drowned in attempting to cross the Bar of Senegal. Capt. Columbine speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and men employed on the occasion. On the 11th July, the Solebay, in moving up the river, got on shore and was wrecked; all her men and part of the stores were saved.

The following Letters have been transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez, Commander in Chief in the Baltic.

*Princess Carolina, Aspo, July 26.*

Sir, Having been informed that the Enemy had at this place several gun-boats to protect their coasting trade, which is of the greatest consequence in supplying their army, &c. in all parts of Finland, and it having been represented to me by Capt. Forrest the probability of their being destroyed, himself having offered in the most handsome manner to command the expedition, which I immediately accepted; and having directed all the boats of his Majesty's ships Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and Prometheus, (in all 17), armed in the best possible way, to put themselves under the command of Capt. Forrest, and to assemble on board the Prometheus at six o'clock yesterday evening; I have now the happiness to inform you of a successful attack he made last night about half-past ten o'clock, on four gun-boats, three of which he has captured, and a new brig laden with provisions: the gun-boats had on board in all 137 men, besides 23 in the brig. They are very complete, and well found, which I intend sending to you by the Minotaur. Inclosed, I have the honour to transmit Capt. Forrest's Letter on this subject, wherein he speaks in the highest terms of the spirited conduct of all the Officers and men employed on this occasion. Were it possible for me to say any thing which could add to the meritorious conduct of so gallant and good an Officer as Capt. Forrest, I should most willingly do it; but I trust the success of this brilliant action will do more justice to the intrepidity of every Officer and man employed on this service, than any language I can possibly use.—I also beg to inclose for your information a list of killed and wounded.

CHA. DUDLEY PATER.

*Prometheus Sloop, Aspo Roads, July 26.*

Sir, I am happy to acquaint you, that the endeavours of the boats of the squadron, which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the Enemy's gun-boat force or convoys in the neighbourhood, have been crowned with the most complete success; three gun-vessels of large dimensions, of a new construction, being captured after a sanguinary contest, together with a new armed brig, with soldiers on board, laden with provisions, destined for Abo. Our loss is severe indeed, as might be expected from the nature of the force, and the extreme obstinacy with which the Enemy defended their charge; the crew of one gun-boat, No. 62, being to a man killed or dangerously wounded, as you will see by the returns. I cannot find words to express to you the zeal and intrepidity exhibited upon this occasion by all, and the manifest superiority of our seamen when it came to the cutlass. I must leave the circumstance itself to speak the eulogy of the following Officers employed under my command, viz.—James Bashford, First Lieutenant of the Princess Carolina; —— Pettet, First Lieutenant, and —— Simpson, Third Lieutenant, of the Cerberus;

Cerberus; Gawen Forster, First Lieutenant, and Thomas Finnemore, acting Lieutenant, of the Prometheus; as more adequate to their merits than any thing I can say in their favour. I cannot too much admire the conduct of Mr. Charles Chambers, Surgeon of the Prometheus, who very handsomely accompanied the expedition with a view, should he escape, to be professionally useful. I sincerely lament, with the country, the undermentioned gallant and most valuable Officers:

*Minotaur*—Lieut. John James Callanan, killed; Lieut. William Wilkins, of the Royal Marines, ditto; George Elvey, midshipman, wounded. *Prometheus*—Matthew Vezey, Boatswain, mortally wounded; Thomas Humble, Clerk, killed. *Princess Carolina*—James Carrington, Master's Mate, killed.

THOS. FORREST, Captain.

*Princess Carolina*, 3 killed, 3 wounded—*Minotaur*, 12 killed, 26 wounded.—*Cerberus*, 7 wounded.---*Prometheus*, 4 killed, 15 wounded.--Total 19 killed, 51 wounded.----The Enemy's loss is 28 killed, and 59 wounded.

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A Letter has been received by the Hon. W. W. Pole from Capt. Cottrell, of His Majesty's ship the Nijaden, dated in Kilduin Bay, the 6th of June last, giving an account of the capture or destruction of 22 or 23 vessels in the River Kola, by the boats of the above ship, under the directions of Lieut. Wells and Smith. A fort, under which those vessels were anchored, was taken possession of, and the guns brought away or thrown into the River.

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MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to notify to the Army the splendid victory obtained by his troops in Spain under the command of Lieutenant-general the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley on the 27th and 28th of last month, at the battle of Talavera de la Reyna. His Majesty is confident that his Army will learn with becoming exultation, that the Enemy, after escaping by a precipitate retreat from the well-concerted attack with which Sir Arthur Wellesley, in conjunction with the Spanish army, had threatened him on the 24th of July, concentrated his force, by calling to his aid the corps under the French Gen. Sebastiani and the garrison of Madrid; and, thus reinforced, again approached the allied army on the 27th of July; and, on this occasion, owing to the local circumstances of its position, and to the deliberate purpose of the Enemy to direct his whole efforts against the troops of his Majesty, the British army sustained nearly the whole weight of this great contest, and has acquired the glory of having vanquished a French army, double their numbers, not in a short and partial struggle, but in a battle obstinately contested on two successive days (not wholly discontinued even throughout the intervening night), and fought under circumstances which brought both armies into close and repeated combat. The King, in contemplating so glorious a display of the valour and prowess of his troops, has been graciously pleased to command that his royal approbation of the conduct of the army serving under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley shall be thus publicly declared in General Orders.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to signify, in the most marked and special manner, the sense his Majesty entertains of Lieutenant-general Sir Arthur Wellesley's personal services on this memorable occasion, not less displayed in the result of the battle itself, than in the consummate ability, valour, and military resource, with which the many difficulties of this arduous and protracted contest were met and provided for by his experience and judgment. The conduct of Lieutenant-general Sherbrooke, second in command, has entitled him to the King's marked approbation. His Majesty has observed with satisfaction the manner in which he led on the troops to the charge with the bayonet—a species of combat which on all occasions so well accords with the dauntless character of British soldiers. His Majesty has noticed with the same gracious approbation, the conduct of the several General and other Officers. All have done their duty; most of them have had occasions of eminently distinguishing themselves, the instances of which have not escaped His Majesty's attention. It is His Majesty's command, that his royal approbation and thanks shall be given, in the most distinct and most particular manner, to the non-commissioned Officers and private men. In no instance have they displayed with greater lustre their native valour and characteristic energy; nor have they on any former occasion more decidedly proved their superiority over the inveterate Enemy of their country. Brilliant, however, as is the victory obtained at Talavera, it is not solely on that occasion that Lieutenant-general Sir A. Wellesley, and the troops under his command, are entitled to His Majesty's applause. The important service effected in an early part of the campaign by the same army under the command of the same distinguished General

neral by the rapid march on the Duero, the passage of that river, the total discomfiture of the Enemy, and his expulsion from the territory of one of His Majesty's antient and most faithful allies, are circumstances which have made a lasting impression on His Majesty's mind; and have induced His Majesty to direct, that the operations of this arduous and eventful campaign shall be thus recorded, as furnishing splendid examples of military skill, fortitude, perseverance, and of a spirit of enterprise, calculated to produce emulation in every part of his army, and largely to add to the renown, to the military character of the British nation.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

*Horse-Guards*, 18 *August*, 1809.

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*Downing-street*, *Sept.* 2. The following Dispatch has been received from Lieut.-gen. Lord Viscount Wellington.

*Deleytosa*, *Aug.* 8.

My Lord, I apprized your Lordship on the 1st inst. of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army which its arrival at Plasencia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a degree so considerable as to oblige us to fall back, and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject. When I entered Spain, I had a communication with Gen. Cuesta, thro' Sir W. Wilson and Col. Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis de la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duke de Parque, by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.—I doubted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make the detachment to the latter; but had so little doubt of the effectual operation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter, which I inclose.—On the 30th intelligence was received at Talavera, that twelve thousand rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and twenty four thousand at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps, which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos.—Gen. Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting this post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir R. Wilson should be sent there with his corps. Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera, but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona; and as he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banos without loss of time. I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banos; and he was equally sensible with myself of the benefit to be derived to the cause from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona. At this time we had no further intelligence of the Enemy's advance than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the Enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our successes on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence: and that under these circumstances it was not desirable to divert Sir Robert Wilson from Escalona. On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to Gen. Cuesta to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to General O'Donoghue, of which I enclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach Gen. Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the Enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence. On the 2d we received accounts, that the Enemy had entered Plasencia in two columns. The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only 600 men, with only 20 rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Plasencia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almaraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance. The General called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear, to oppose the Enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera. My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer, that I was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to chuse whether I would go or stay; and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without

contest;

contest; and from being of opinion it was more important to us than to the Spanish army, to open a communication through Plasencia, although very important to them. With this decision, Gen. Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied. The movements of the Enemy in our front since the 1st, had induced me to be of opinion, that, despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps, coming from Plasencia. This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2d, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson, of which I inclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon Gen. O'Donoghue, and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation; and pointed out to him the possibility, that in the case of the Enemy coming through Escalona, Gen. Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before Gen. Cuesta, of which I enclose a copy. The British army marched on the 3d to Oropesa, Gen. Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it. —About 5 o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Plasencia at Navalmoral, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz.---About an hour afterwards, I received from Gen. O'Donoghue the letter and its inclosures, of which I inclose copies, announcing to me the intention of Gen. Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, excepting such men as could be moved by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehensions that I was not strong enough for the corps coming from Plasencia, and that the Enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front.—I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the Letter of which I inclose a Copy. This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after day-light, on the morning of the 4th. The question, what was to be done, was then to be considered. The Enemy, stated to be 30,000 strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united, or not very distant from each other, and supposed by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Buonaparte to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to be 25,000 strong, were on one side, in possession of the high road to the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, although the boats still necessarily remained in the river. On the other side we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as Gen. Cuesta's march should be known; and after leaving 12,000 men to watch Vanegas, and allowing him from 10 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult situation only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by success in two battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney, avoiding an action, had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with 50,000 men, equally without a retreat.

We had reason to expect, that, as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them.—Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge Arco Bispo; and if we had moved on, the Enemy, by breaking that bridge while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource.—We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arco Bispo from Talavera by Calera; and, after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arco Bispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus. I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least fifty thousand men disposable to oppose to the Combined Armies, and a corps of twelve thousand to watch Vanegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.—Accordingly, I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arco Bispo; and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz and the lower parts of the Tagus. Gen. Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arco Bispo. About 2000 of the wounded have been brought away from

from Talavera, the remaining 1500 are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible or consistent with humanity to attempt to remove any more of them.—From the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the Enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no controul, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*Downing-street, Sept. 2.* The following Dispatch was received from Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Chatham, dated Headquarters, Bathz, August 29.

My Lord, Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st inst. signifying to me His Majesty's commands that I should convey to Sir E. Coote, the General and other Officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, His Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction. I had the honour in my last dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship, that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the Enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the Enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable. From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the Enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than 35,000 men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the Continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the Expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard. The utmost force (and that daily decreasing,) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the Enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Leifkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the Enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel. Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of His Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenant-generals of this Army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship.—I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year is felt most seriously, and that the numbers of sick already is little short of 3000 men.—It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this Island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his Majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect. CHATHAM.

[The Copy of a Dispatch from Sir R. Strachan, dated on board the St. Domingo

mingo off Bathz, the 27th ult. follows. The Rear-admiral states, that having made the necessary naval arrangements for landing the Army near Sandfleet, without hearing from Lord Chatham, he communicated with his Lordship on the 24th, and found him undecided. On the 26th, he attended, with Rear-admiral Sir R. Keates, a meeting of the Lieutenant-generals of the Army, when, for the reasons already stated in Lord Chatham's dispatch, the ulterior objects of the Expedition were abandoned. Having offered every naval assistance in reducing the fortresses, and conceiving the subject of the deliberation to be purely military, he withdrew with Sir R. Keates. The Rear-admiral then states, that the Enemy's ships, which were five miles above Antwerp, have come down, and are extended in a line fronting it, except two of the line, which are in the reach above Liefkenshoeik, and four frigates gone to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom, behind them a crescent of 60 guns, and mortar-brigs; and the battery of 10 guns, between forts Lillo and Hendrich, is finished, though that on the Doel side is abandoned.]

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. Pagott, of the Latona frigate, announcing the capture on the 18th June last, in the West Indies, of French frigate Felieité, pierced for 42 guns, but having only 14 of her main deckers mounted, with 174 men on board.]

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## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### GERMANY.

Neither the French, Dutch, nor German Journals of the past month, have afforded any satisfactory information respecting the Negotiations for Peace, or the probable Renewal of the War between Austria and France.

General rumour states, that Bohemia will be ceded to one of the Archdukes, with the title of a King; and this King will be the Grand Duke of Wortzburgh, eldest brother to the Emperor, who will then immediately join the Confederates of the Rhine as new King of Bohemia.

Buonaparte's birth-day was celebrated at Vienna with the greatest pomp. The citizens were paraded in the morning, and were entertained in the evening with fire-works let off on the glacis. The whole city was illuminated, and the theatres exhibited gratuitously. To the poorer classes a quantity of provisions and liquor were distributed. All the civil and military authorities attended *Te Deum* at St. Stephen's, and nearly 300 pieces of cannon were fired throughout the day.

In the Austrian districts, where the late battles took place, 27 large villages remain deserted. Seventeen of them are wholly ravaged, and the remainder partially so. Many of the inhabitants have taken up their abode in the woods, forests, &c.

Between 2 and 3000 wounded Austrians, who remained in a field of rye, after the battle of the 6th July, were burnt to death, in consequence of the rye accidentally taking fire.

The Westphalian army is computed at 25,000 men, and its maintenance consumes one third of the revenues of the state, or about 20 millions of franks.

A German chemist is said to have discovered another new metal among the grains of platina; to which he gives the name of *vestium*.

A gunpowder elaboratory exploded accidentally at Vienna on the 4th ult. by which 60 persons lost their lives.

*Zittau, July* 31. The Archduke Charles thus notified to the army his resignation: "Very important reasons have induced me to request his Majesty to accept my resignation of the command of the army entrusted to me. I yesterday received his consent, and at the same time his orders, to transfer the chief command to the General of Cavalry Prince of Lichtenstein. While I leave the army I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confidence I place in it, and the constant habit of dedicating my exertions to its service, under this separation, indescribably painful, I flatter myself that it participates in, and returns this sentiment.

(Signed) CHARLES."

Prince John of Lichtenstein has very extensive estates in Germany, part of which have been the scene of warfare. His loss of property amounts to upwards of 2,000,000 of florins.

The contributions imposed on the Austrian provinces have been divided, by a decree of Napoleon, as follows:

Upper Austria 38,000,000 franks, Lower Austria 50,000,000, Saltzburgh 11,400,000, Stiria 44,880,000, Carinthia 18,210,000, Carniola 15,260,000, Goritia 910,000, Trieste (exclusive of the City) 2,410,000, Hungary 7,680,000, Znaym 7,490,000.—Total 196,240,000.

The Tyroleans still continue to maintain a now unavailing warfare; and the efforts of these brave people sufficiently manifest the facility with which French aggression might be repelled, did Princes and Cabinets, who have at their disposal

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the resources of great States, exert themselves with the same vigour and resolution.

Among the expedients resorted to by the Tyroleans to supply the deficiency of fire-arms, was the use of wooden guns—some of these, having fallen into the hands of the Bavarians, have been lodged in the arsenal at Munich; whither vast crowds resort daily to view them.

Dr. Schneider, the leader of the Vorarlian peasantry, who had surrendered himself on a *promise of pardon*, has been *confined in the fortress of Asperg*.

The insurrection in the valley of the Inn had dreadful consequences. Besides Schwartz, 17 villages are in ruins. From thence as far as Kufstein and the pass of Strubb, whole espaliers of dead peasants are seen hanging.

*Inspruck, Aug.* 15. Along the whole neighbouring frontiers of the Tyrol general insurrection prevails. Wounded men have been brought here from the environs of Hin de Lang, five leagues South from Kempton. The notorious Chief Kofer, of Passayer, has had the audacity to reply to the French order to appear in Inspruck, by the 10th of August, *That he would come, but accompanied by* 10,000 *sharp-shooters*. It is he who now occupies the Brenner, with a large force of peasants. The attempt to dislodge them from the pass of Burgh, not far from Steinach, has not succeeded. They depended, not so much on firing, as pieces of rock and beams of timber, which they hurl from the high mountains on both sides into the narrow valley.—*(Correspondenten.)*

*Lindau, Aug.* 16. Tranquillity in the Voralberg is yet very precarious. From Bregentz to Feldkirch the inhabitants are indeed disarmed; but in the mountainous districts of Montasun, and on Mount Adlerberg, which lies between Tyrol and Voralberg, the insurrection has broken out anew at the instigation of the Tyroleans.—*(Ibid.)*

*Upper Bavaria, Aug.* 23. The march which the Duke of Dantzic (Marshal Lefebre) undertook over the Brennersberg, with the combined army of French, Bavarians, and Saxons, was extremely difficult. With dauntless courage the troops advanced on the 6th and 7th of August to within two leagues of Brixen. They climbed mountains which the Tyrolese themselves considered as impassable; but a narrow valley, the steep heights above which were occupied by the insurgents, rendered any progress impossible. The army being in great want of provisions, was obliged to return to Inspruck, where it arrived on the 11th of August. On the 13th, at sunrise, all the neighbouring mountains appeared covered with insurgents. A battle began which lasted from six in the morning till night. Not the courage of the Tyrolese, but the nature of the place, prevented the brave army of the Duke of Dantzic from giving them a complete defeat. As the army marched back through the Lower Innthal, they found the towns and villages empty; the inhabitants having fled with their cattle to the mountains; but how will it fare with them next winter, when the mountains are covered with snow? they will then be obliged to remain in the vallies. *(Ibid. Sept.* 5.)

## FRANCE.

Letters from France mention, that Admiral Villaret Joyeuse has been exiled to Normandy.

Several pieces of cannon, taken by the French, have been sent to Paris by the Department of the Meuse. Among them is one called the Great Frederick, weighing 7000lbs. and ornamented with inscriptions.

The Aëronaut Garnerin lately ascended from Tivoli, a pleasure-garden at Paris, at ten at night; and descended between seven and eight the following morning at Vaels, a small league from Aix-la-Chapelle, in the circle of Westphalia.

The French Papers give the Addresses of the Prefects of Brussels, Jemappe, the Seine, and some other districts, on the occasion of calling out the National Guards to oppose the expected invasion of the English; but there is nothing in these Addresses worthy of remark, farther than as they shew, that Buonaparte had carried into action, either on the Danube or in Spain, the whole of his regular troops, leaving even his capital to the defence of its citizens.

*Letter from the French Minister of Police to the Mayor of Paris.*

"Sir, After the Peace of Tilsit, the English, whose power was lost if war ceased upon the Continent, wished to burn Copenhagen. Now that Austria is ready to receive peace from the Conqueror, the English would burn Flushing; they threaten with their bombs Antwerp, whose dock-yards, lately so deserted, have rapidly increased, at the voice of our Emperor, the fleets that were preparing to conquer those of England. The English flatter themselves with being able to set fire to our coasts. Of her own accord, all France will fly to their defence; but we must regulate this noble impulse, in order to render it useful. What is the force of Napoleon's army

army of reserve? ask the Ministers of the Cabinet of St. James's. We can now reply to them. The army covers in its rapid march the roads from Paris to Antwerp—let them send their agents to count it. Let them know, that not a soldier from the armies of Napoleon will quit his standards to come and defend the territory of his Empire. What Frenchmen would not take up arms when the soil of France is touched by the Enemy? Are not the French armies national guards, and the national guards armies? The audacity of the English only prepares a new trophy for the trophies that are to decorate the feast of Peace. Sir, you take a particular interest in the glory of this capital. Too often our enemies have accused it of having energy only in tumults. Let it at once confound the calumnies of its enemies and their incendiary hopes. On the East and on the West, France is victorious 200 leagues from her frontiers. She will also triumph in the interior, in order that no kind of glory may be wanting."

*Paris, Aug.* 30. The following is a list of the Ministers of State which have been created Dukes: The Minister Secretary of State (Maret), Duke of Bassano; the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Champagny), Duke of Cadore; the Minister of General Police (Zouche), Duke of Otranto; the Minister of Finance (Gaudin), Duke of Gaeta; the Minister of War (Gen. Clarke), Duke of Velletri; the Minister of Justice (Regnier), Duke of Massa and Carrara.

## HOLLAND.

Letters from Holland of the 15th inst. mention that a Decree has been passed by the Dutch Government, ordaining the punishment of death upon all persons holding any intercourse with the British in Zealand.

A Dutch Paper states, that the Jews have raised corps of men in the principal towns of Holland, at their own expence; and that this measure has been recommended by the Priests in the Synagogues.

The Mayor of Antwerp has issued the following Proclamation:

"Our advantageous situation, the flourishing state to which our city was destined, and at which it had partly arrived; the great deposits which were within our walls; have drawn on us the envy of the most inveterate enemy of France. Her interest requires our downfall. Willingly would she make our beautiful city another Copenhagen; but the mind of the great Napoleon is careful for our fate. From his continual affection for his good city of Antwerp, he has sent us a Prince to defend and deliver us, who is the honour of France, and the delight of the army. Our governor, equally distinguished for his civil and military virtues, will co-operate for this purpose with the well-disciplined and brave troops of the general. On our part also we have duties to fulfil, and have already made a beginning. Full of confidence, we have remained undisturbed, and have endeavoured to co-operate with ardour in the general defence. Let us then continue to give every proof of our unshaken resolution. His Majesty the Emperor has ordered that this city and the inhabitants shall provide themselves with all necessary provisions for six months. Admirable is the providential care which the wisdom of the hero takes for us, and certainly this care does not originate from fear; for none of us can with reason know fear. A Committee from the Municipal Council, to take the most effectual measures to fulfil this salutary command, has been formed; but, to carry it into execution, the assistance of all the more wealthy citizens will be required. Let us, therefore, at the wise providence of our Emperor, early place ourselves in a state of preparation against all possible events. The more necessitous classes of the inhabitants may rely on the paternal care of the Magistrates, who will provide for their maintenance in case of need. The Magistracy will exert its endeavours to prove that they have entered into and fulfilled the views of his Majesty. WERBROUCK.

"*From the Hotel of the Mayoralty of the City of Antwerp.*"

## SPAIN.

The blessings of Robespiere's system have been extended to Spain. By that system, parents were made responsible for their children; and those whose relatives had emigrated, were either subjected to a heavy pecuniary fine, or imprisonment. A Decree to this effect has been issued at Madrid; and all persons having sons among the insurgents, and whose incomes are above 1000 ducats, are to pay a certain sum into the Treasury; those who have less than 1000 ducats, are to be dragged from their homes, and sent prisoners to France; and elder brothers and guardians are made responsible for their younger brothers and wards.

A gentleman who left Gijon on the 1st inst. informs us, that San Andero was evacuated on the 28th ult. by the enemy. The Spanish General Ballasteros had marched against that place with a force of 12,000 men. On his approach the 129th French regiment of the line came out to oppose him; but it suffered for its temerity,

rity, having been almost cut to pieces. The 130th regiment, which remained at San Andero, hearing of the fate of the other corps, instantly evacuated the place; when, of course, no further obstacle presented itself to the Spaniards in that quarter. Romana is said to have set off for Seville, leaving the command of his army to General Mendezebel, who was marching towards Ciudad Rodrigo, to form a junction with the army of Estremadura. The new raised levies of Gallicia, it was thought, would be incorporated with the Asturian army. Gen. Renovales, who has greatly signalized himself at Saragossa and Pampeluna by his courage and enterprize, is appointed to the command of this force, which was every day becoming more and more formidable; and great hopes were entertained, from his activity and skill as a commander.

Letters from Spain mention that Don Thomas Morla, the traitor who delivered Madrid up to the French, was killed in the battle at Talavera de la Reyna.

A letter from Malaga, dated the 25th ult. states, that 17 Danish ships in that port were advertised to be sold. There were about 100 of the same nation in the different ports of Spain, which will no doubt experience the same fate. The cause of offence from the Danes was, the detention of several Spanish regiments in Zealand at the time when the Marquis de la Romana and his followers made their escape from the Baltic under British protection. On this account the Spanish Government, after much consideration, has determined on the condemnation of the ships.

Joseph Buonaparte is said to have passed a decree, utterly abolishing all the orders of Monks and Friars in Spain which were left after the former decrees limiting and regulating those bodies.

By the last accounts from the Marquis Wellesley, the French corps were at Placentia, Toledo, and Talavera. The British army had retired to Portugal, and Marshal Beresford's head-quarters were at Tamer.—The Junta, it is supposed, has by this time been dissolved. A Regency was expected to be declared at Cadiz about the 5th inst.; at the head of which would be the Archbishop of Toledo.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has paid six millions of franks more of the contributions claimed by France.

DENMARK.

By a Royal Resolution, issued at Copenhagen Aug. 20, all Swedish vessels may not only navigate the Danish seas, but enter the ports of Denmark. These conciliatory measures seem to evince that peace will be speedily concluded between the Swedish and Danish Courts.

SWEDEN.

In a late engagement between the Swedes and Russians in Bothnia, the loss on the side of the Swedes in killed and wounded amounted to 1,200 men; that on the part of the Russians is estimated at 2,300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Swedish troops in the field were about 6000 men those of the Russians exceeded 10,000. The Swedes attempted to cut off the retreat of the enemy; but in this they were unsuccessful, as the Russians burnt or destroyed the bridges which had favoured their flight, to the other side of Umea, where they have taken up a strong position.

By the new Swedish Constitution, the King is to be assisted by a Council of State, consisting of nine Members; by whose advice he makes peace or war, and transacts all important affairs. All public offices must be filled by natives. The King has the supreme command of the land and naval forces. The Royal age of maturity takes place at twenty. Should the male branch of the Royal family become extinct, the Council governs until the States of the Kingdom are convoked. No Prince-Royal can marry without the consent of the States.

The States of Sweden have thus fixed the following salaries:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, 6000 rix dollars; the Minister of Justice, 5000; a Counsellor of State, 3500; and a Counsellor of Justice, 2500.

TURKEY.

*Constantinople, June* 6. The Ottoman army continues triumphant; and it is verified, that the victories already published have been far more important and decisive than was at first believed.—The 3d May, the Russians lost before d'Ibrail not less than 15,000 men; and on the 18th May the remaining part of the corps which assailed that fortress was driven away to del Fiume Sereth, with the additional loss of 200 men.—On the 23d May, the Russians were again beaten, though with no material loss, and driven to Zimniza, a village on the left side of the Danube, opposite to Sistova.—All reports agree in stating, that the greatest discontent prevails in the Russian army; and that great difference of opinion exists between the officers and soldiers with respect to the displeasure they feel at continuing the war against Turkey. A great number of deserters have passed from the Russian camp to the Turkish army.—The Servians have been beaten by the Turks near Viden; 500 heads have been sent to the Porte as a token of the victory. Similar advantages have been obtained over the Servians in the vicinity of Fetislam.—Yesterday the Sublime Porte received the news that the Servians had been defeated by

by the troops sent by his Highness Horshid Pacha to Motossa and Camenza, near Nissa. The Turks, after having cut to pieces a number of the enemy, have taken 7000 prisoners, and have possessed themselves of their batteries and ammunition.

INDIA.

The annual produce of cotton at Bombay, which was formerly estimated at 6000 bales, has lately increased to 85,000.

On a late investigation of the affairs of the Nabob of the Carnatic, it appears, that alarming forgeries have been recently discovered among the Agents of some of the Native Princes, to the amount of 20 millions of pagodas. This nefarious business is said to have been effected through the medium of one of the Begums, who had obtained possession of the Seal of the late Nabob.

Several of the Native Princes in the interior of India have at length wisely resolved to establish extensive depôts of grain in their respective forts; to guard against the consequences of a failure of the crops, which has in former instances produced the most dreadful calamities.

Intelligence from Persia by the last India arrivals state, that the French influence had been entirely broken by the address and perseveranee of Sir Harford Jones. The English troops which had been sent to the Persian Gulph for the purpose of giving weight to the negotiation with the Court of Ispahan, have been recalled.

The last dispatches from India contain, we understand, some very unpleasant accounts, relative to an insubordination which prevails in the army, in consequence, it is supposed, of some late regulations which have taken place in the military system of that country. The particulars have not been suffered to transpire.—The war in Travancore is settled; but we have not heard upon what terms.—Admiral Drury was at Madras.

*Fort William, Jan.* 30. The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, has received the satisfactory intelligence, that a detachment of the subsidiary force at Hydrabad under the command of Lieut.-Col. Doveton, consisting of a corps of horse artillery, two regiments of native cavalry, and twelve companies of native infantry, employed in the province of Candeish, in the pursuit of the predatory force of the Chiefs Mohiput Row Holkar, Wahid Ali Khan, and Daudan Khan, after a forced march of near 100 miles, having suceeeded in surprising the enemy at Fort Amulnair on the morning of the 28th ult. effeeted the eomplete dispersion of their troops, consisting of between 4 and 5000 men, eavalry and infantry, and captured the whole of their guns, baggage, and equipage, and near 1000 horse; the loss on the part of the enemy is stated to have been very great; on the part of the British detachment 20 or 30 killed and wounded.

AMERICA.

*Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, enforcing the Non-Intercourse Act against this Country.*

"Whereas, in consequence of a communieation from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would be withdrawn on the 10th of June last, and by virtue of an Act of Congress, entitled an Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, I, William Madison, President, &c. did issue a Proclamation on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would be withdrawn on the 20th of June, after which the trade might be renewed; and as it is now officially made known to me that the Orders in Council are not withdrawn agreeable to the Declaration aforesaid, I do hereby proclaim the same, and that the Acts above still remain in force.

"*Washington City, Thursday, Aug.* 10. JAMES MADISON."

[According to the instructions issued to the Collectors of Customs in the ports of the United States, British vessels which sailed before the Proclamation of the American Government had been known at the respective ports from whence they had taken their departure, are to be exempt from the operation of the Non-Intercourse Act.]

We are concerned to state, that Ensign Meadley, of the 60th foot, brother to Mr. J. Meadley, of Leeds, was murdered on the parade at Portland, in Jamaica, on the 24th March last, by Christian Beuter, a private in the same regiment. The wretch, so far from showing compunction for his diabolieal crime, exulted in his offenee, exclaiming "I have stabbed him, and have done it well." Ensign Meadley had risen from the ranks, was an officer of most excellent character, and highly respected by his fellow soldiers.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

*Aug.* 25. The present autumn has been remarkable for the frequency and severity of tempests. Yesterday, by a terrible storm of hail and rain at *Heckington*, and in the neighbourhood, great damage was done to the crops. One farmer has sustained a loss of 150*l.* in his oat fields, by a storm of an hour's continuance. And at *Sutterton* and *Alderchurch*, between 12 and 1, this day, great injury was done to the crops by a similar tempest. The hail-stones were

an inch square, and descended with amazing force. Mrs. Berridge, at the parsonage-house at Alderchurch, had near 400 panes of glass broken in a greenhouse, and damage to a greater or less extent was sustained throughout the parish.

*Aug.* 29. This night a fire was discovered in a barn contiguous to the dwelling of Mr. Sander, at the village of *Harlowe*, Herts, which consumed the same, and ten ricks of hay, besides several head of cattle. The barn contained corn to the value of 3000*l.* and is supposed to have been intentionally set on fire.

*Aug.* 30. William Iley, under-ostler at the Swan in *Chertsey*, was married Aug. 8. In the evening, some interruption was given to the harmony of the new-married couple and their friends, by two young men who threw a stone at the door. W. Vincent, son of a butcher, coming by, was assailed as the supposed aggressor. This produced a quarrel, so much so that Vincent next day watched Iley, going to his business at the Swan, and beat him so unmercifully as to break one of his ribs, and caused several contusions on his head: he was conveyed home, and died on the Sunday following. Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of—*Died by the Visitation of God.* The neighbourhood deeming this by no means correct, some disorderly proceedings took place, with a threat to pull down Vincent's house, &c. Upon this, the Magistrates called a special meeting on the 23d Aug. Several medical and other witnesses were examined, and, after the most minute investigation, the Magistrates were fully satisfied that he had died in consequence of the blows he had received from W. Vincent, who has since surrendered to take his trial.—One of the witnesses was Mr. Summers, a respectable young apothecary and surgeon of Chertsey. After giving his evidence, it was imputed to him, that, being the medical man who attended Vincent's family, he had delivered himself more favourably as to the cause of Iley's death than the circumstances would warrant, and that with a view to shelter Vincent. Hand-bills were published in Chertsey, and even doors and shutters written upon, reflecting, in very gross language, on Mr. Summers; other mortifying attacks were likewise made upon him by some of his neighbours. At length this gentleman, being naturally of a desponding nervous habit, about seven o'clock this morning left his house, and repaired to the Abbey River, from the side of which, after placing his stick in the mud, he threw himself in, and was drowned. This occurrence has produced an universal sentiment of keen regret.

*Sept.* 2. At *Bracknell*, Bucks, Mr. Coltman had been out partridge-shooting with two other gentlemen, who were on a sporting visit, and on their return they deposited their guns, two of which were loaded, in a parlour next to the room where they were dining. A boy in the service of Mr. Coltman, and a son of the latter, were amusing themselves with the pieces, and the one in Master Coltman's hand went off and killed the servant, and dangerously wounded Mr. Ayres, who was at dinner, the charge having passed through the door of the room.

*Sept.* 3. A cause of some interest came on at the *Suffolk* Assizes. It was brought by Mr. Smith, who is a Protestant Dissenter, to recover back the sum of 3*d.* which he had been obliged to pay to Johnson, a toll-keeper of the turnpike gate at Halesworth, for a taxed cart, in which he was going on Sunday to divine worship at a meeting-house at the above place.—The plaintiff claimed an exemption from toll under the clause of the statute which gives exemptions to persons going to their *proper parochial* church, chapel, or other places of public worship. It was intended by both parties, that a case should have been agreed on for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench; but the Judge was so decidedly of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the exemption, that he would allow only a verdict to be taken for him, with liberty for the defendant, if he thought proper, to move the Court next Term, to have a nonsuit entered.

It was decided at the late *Essex* Assizes, that no person has a *right* to glean in any field, unless by permission of the occupier.

*Sept.* 4. An inquisition was taken at *Sunbury*, on the body of a master carpenter, in Jermyn-street, who was found drowned in the Thames, at Sunbury, on the 2d. The deceased left his house on the morning of Monday se'nnight, and was not heard of afterwards. The body seemed to have been two or three days in the water. It appeared that the deceased was subject to fits of derangement, and in this situation he had before attempted suicide. Verdict—*Lunacy.*

*Sept.* 4. A case of child-murder, accompanied with circumstances of peculiar cruelty, occurred, near *Dalston*, four miles from Carlisle. Margaret Lewthwaite, though not cohabiting with her husband, had long exhibited signs of pregnancy. Suddenly she seemed well, and inquired respecting the prices of reapers, saying she wished to engage herself. Her neighbours, suspecting that all was not right, made application to the Overseer of the Parish to have her examined

mined by a Surgeon, who gave it as his opinion, that she had been recently delivered of a child. Upon being interrogated, she acknowledged that the mangled corpse of her child was concealed in a neighbouring field, where it was accordingly found. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and recorded a Verdict of *Wilful Murder*. She was immediately taken into custody, but has since escaped.

*Sept.* 5. A fire broke out in the house of the Rev. Mr. Rolland, at *Baker's-lodge*, between Uxbridge and Rickmansworth, occasioned by a maid setting fire to her clothes. Mr. Rolland and his family were spending the evening at a friend's house, and the servant was waiting up for them. Her shrieks alarmed two men servants who slept up stairs, who escaped. The woman died in half an hour, and in less than an hour the house was in ruins.

*Sept.* 6. This evening *Chester* and its neighbourhood were visited with a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain. At or near Pecton, a ball of fire descended the chimney of Robert Arden, while himself and family were sitting in the house: no individual was hurt. Two cows, belonging to Mr. Shaw, of Tarporley-Hall, were struck dead by the lightning, while grazing in the field; as were also seven sheep on Buckley Common.

*Sept.* 9. The work-house at *Yaxley* was burnt to the ground. The flames also communicated to a butcher's house and shop, but they were saved by the timely assistance of the engines.

*Sept.* 11. Three children (two boys and a girl) of George Pickering, bricklayer, of *East Barkwith*, near Wragby, were amusing themselves on a grass plot, near their father's dwelling, when a mare drawing a cart turned suddenly upon the place. The youngest child was killed instantly, the second now lies without hope of recovery, and the girl was hurt on one foot. The owner of the mare has offered every recompence in his power.

*Sept.* 15. Mr. J. Storey, of *Camus*, near Blyth, who had been fishing at sea for his amusement, returned at the dusk in the evening, and immediately proceeded home to announce his arrival to his family, when his two daughters, one aged 14, the other 22 years, proposed to accompany him to the shore, in order to assist in securing the boat. The eldest daughter and father proceeded towards the boat, while the youngest staid at a distance with the light, which suddenly disappearing, the other sister went to ascertain the cause, when, melancholy to relate, the wretched father never beheld them again in existence. It is supposed that they had got on a quicksand, at the edge of the river, and had thus been precipitated in. The eldest was found floating at sea on the following day, and the other along the shore.

*Sept* 17. John Fosset, of *South Botley*, Wilts, a very dissolute character, was taken before some Magistrates for profaning the Sabbath, on Sunday the 10th inst. and underwent a few hours imprisonment. In order to be revenged on the parish clergyman, he committed depredations on several head of cattle; and whilst destroying pheasants in the clergyman's pheasantry, the gun burst, by which his head and arm were so shattered, that he died this day.

*Sept.* 18. A fine boy fifteen months old, son to Mr. Jones, of *Great Berkhamsted*, while the mother was in the room, went to a tea-kettle just taken off the fire with boiling water, put the spout in his mouth, and drank a quantity of the water, which threw him into violent agonies; he languished till the next night and expired.

*Sept.* 18. By the violent storm of this night, a considerable part of an ancient pear-tree, in the garden of Mr. Maw, of *Doncaster*, was blown down. This tree is noticed in Dr. Miller's History of Doncaster, as said to have been planted by King Charles I.

*Sept.* 19. At *Gainsborough*, and in the neigbourhood, a hurricane, accompanied with hail and rain, prevailed for several hours, tearing up trees and breaking off branches, so as really to obstruct people in their way to Gainsborough-market, and frighten them back to their homes. Corn and hay stacks, and chimneys, were thrown down. A vessel lying near a warehouse at Gainsborough, laden with hemp, flax, wine, &c. was sunk; but it is hoped she will be raised again. The influence of the above tempest was strongly felt at *Lincoln*; and two vessels at *Brayford*, near that city, one laden with wool the other with coals, were sunk by its force, as well as some smaller craft.

*Sept.* 20. 200 lb. weight of the *rheum palmatum*, or medicinal rhubarb, generally called Turkey rhubarb, were lately dug up in the garden of Mr. J. Davies, in *Swansea*, from seeds sown in 1798. The roots weighed from 30 to 35lbs. each.

*Sept.* 23. The church of *Reculver* (see p. 201) in contemplation of its fall, has been stripped of its covering of lead; but the lovers of antiquity will learn with pleasure, that the sister-spires, with the towers that support them, are likely to be preserved, as we are informed that the Trinity House has at length become sensible of their importance

ance to the navigation of the Thames, and has made some indirect proposals for their purchase, through a surveyor, who has been sent down for that purpose.

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## Domestic Occurrences.

*Tuesday, September* 5.

This morning, about two, an officer of Union Hall, having received information that some persons in a wounded state had been carried to a house in Belvidère-place, St. George's fields, and that the report of two pistols had been heard, immediately demanded admission. The officer discovered a young gentleman in bed, in great agony. In the back room, on the same floor, was a young lady in bed also, in a wounded state; the officer immediately sent for Mr. Wagstaff, a surgeon. The gentleman had received a wound in the right side, just under the lower rib: the lady had also received a wound in the side. The parties had kept company about three months, on honourable terms; they had been out together spending the evening, and were apparently happy. They returned about 12 to the gentleman's father's, in a hackney coach; and just before the coach reached the door, he discharged one pistol at his companion, and another at himself. Fearing, however, that he had not completed his purpose, he contrived to swallow a quantity of opium soon after he was taken out of the coach. The parties are under 20 years of age.—The gentleman is the son of Mr. Elliston, of Belvidere place; and the lady, a Miss Colson, whose friends reside in the Borough.—Mr. Elliston has been since examined at Union Hall. The evidence of Miss Colson, taken on a former day, was then read over to her, when she again declared her persuasion that he had no intention of injuring her, but that his intentions were to destroy himself. Miss Colson, with much emotion, declared she would not appear against him, convinced as she was that he had no intention to injure her, and that it was only owing to her attempt to seize the pistol that she was hurt. By the advice of her solicitor, however, and the earnest intreaties of the gentleman himself, she at length consented.

*Monday, Sept.* 11.

This day between one and two o'clock, Mr. Charles Abbott entered the coffee-room of the Angel Inn, behind St. Clement's-church, in the Strand. He appeared agitated; and, after walkIng about the room for some minutes, he went to the privy. He had not been long there, when the ostlers in the yard heard the report of two pistols, and perceiving smoke issuing from the privy, they went to it, and discovered the gentleman weltering in his blood. One of the pistols had fallen between his legs, and the other was at his side. Upon examination it appeared that he had discharged them both. The contents of one of them had fractured his skull near the left temple, in a shocking manner. The other appeared to have been discharged against his right cheek. The unhappy man was, however, still alive. He was immediately carried into the Angel Inn, but his wounds were mortal. A card was found in his pocket, by which he was identified. A majority of two of the Jury made it imperative on the Coroner to return a Verdict of *Self murder*, or *Felo de se.*

*Friday, September* 15.

A Court of Common Council was held, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the 50th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms. Sir W. Curtis, after enumerating the various blessings which the country has enjoyed under the mild and paternal government of one of the best of Sovereigns during a reign of 49 years, declared, that in bringing the matter before the Court, he had been actuated alone by a sense of duty, and not by any political motives. Sir William proposed two resolutions for their adoption:—1. "That this Court will celebrate the approaching anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the Throne of these kingdoms, on the 25th day of October next, being the day on which His Majesty will enter the 50th year of his reign.—2. That a Committee be formed, consisting of all the Aldermen, and a Commoner out of each ward, to consider of the best means of carrying the said resolution into effect, and to report their opinion thereupon to this Court."—Mr. Waithman insisted that the motion was brought forward with no other view but to cover the disgrace of Ministers. He had no objection to address His Majesty on the occasion; nor, if the Corporation should be invited to dine at the Mansion-house on turtle and venison, should he object to that—but to illuminate and run into expences, at a time when the people were unable to pay their taxes, was too much. Mr. W. concluded with reading an amendment, declaratory of his sentiments of respect for the Sovereign, but condemning the system which had been pursued since his accession to the Throne. Mr. W. did not press the amendment; and the two resolutions were agreed to.

*Sunday, September* 17.

At half past three o'clock, a fire broke out in Bear-yard, situated at the South-west

west corner of Lincoln's-inn-fields, which excited great alarm in the neighbourhood, and was productive of considerable mischief. It is supposed that the fire began in a stable. Ten stables were consumed, and the houses adjoining. All the houses which surrounded this yard, forming a square, were materially injured. The evil was greatly increased by a carpenter's shop, in which there was a large quantity of timber recently laid in; and also by a considerable quantity of fat in a deposit belonging to some butchers in Clare-market. One young man, connected with the stables, has, it is feared, fallen a victim on this occasion.

*Monday, September* 18.

The new Theatre at Covent-garden opened this night; and is certainly very elegant. The front of the boxes are painted of a dove-colour ground, with different gold Etruscan borders, of the breadth of the whole pannel, running round each tier. The different tiers are supported by gold pillars, from the top of each of which runs a gilt iron bracket suspending a superb glass and gold chandelier for wax candles. The backs of the boxes are pink, and the doors solid mahogany. The prevailing colour of the theatre is, therefore, pink, excepting in the tier of private boxes, where the slanting sides of each box, which hinder the back of it from being seen, are of the dove-colour. The backs of the boxes are the only parts of the theatre that look unfinished. The pink is not at all relieved; and the newness of the mahogany-doors, round which there is no border of any kind, makes them look little better than oak. The two-shilling gallery is even with the fourth circle of boxes; and the fifth circle, in which is placed the one-shilling gallery, is removed considerably backwards. The different arches, which support the roof of the Theatre, here divide the circle into boxes, and the gallery into compartments. The view of the stage from this gallery, and particularly from the side-boxes even with it, must be very bad. The cieling of the Theatre is painted to imitate a dome. The proscenium of the stage is a large arch, from the top of which hang red curtains, festooned in the Grecian style, and ornamented with a black Grecian border and gold fringe; on each of these festoons is painted a gold wreath, in the centre of which is written, in gold letters, the motto of the Stage, "*Veluti in Speculum.*" The prosenium is supported by pillars, painted to imitate yellow stained marble, of which colour are the sides of the pit; and the stage-doors are white and gold. The drop is peculiarly grand. It represents a temple dedicated to SHAKSPEARE, in the back of which is seen his statue from Westminster-abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy; and between pillars on each side are statues of Æschylus, Plautus, Lope de Vega, Ben Jonson, Moliere, &c. &c.—The entrance to this splendid Theatre is even grander than the Theatre itself. The noble stone portico, on the outside, has a grand effect. The ingenious Architect, Mr. Smirke, has taken for his model a charming specimen of the Doric from the ruins of Athens; the grand Temple of Minerva situated in the Acropolis, or Castle of Athens. The portico is considerably less than that of St. Martin in the Fields; which is much inferior in dimensions to the original Athenian example. The ornaments on the tympanum and frieze, and at the corners of the pediment, are omitted. The interior row of columns is also omitted, to make room for which the street does not allow a sufficient projection of the portico. As you enter the grand portico, to proceed to the boxes, you turn to the left; and at the top of a short flight of steps, which is surmounted on each side by a pedestal, on which is placed a bronze Grecian lamp, are seated the money-takers. After passing them, there is another flight of steps along each side of which, on a level with the top step, runs a row of four round Ionic pillars, and two half square ones, all exactly imitated from porphyry. Between each of these, hangs a bronze Grecian lamp. Fronting you, as you ascend these steps, is a cast statue of SHAKSPEARE, placed under an arch in the anti-room. This statue is quite a new design. The face is more like the Felton likeness than the Chandos; and the figure is standing in a graceful attitude, folding his drapery round him. The anti-room is supported by pillars in equally exact imitation of porphyry. In the size of the principal lobby we were much disappointed: it is a long narrow room, ornamented indeed with eight beautiful cast statues from the antique; but it is small, and the parts devoted to the service of refreshments are peculiarly confined. The lobby up-stairs is still smaller, and the staircases are very narrow. Upon the whole, however, the Theatre is well contrived and tastefully executed, and both in its inside and outside, worthy of the metropolis in which it is placed.

The specimens of the fine arts, exhibited in the Sculpture of the Front, are representations of the antient and modern Drama, in basso relievo. The designs

signs are classical, and the execution masterly. The piece representing the Antient Drama is to the North of the portico, and that representing the Modern Drama is on the South side.

The Antient Drama. In the centre, three Greek Poets are sitting, the two looking towards the portico, are Aristophanes, representing the Old Comedy, and (nearest to the spectator) Menander, representing the New Comedy. Before them Thalia presents herself with her crook and comic mask, as the object of their imitation. She is followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre, and by Euterpe on the lesser lyre, Clio with the long pipes, and Terpsichore, the Muse of Action or Pantomime. These are succeeded by three Nymphs crowned with the leaves of the fir-pine, and in succinct tunics, representing the hours or seasons, governing and attending the winged horse Pegasus. The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is Æschylus, the Father of Tragedy. He holds a scroll open on his knee; his attention is fixed on Wisdom, or Minerva, seated opposite to the Poet. She is distinguished by her helmet and shield. Between Æschylus and Minerva, Bacchus stands leaning on his fawn, because the Greeks represented Tragedies in honour of Bacchus. Behind Minerva stands Melpomene, or Tragedy, holding a sword and mask; then follow two Furies, with snakes and torches, pursuing Orestes, who stretches out his hands to supplicate Apollo for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadriga, or four-horsed chariot of the sun. The last described figures relate to part of Æschylus's Tragedy of *Orestes*. — The Modern Drama. In the centre, (looking from the Portico) Shakspeare is sitting; the Comic and Tragic masks, with the Lyre, are about his seat; his right hand is raised, expressive of calling up the following characters in the *Tempest*:— First, Caliban, laden with wood; next Ferdinand, sheathing his sword; then Miranda, entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover; they are led on by Ariel above, playing on a lyre. This part of the composition is terminated by Hecate, (the three-formed goddess) in her car, drawn by oxen, descending. She is attended by Lady Macbeth, with the daggers in her hands, followed by Macbeth turning in horror from the body of Duncan behind him. In the centre, looking towards the Portico, is Milton, seated, contemplating Urania, according to his own description in the Paradise Lost. Urania is seated facing him above; at his feet is Sampson Agonistes chained. The remaining figures represent the Masque of Comus; the two brothers drive out three Bacchanals, with their staggering leader, Comus. The Enchanted Lady is seated in the chair, and the series is ended by two Tygers, representing the transformation of Comus's devotees. The designs of both Basso Relievos, and the models of the Antient Drama, are by Mr. Flaxman. The models of the Modern Drama, and the execution in stone, is by Mr. Rossi.

Statues, 7 feet in height, representing Tragedy and Comedy, are placed in niches in the wings of the Theatre. Tragedy, on the South Wing, is a fine figure, holding the Tragic mask and dagger. The sculptor is Mr. Rossi. Comedy holds the shepherd's crook or pedum, on her right shoulder, and the Comic mask in her left hand. This is the workmanship of Mr. Flaxman, and occupies the Northern wing.

*Wednesday, Sept. 20.*

Mary Tyler, a girl only 13 years of age, was found guilty of stealing a horse and cart out of Spital-fields-Market, and driving it to Scott's-fields, Hackney-road, where she unharnessed the horse, and sold it to be slaughtered.

*Thursday, September 21.*

A duel took place early this morning, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in which the latter received a wound in the left thigh, but happily it is not dangerous, being merely a flesh wound. The meeting took place at Putney Heath. Lord Yarmouth seconded Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. R. Ellis accompanied Mr. Canning. We understand they fired by signal, at the distance of ten yards. The first missed; and, no explanation taking place, they fired a second time, when Mr. Canning was wounded in the left thigh on the outer side of the bone; and thus the affair terminated. He was put into a coach, and conveyed to Gloucester-lodge, his newly-purchased seat at Brompton; and Lord Castlereagh returned to his house in St. James's-square.

*Friday, September 22.*

W. Jordan, and Mary Jordan his wife, were indicted, for the wilful murder of W. Flaherty. It appeared by the evidence of the wife of the deceased, that her husband had been drawn into a quarrel between the Munster and Cavan men, during which he received a blow with a flat iron from Mary Jordan, which fractured his skull. The Jury, under the direction of the learned Judge, found the prisoners guilty of manslaughter.

*Saturday,*

*Saturday, September 23.*

A spirit of opposition to the increase of prices, which had animated the public since the opening of Covent-garden Theatre, far from being subdued, seemed rather to have gained strength and solidity this night. The Theatre was by no means so crowded; but this proceeded in a great measure from there having been a comparatively trifling number of orders issued, and the Managers being desirous of trying what effect might be produced by leaving the publick to the weight of their own unbiassed judgment.—The catcalls, accompanied by rattles, trumpets, whistles, &c. proceeded in full chorus during the play and farce, which were mere pantomimic sketches of the pieces they purposed to represent. During the interval, a number of placards were displayed, suspended principally from the first tier of boxes, with inscriptions favourable to the public cause—as it seemed universally to be esteemed.

Mr. Kemble came forward, amidst tumults of applause and disapprobation. Having procured an interval of silence, he first directed his attention to the charge made against him of contemning the public voice and opinion. He appealed to the last twenty-five years of his life as an Actor and Manager for an answer to this charge; and trusted that his conduct during that long period would plead his acquittal, in this respect, with all who now heard him.—*(Applauses.)*—The Proprietors, he sincerely assured them, were most anxiously inclined to do every thing in their power to meet the public inclination, and to allay any ferment which might have been created.—*(Applauses.)*—They were willing that a Committee of Gentlemen should be appointed, to inspect the state of the concern, and from the profits thence derived, to say whether the old or the new prices were the most fit and reasonable.

Mr. Kemble also stated, that it was the intention of the Proprietors, that, till the report of these Gentlemen could be received, the Theatre should continue shut.

He likewise stated, that, as to Madame Catalini, he could only say, that Mr. Harris, in entering into the agreement with her, had been actuated solely by a wish to evince his gratitude to the publick, to promote their amusements, and fulfil their wishes. Feeling, however, that this was not congenial to the publick mind, an alteration had taken place in this engagement, and he could now assure the audience, that Madame Catalani had relinquished her engagement, which was now at an end.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### Mr. Colman's Company,

AT HIS THEATRE IN THE HAY-MARKET.

*Sept.* 1. The Africans—The Midnight Hour.
2. The Iron Chest—Killing No Murder.
4. George Barnwell—The Mayor of Garrat—Tekeli. [Stairs—The Critick.
5. Of Age To-morrow—High Life Below
6. Hamlet—Killing No Murder.
7. The Foundling of the Forest—A Day after the Wedding—The Waterman.
8. The Voice of Nature—The Quaker—High Life Below Stairs.
9. The Hunter of the Alps—Tekeli—Killing No Murder.
11. George Barnwell—A Day after the Wedding—A Mogul Tale.
12. The Voice of Nature—Of Age To-morrow—Killing No Murder.
13. The Point of Honour—High Life Below Stairs—Tekeli.
14. Hamlet—Yes or No? [Murder.
15. The Foundling of the Forest—Killing No

### Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand,

FOR ENGLISH OPERAS AND BALLETS ONLY.

*Sept.* 1. Love in a Tub—Safe and Sound—Knapschou. [Nabob.
2. A Divertisment—Safe and Sound—The
4. Up All Night—Knapschou.
5. The Duenna—The Nabob.
6. The Nabob—First Act of Poor Vulcan—A Grand Musical Cento—Knapschou.
7. The Duenna—Knapschou. [Tub.
8. Knapschou—Poor Vulcan—Love in a
9. The Duenna—The Nabob.
11. Two Acts of the Opera of Artaxerxes—Safe and Sound—Knapschou.
12. A Divertisement—The Duenna—The Na-
13. Up All Night—A Concert—Ditto. [bob.
14. The Duenna—The Recruiting Serjeant—Knapschou. [schou.
15. The Nabob — Poor Vulcan — Knap-
16. Up All Night—A Concert—A Divertise-
18. Up All Night—The Nabob. [ment.
19. The Russian Impostor—The Nabob—Poor Vulcan.

### Covent-Garden New Theatre.

*Sept.* 18. Macbeth—The Quaker.
19. The Beggar's Opera—Is He a Prince?
20. K. Richard the Third—The Poor Soldier.
21. Love in a Village—Who Wins?
22. John Bull—The Quaker.
23. The Woodman—Raising the Wind.

[*In consequence of the Dispute between the Publick and the Managers, concerning the Increase of the Prices of Admission to the Boxes and Pit, this Theatre was this Night closed, till the Difference can be adjusted.*]

### Drury-Lane Company,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.

*Sept.* 25. The Duenna—The Mayor of Gar-
26. John Bull—Rosina. [rat.
27. The Duenna—Fortune's Frolick.
28. She Stoops to Conquer—No Song No
29. John Bull—The Devil to Pay. [Supper.
30. Haunted Tower—Irishman in London.

P. 692, col. b. last line but 3, for *one*, read *me*.

P. 787. Joseph Oldham, esq. who died at the age of 84, at Haydon, was formerly of Cainham Court, near Ludlow, Salop.

P. 789. Sir Hugh Owen, who died at his seat at Orielton, in Pembrokeshire, has left his great estates, in that county and Anglesea, of the value of 10,000*l.* a year, quite free and unincumbered, together with other effects, to the amount of 80,000*l.* to his cousin, Mr. Lord, a young barrister, who has obtained the Royal permission to assume the name and arms of Owen; and who also succeeds Sir Hugh as M. P. for the contributary boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston. Besides the above bequests, Sir Hugh has bequeathed his Caermarthenshire estate, worth 2000*l.* a year, exclusive of the collieries, to his uncle, Mr. Colby; 80,000*l.* to his mother; and 20,000*l.* to Mrs. Lord; being the savings of a long minority.

P. 790. On Thursday the 24th of August the remains of that much-lamented and respected character Mr. Bolton were attended to his grave, at the parish-church of Handsworth, by his son and relations, by all the persons connected with and composing the different establishments he had founded, and by a numerous and most respectable assemblage of his friends from Birmingham, Manchester, and other parts of the kingdom. At one o'clock the procession moved from his house, at Soho, in the following order:

Mourning-coaches, with the Clergy,
Faculty, and Friends of the Deceased;
The Corpse,
borne by his oldest Workmen;
the Pall-bearers on foot,
as well as the Chief Mourner;
Relations;
Gentlemen connected with him in his
various manufacturing and
commercial Establishments.
Workmen and Women
employed in his Manufactories,
and Domestic Servants.
A train of private carriages closed
the procession.

On the body entering the church, the 90th Psalm was sung by the Choir; after which the Funeral Service was delivered by the Rev. L. Freer, in a manner no less feeling than impressive. Hymns, and other selections of Sacred Musick, performed at intervals by the Birmingham Society, contributed greatly to the solemnity of the mournful ceremony. The number of his work-people, both male and female, who formed so interesting a part of the procession, amounted to upwards of 500, whose mournful silence testified their grief for the loss of their kind master, benefactor, and friend. To each of these, and to all the individuals who attended the funeral, a medallic token was presented, recording the age of the deceased and the day of his death. Many thousands of spectators lined the road on both sides from Soho to the church, and manifested, by their decorous deportment, the general respect in which his memory was held by all ranks of society. Such were the last sad obsequies of a man, of whom it may be truly said that he did not live in vain. Hence the recollection of his merits and his virtues adds poignancy to the reflection that the icy hand of Death hath for ever frozen that fountain whence they were always wont to flow.

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Births.

LATELY, the wife of Jonas Stawell, esq. of the Hot-wells, Bristol, a son and heir.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, the wife of Major-general Burr, a daughter.

The wife of H. Sansom, esq. of Finsbury-square, a son.

The wife of Thomas Gaitskill, esq. of the Borough of Southwark, a daughter.

*Aug.* 8. The wife of William Tooke, esq. of Bedford-row, a daughter.

12. At Cranstown-house, St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, the lady of Lord Cranstown, a son and heir.

28. At Allestree-hall, co. Derby, the wife of J. C. Girardot, esq. a son.

At Wells, the wife of Capt. Otway, R. N. a daughter.

29. At Woodford, Essex, the wife of Capt. Charles Pelly, R. N. a son.

*Sept.* 2. In Piccadilly, the lady of the Hon. Peter Robert Drummond Burrell, a daughter.

The wife of Dr. Marcet, of Russell-square, a daughter.

4. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, Lady Elizabeth Norman, a daughter.

7. The wife of Thomas Poynder, jun. esq. of Montague-place, Bedford-square, a daughter.

The wife of G. Chetwynd, esq. of Brocton-lodge, Staffordshire, a son and heir.

9. In Bernard-street, Russell-square, the wife of Edward Popham, esq. a daughter.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Head, of the 13th Light Dragoons, a son and heir.

10. At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, a daughter.

14. At Ufford-hall, near Stamford, Linc. the wife of Arthur Annesley, esq. a son.

17. The wife of William Domville, jun. esq. a daughter.

18. In Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate-street, the wife of Joseph Rice, not more than four feet high, two daughters and a son; all, with the mother, likely to do well. The husband, a boot-closer by trade, is much about the same height as his wife.

20. At

20. At his house in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, junior, a son, being their third child.

At her father's house at Shenley, Herts, the wife of Hen. E. Bicknell, esq. a daugh.

At Clontarf castle, co. Dublin, the wife of George Vernon, esq. a son and heir.

25. The wife of George Polhill, esq. of Chipstead-place, Kent, a son.

24. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, the wife of Duncan Campbell, esq. a son.

27. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Charles H. Hall, esq. a son.

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MARRIAGES.

*Aug.* 23. AT Plymouth, Capt. Baynton, of the Milford, to Miss Mayhew.

At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Livingstone, bart. of West Quarter and Bedlormie, keeper of his Majesty's castle of Blackness and palace of Linlithgow, and a captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Stirling, only daughter of the late Sir James S. bart.

Michael Rowland, esq. banker, in Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the late Alexander W esq. of Carlisle.

26. John Prince, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Hall, daughter of John H. esq. of Haikin-street, Grosvenor-place.

Thomas O'Reilly, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to the eldest dau. of Mrs. O'Callaghan, of Cadogan-place.

At Thorp-arch, Robert Hemington, esq. to Miss Fisher, daughter of the Rev. Tho. F. of Twickenham, Middlesex, and rector of Idlicot, in Warwickshire.

27. Wm. Hyder, esq. of Court Lees, Kent, to the second daughter of Mrs. Eagleton, of Newgate-street.

28. At Great Bealings, Suffolk, Augustus-Simon Frazer, esq. captain-commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Emma, you. dau. of Jas. Lynn, esq. of Woodbridge.

Thomas Manners, esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Manners, esq. of Spittlegate-house, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

29. Lieut. Huthname, of the R. Cornish Miners, to Miss Maria Pittman, late of Dover, and niece to Capt. Hunt, of Canterbury.

At Kilmersdon, John Gough, esq. only son of John G. esq. of Perry-hall, co. Stafford, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Jn. Paget, esq. of Newberry-house, Somerset.

31. James Lawson, esq. of Soho-square, to Miss Yorstown, of Wilmot-street.

Thomas Deacon, esq. of Hanover-street, and of Woolwich, Kent, to Martha, eldest dau. of John H. Durand, esq. of Woodcot-lodge, Surrey, late M. P. for Maidstone.

Capt. Chamberlain, of the 15th Foot, son of the late Judge C. of the county of Meath, in Ireland, to Anna-Maria, third daughter of Lieut.-col. Plumer, of Bilton-hall, Yorkshire.

James Digges Latouche, esq. of Stephen's-green, Dublin, to the eldest dau. of Sir James L. Cotter, bart. of Rockforest.

*Sept.* 2. At Rollsby in Norfolk, Major Cape, of the East India Company's Service, to Mrs. Taylor, of Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone, widow of R. T. esq. late in the Civil Service of the E. India Company.

4. Francis Carlton, esq. nephew of Lord Carlton, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late George Molineux Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldisham-hall, Norfolk.

6. Mr. Thomas Bloxam, surgeon, of Hinckley, to Miss Shaw, of Badworth.

Rev. Henry Smith, M. A. prebendary of Southwell, to Miss Taunton, daughter of William-Elias T. esq. town-clerk of the city of Oxford.

At Lewisham, Major-general the Hon. John Broderick, to Miss Anne Graham, daughter of Robert G. esq. of Finny.

7. At Cobham, Surrey, Jasper Vaux, esq. of Queen Anne-street West, to Miss Combe, eldest daughter of Harvey Christian C. esq. of Cobham-park, Alderman, and M. P. for the city of London.

At the Friends' meeting-house at Maidenhead, Berks, Samuel Fothergill, M. D. of Leicester-square, to Anna-Maria Russell, of Taplow-hill.

Joseph Prestwich, esq. of Southwark, to Catharine, only daughter of Edward Blakeway, esq. of Broseley-hall, Salop.

James Briggs, esq. surgeon, to Miss Vincent, only daughter of the late Thomas V. esq. and niece to Dr. V. dean of Westminst.

9. At Somerton, Somerset, Mr. Henry Boyce, Military Surveyor and Draftsman, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of John Jacob of Somerton-court, esq. as also one of the grand-daughters of the late Edward Jacob of Faversham, co. Kent, esq.

At Bermondsey, Charles Fox, esq. of the Grange, to Fanny, second daughter of Robert Rich, esq. of Southwark.

10. At Nottingham, Lieut. Dunkin, of the 4th (or Queen's own) Dragoons, to Mary, second daugh. of John Olton, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-squa.

11. At Bedale, co. York, the Rev. George Turlong Wise, rector of Thornton Watlass, to Miss Brooke, of the Grange, eldest daughter of the late Col. B. of Scholes, near Wetherby.

Mr. William Fortescue, surgeon, St. John's-st. to Miss Ford, of Smithfield-bars.

Thomas Havers, esq. of Thelton-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Dorothy Charleton, dau. of Forster C. esq. of Alndyke, Northumb.

13. At Lambeth, the Rev. Jonathan Barrett, of Stockwell, to Mary, niece of Robert Slade, esq. of Doctors Commons.

John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, to Helen, second daughter of Andrew Wauchope, esq. of Niddry Marischal, Scotland.

14. At St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Bishop of Winchester, John Osborn, esq. son of Sir George O. bart. and Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, to Miss Davers.

16. Thomas Turner, esq. of Park-place, Greenhithe,

Greenhithe, Kent, to Amelia, you. daught. of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Highbury.

18. Edward Hayward Budd, esq. of the War-office, to Miss Maria Macdonald, of Blandford-street, Portman-square.

At Alton, Hants. James Hinton Baverstock, esq. to Miss Seward, of the Vicarage.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, the Hon. Edward Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to the Hon. Georgiana Vernon, only dau. of Lord V.

20. Capt. Joseph Robinson, of the Royal West London Militia, to Miss Martha Capps, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

21. Mr. Lewis Lewis, of Cheapside, to Miss Watts, of Bow, Middlesex.

23. At Newark, Notts, George third son of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Highbury, to Miss Elizabeth-Cecilia-Mary Broadhurst.

25. Rev. J. Scholefield, rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, co. Warwick, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Wm. Holmes, esq. of Eltham, Kent.

27. Hudson Gurney, esq. of Norwich, to Margaret, dau. of Robert Barclay, esq. of Ury, dec. late M.P. for Kincardineshire.

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DEATHS.

*March* 8. AT Bombay, in his 36th year, Joseph Cumberlege, esq. solicitor there to the Hon. East India Company. The Governor of the Presidency, the Commanding Officer of the Forces, and most of the principal Persons in the Settlement, attended his funeral; and the Government announced his death in the following words, on the occasion of notifying the appointment of his successor: "It is with concern that the Governor in Council announces the death of Mr. Joseph Cumberlege, a gentleman who has for upwards of seven years held the respectable and important office of the Hon. Company's Solicitor at this Presidency; the duties of which he has discharged with equal justice to the Publick and credit to his own character, as well as to the entire satisfaction of Government."

*April* . . . At Wrotham, Kent, Mr. William Medhurst, many years a much-esteemed surgeon and apothecary there.

*April* . . . . . At the Windmill inn, at Salt-hill, Bucks, aged 52, Mr. William-Jeremiah Brown; who had many years been employed as cook at that inn, where his loss is feelingly regretted by all the lovers of good eating who frequent it. He had been 35 years resident at Salt-hill, having served his apprenticeship at the Castle inn.

*April* 30. On his passage to England, for the benefit of his health, Mr. J. T. Le Mesurier Sherwood, on the East India Company's Civil Establishment on Prince of Wales's Island.

*May* . . . On-board the East India Company's ship Caermarthen, at Sea, Mrs. Capadose, wife of Capt. Henry C. of the 56th Foot. She was on her passage to England, for the recovery of her health.

*June* 8. In the Mediterranean, in his 18th year, Mr. John Cook, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Volage. He was the only son of Mr. John C. late of the city of Gloucester, wine-merchant. He volunteered on a most dangerous service, an attack upon an Enemy's vessel at anchor, under the protection of a heavy gun and a considerable number of musketry, and fell by a shot in the head. His Captain describes his coolness and good conduct to have excited the admiration of all around him. He was buried with honours suitable to his merit, sincerely regretted by every officer and man in the ship. Had it pleased the Almighty to have spared his life, he would have been a bright ornament to the profession in which he was engaged. In him his King and Country have to lament the loss of a valuable officer, and his disconsolate parents a dutiful and affectionate son.

20. Off the Cape of Good Hope, after a lingering illness, aged 17, John Rogers, of Broxbourn, Herts, a midshipman in the East India Company's ship Dorsetshire, on his return from China.

28. At Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island, Thomas Woods, esq. His remains were attended to the grave by the Chief Justice, Colclough, and the Judges of the Island, the Grand Jury, and all the Gentlemen and respectable Inhabitants of the place; and were interred with splendid Masonic honours.

30. At Philadelphia, in her 109th year, Susannah Warden, formerly wife of Virgil W. one of the house-servants of the great William Penn. This aged woman was born in William Penn's house, at Pennsburg manor, in March 1701, and has of late been supported by the Penn family.

*July* 2. At Stratford-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, Mr. John Jordan. Few who have visited this place in pursuit of Shakspearian anecdotes are unacquainted with his character. In 1777 he published "Welcombe Hills," a descriptive poem. In our vol. LXIV. pp. 505—508, he has given an Account of Baden Hill, Clopton, Welcombe Hills and Lodge, Charnel-house at Stratford, King Charles's State-chair, &c; and see in our last volume, p. 289. views of Stratford College and Brook House; and in the present volume, p. 209, a different view of Stratford College; and also a view of Alncott, the seat of Mrs. West.—It is conjectured that many of his tales respecting Shakspeare were from his own *inventive* genius. P.

9. Of typhus fever, in his 16th year, beloved and lamented by his Commander, his Shipmates, and all that knew him, Mr. Robert Baker, midshipman of his Majesty's

ty's ship Garland; on the Jamaica station, and second son of Robert B. esq. of Montague-place, and of the Public Office in Hatton-garden.

23. At Surinam, in his 36th year, Mr. Cornelius Wildboer.

26. In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, aged 36, Mr. Stephen Artaud, tallow-chandler.

27. Among the heroes of Talavera, in his 23d year, John Graydon, esq. captain in the 88th Foot, and third son of the late Robert G. esq. of Killishee, co. Kildare, in Ireland, whose services in Parliament, for a long series of years, received distinguished marks of approbation from the different Guilds in the city of Dublin. On his entrance into the Army, this young Officer served with much credit in the West Indies. In the hopeless attack on Buenos Ayres, sharing the fate of the brave Grenadiers of the 88th Regiment, he was carried, severely wounded, from the mouths of the Enemy's guns. In the glorious conflict of Talavera, this gallant young Officer was among the first who fell, displaying to his heroic companions an animating example of that enthusiastic bravery for which he was ever conspicuous. With talents the most promising, with manners the most attractive, he associated every quality which could adorn the gentleman, ennoble the hero, exalt the Christian, or endear the friend.

28. At the dreadful battle of Talavera, Capt. Henry James, of the 61st Foot, who fell gloriously among the foremost heroes of the conflict.

30. In Spain, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Talavera, Capt. Samuel Gauntlett, of the 29th Foot.

At Santa Cruz, in Spain, three days after the battle of Talavera, of a fever, occasioned by exeessive fatigue, Capt. the Hon. Henry Neville, of the 14th Light Dragoons, second son of Lord Braybrook.

*Aug.* 2. Of his wounds, and buried in the field of battle, among the heroes of Talavera, in his 21st year, Capt. Rawdon M'Crea, of the 87th or Prince of Wales's Irish Regiment, and eldest son of Major M'C. of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion. This gallant young man, who had been five times severely wounded at the storming of Monte Video, a veteran in conduct and example, in the act of encouraging his men, at the head of his light company, was wounded on the evening of the 27th of July, and taken prisoner. The ball, a rifle one, pierced both cases of his watch, and, with part of the works, lodged in his groin. He was sent into Talavera, by a flag of truce, on the morning of the 30th; his wound looked well, and he was in good spirits, having been treated with the greatest humanity and attention by the French; but unexpected bleeding, caused by some parts of the watch having been carried deeper into the wound, and among the large blood-vessels, than was supposed, almost instantaneously put a period to his life.

*Aug.* . . . . . At Worthing, Sussex, Miss Isabella Elliott, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas E. esq. of Winterborne-Gunner, near Salisbury. Miss E. was walking near Worthing, when she was met by a boy on horseback; and the boy being unable to manage the horse, she was beaten down against a wall, and her skull fractured, which occasioned her death. Her remains were taken to Winterborne, and deposited in the family-vault.

At Headington, near Oxford, Mrs. Polley. She was buried in the church-yard there; it was her request to have ringing and singing while she was conveyed to church, which was granted, and by its novelty excited much curiosity.

*Aug.* 2. At Connecticut, aged 68, the American Governor Trumbull.

3. In Marshal-street, Carnaby-market, in his 41st year, of a decline, Mr. Edward Rowley.

6. Serjeant Nixon, of the 6th Troop 7th Dragoons, at present quartered in Manchester Barracks. A short time ago he was bitten in his thumb by a small dog belonging to himself; and, entertaining no suspicion of its being mad, took no farther notice of it. Shortly after, the dog died suddenly; and on the 2d instant the Serjeant was seized with the hydrophobia, and expired this morning.

Aged 57, John Johnson, lately a cottager at Billingborough, co. Lincoln, and shepherd to many respectable graziers in that neighbourhood. He was a trust-worthy industrious man, and fulfilled the several duties of life with integrity and credit. In the 22d year of his age, he acquired some celebrity by the feat (more dangerous, it must be admitted, than discreet) of climbing to the top of Grantham church steeple; which he did, and descended, without help, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

About six miles from Watford, Miss Marchant, whose death was occasioned by the overturning of a chaise. This young lady, who was in her twentieth year, was on the point of marriage with a young gentleman of the name of Howard, who had gone from London to fetch her home from a visit in Hertfordshire. While making way for a waggon, the near wheel got into a hole; and a wheel of the waggon having caught that of the chaise, the latter vehicle was upset, and the lady received a contusion on the head, which occasioned her death in a short time.

9. At Vienna, in his 54th year, of a mortal wound he received in the battle of Wagram, General Vukassovich.

In

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Adam Hobkirk, esq. late of Jamaica.

10. At Twickenham, Middlesex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Baldwin, late of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. William Andrews, youngest son of Mr. Thomas A. surgeon, of Stanmore.

Suddenly, while collecting his pots, Mr. Fowler, master of the Rose public-house, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden.

*Suddenly*, by shooting himself, at his apartments in Althorpe-rents, Mary-le-bone New road, M. Fortein, a foreign officer. He had laboured under a fever several weeks, which brought on derangement, and it was in one of those moments that he committed the rash act, leaving five children.

Aged 85, Mr. Joseph Bottril, of Kenilworth, formerly a resident of Coventry.

At her lodgings in Culver-street, Bristol, Mrs. Forbes. The amiableness of her disposition rendered her an agreeable companion to a numerous and respectable circle of friends and acquaintance.

11. At Redland, Mrs. Foster, wife of the Rev. Mr. F. precentor of Bristol cathedral.

A child, about three years old, belonging to Mr. Prattin, of the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, was run over by a hackney-coach at the top of St. Martin's-street, and killed on the spot.

At Hammersmith, Mr. Cloud, a coach-master. He left his home in a one-horse-chaise on the 9th, with Mr. Smith, landlord of the White Horse at Chelsea, to go on business to Hayes, in Middlesex. They dined at the Angel, in company with Mr. Turner; and at seven o'clock they all got into one chaise, having drank freely, and another horse was added to Mr. C's, in the tandem style. Mr. Smith drove; and a few yards before they came to Hayes turnpike, in going over some gravel, the driver was thrown out, and the horses dragged the vehicle with such violence against the gate, that the deceased and Mr. Turner were also thrown out; the former bled freely, and was conveyed to the Waggon and Horses, and thence to his residence at Hammersmith, where he expired this morning, in consequence of a concussion on the brain; his collar-bone and two ribs were also fractured.

A son of Mr Dawson, green-grocer, &c. of Covent-garden, walking on the coal-barges at the Adelphi, to throw his dog into the water, fell over-board, and was drowned.

12. At Tunbridge-wells, Mrs. Nockells, wife of Mr. Christopher N. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

At his father's, in North-lane, aged 22, Mr. James Claris, late assistant to Mr. J. Saffery, bookseller, of Canterbury.

Mr. Jefferson, of Burton-Agnes. Returning from Bridlington market at a late hour, he unfortunately missed the temporary bridge erected between that place and Bessenby (the other having been destroyed by the flood last Winter), and fell into the brook; where, being but little water, it is supposed he was killed by the fall. He was found the next morning, with his head upon the bank.

Alexander Blackett, keelman. Sitting on the edge of the Quay at Newcastle, with a child in his arms, he was seized with a fit, fell into the river, and was drowned. He had the presence of mind to throw the child from him on to the Quay, whose life was thereby saved.

Aged 92, Mr. Benj. Cross, of Kettering, many years a common carrier.

At Humby, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of the Rev. W. S. of Stoke-Rochford, near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

13. At Cowbridge, the Hon. Mrs. Nicholl, daughter of the late Henry Lord Viscount Ashbrook, of Ireland, and wife of the Rev. John Nicholl, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.

Aged 84, Mary Bateman, of St. Giles's, Oxford. While blowing the fire, she fell from her chair, and instantly expired.

At Nettlebed, in his 93d year, Mr. Robert Parker, brick-maker.

At Bisham, Charles-Lewis Parker, esq. surgeon to the Forces, and to the Royal Military College at Great Marlow.

14. Dorothy, wife of Mr. Edw. Troughton, of Blackburn, carrier. In the short space of nine weeks Mr. T. has lost his father's brother, his father, sister, infant daughter, and wife.

At Epping forest, Mrs. Petyt, wife of Mr. P. of Old Broad-street.

At his seat, Costessey-hall, Norfolk, in his 74th year, Sir William Jerningham, bart.; of whom more particulars hereafter.

W. Bamfylde, esq. Returning from Knutsford, he fell from his horse, dislocated his neck, was taken to the sign of the Smoker at Tabley, and there expired in a short time.

At Penrhyn, of a decline, in her 26th year, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Capt. Charles B. of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Killaspy, the seat of Alexander Sherlock, esq. Patrick Grehen, esq. of Dublin.

15. At Falmouth, within a few hours after he had landed from the Malta packet, where, and to the South of Spain, he had been for the recovery of his health, aged 26, Edward Foxcroft Slade, esq. barrister-at-law, and son of Robert S. esq. of Doctors Commons.

Aged 44, Mr. William Hayes, farmer and grazier, of Whissendine, Rutland.

Mrs. Whittingham, of Friar-lane, Leicester, relict of the late Rev. Mr. W. of Billesdon, in that county.

John Ware, a lighterman. Having delivered ballast on-board the Ellison Greenland ship, at Hull, in ascending the side, one

one of the whale jaw-bones, which they were in the act of delivering from the deck, fell upon his head, and bruised him so severely as to occasion his death in about half an hour.

16. At Red-hill, co. Leicester, Mr. Joseph Chamberlin, hosier, fourth son of John C. esq.

At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, the Rev. William Fletcher, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

Mrs. Biggs, widow of the late Thomas B. esq. many years store-keeper in the Ordnance Department at Dover, and daughter of the late Admiral John Bazeley. She was discovered by her servant, sitting in her chair, by the bed-side, quite dead; she had gone up stairs to go to bed, not long before, in apparent good health.

Aged about 13, J. Cook. Playing upon some rails in a yard next the river, at Wincolmlee, near Hull, he fell into the water, and was drowned.

In an apoplectic fit, at the house of a friend, in Chatham-place, in his 71st year, William Brooke, esq. of Lambeth.

17. At Taunton, Somerset, in his 83d year, John Norman, esq.; who, through his long and active life, supported the character of a truly independent man.

A poor man, named Heady, was struck dead by the lightning this evening, in Long-lane, near Brentford, whilst driving a horse and cart.

Mr. Jones, hatter, of Store-street, Bishopsgate. While sitting after supper, smoking his pipe, he fell from his chair in a fit, without any previous illness, and almost instantly expired.

18. Mrs. Jay, relict of the Rev. Rowland J. of Rouse, Glamorganshire, and mother of Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. B. solicitor, of Bristol.

At Temgrace, Devon, S. Bishop. He lost his life in the humane attempt to save some hounds that had taken to the water in couples. His foot slipping, he sunk immediately, to rise no more!

At Islip, Oxon, in his 73d year, Mr. Richard May, 30 years master of the Free School at Oxford, erected and endowed by John Nixon, alderman, in 1659.

Mr. William Breakspear, a respectable farmer, of Stanton-Harcourt, co. Oxford.

Aged 22, Miss Watson, daughter of the late Mr. W. farmer, of Hanthorpe, near Bourn, in Lincolnshire. Having, whilst walking from Bourn, a few days before, been caught in a shower of rain, she inconsiderately threw off her gown without immediately putting on another; and, in consequence, took a sudden cold, which brought on a typhus fever, and terminated her life in a week.

Mr. John Sleight, of Bratoft, was found hanging in an out-house. He was in his 45th year; bore a good character; lived in a cottage of his own; and has left a personal property of upwards of 200*l*. His wife being ill, he went to Burgh in the morning for some medicines; and no cause can be assigned for the rash action.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. Joseph C. of Ashby, near Spilsby, grazier. She went to bed as well as usual, and was found a corpse next morning, with an infant by her side, leaving a husband and 9 children.

At Bratoft, far advanced in years, Robert Baumber, who for 25 years had been deprived of the power of assisting himself by a paralytic affection.

Aged 33, Mr. John Bellairs, grazier, of Barleythorpe, near Oakham.

At Hampton, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Mills, of the Hay-market, builder.

19. Mr. Richard Turley, surgeon of the Bedfordshire Militia, stationed at the Weedon Depôt.

20. At his house at the East Gates, Leicester, aged 74, Thomas Deakin, gent. formerly a quarter-master in the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards (Blue), wherein he served 21 years. He was also chairman of the Leicester Navigation Company, and one of the commissioners of the Property Tax for the borough of Leicester; in which offices, both civil and military, he acquitted himself as a brave soldier and an active citizen; being uniformly considered as a man of great candour and unblemished integrity.

At Fowey, Hants, Rear-admiral Thomas Rawe, on the superannuated list of the Navy; and lately a resident at Portsea.

Drowned in the Thames, Wm. French, a respectable youth, and apprentice at Hammersmith, Middlesex. He was in a sailing-boat with three other unskilful persons, when it was upset by a gust of wind, and he alone perished.

At the house of Mrs. Springe, in Oxford-street, Miss Noble, an amiable young lady, who, with her aged mother, occupied the first floor and garrets of the house. Soon after 12 o'clock at night Miss Noble was seen to fall from the window of the front attick, and was killed on the spot. This awful catastrophe happened while the deceased was walking in her sleep, which was so customary with her that the accident did not excite surprise, nor did it awaken the unfortunate and unhappy mother. Miss N. had walked into the street two nights previous to the sad event.

21. In Spain, William Calcraft, esq. late major in the 7th Light Dragoons, and brother of John Calcraft, esq. M. P.

22. At Neath, Glamorganshire, in her 21st year, Charlotte-Sophia, eldest daugh. of John Plumptree, esq of Fredville, Kent.

At Hoton, co. Leicester, aged 20, Mr. Hacker Parkinson, son of the late Hacker P. esq. of that place.

Aged 60, the Rev. George Davies, B.D. rector of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire.

At

At Rosemarkie manse, co. Ross, in the 61st year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, the Rev Alexander Wood, minister of that parish; whose unaffected piety and benevolence, respectable and shining talents as a pulpit orator, and pleasing conversation and manners, will make his memory long and deservedly dear to his parishioners, and to his numerous friends.

23. At Ferrybridge, co. York, on her way to Harrowgate, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. Hutton, wife of Henry H. esq. of the Close of Lincoln, barrister-at-law. She was the only child of the late Joseph Dell, esq. and Miss Beck; from whom, as the only representative of the two families, she inherited a very large fortune. Humane and generous, she was distinguished by a particular suavity and urbanity of manners, which have deeply impressed her loss upon the minds of her numerous relations and friends. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Cherry-Willingham, near Lincoln.

In a fit of apoplexy, Miss Emily-Harriet Hodgson. On leaving the house of Mrs. Hammet, in Portland-street, where she had spent the evening with a party, she dropped suddenly while stepping into a coach with her brother, and expired in a few minutes.

At his house in Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 77, William Farr, M. D. F. R. S. of Iford, Hants, upwards of 40 years physician to the two Royal Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth. He was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic in Edinburgh in 1765.

In consequence of a bruise she received in a fall from a horse a few days before, Mrs. Copp, wife of Mr. C. woollen-manufacturer, of Exeter.

At Elvas, in Portugal, of a typhus fever, owing to excessive fatigue, in his 20th year, Lieut. Henry Lynch Drake Brockman, of the 43d Foot, third son of James Drake B. esq. of Beachborough, Kent.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Cunninghame, wife of W. C. esq. of Enterkyne, in Ayrshire, North Britain, and daughter of the late Major-general Stewart, M. P.

At Tannadice, co. Forfar, in Scotland, in his 83d year, beloved by his family, and respected by all who knew him for the best qualities of an honourable and cultivated mind, James Macdonald, esq. father of Thomas M. esq. of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

24. At Becket-house, Berks, the Rev. Thomas Clare, D. D. rector of Rugby, in Warwickshire, of Yoxall, in Staffordshire, and of Sutton, in Nottinghamshire. He was for several years a worthy tutor of St. John's college, Oxford; where he proceeded M. A. 1759, B. D. 1764, D. D. 1771. He was brother to Mr. Clare, an eminent surgeon in Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Bruce, wife of Robert B. esq. of Bristol, merchant.

At his seat, Cumbermere abbey, in Cheshire, aged 70, Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, bart. many years M. P. for that county. He is succeeded in title and estates by his son, Major-general Stapleton Cotton, commanding a brigade of Cavalry now on service in Spain, and M. P. for Newark.

In her 20th year, after a short illness, Miss M. Maynard, second daughter of Mr. Samuel M. of Doctors Commons.

Mrs. Agar, wife of Mr. A. of London-street, Fenchurch-street, and of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Anne, widow of the late Daniel Mac Gregor, esq. of Inverarderan, and in the East India Company's Service, and niece to the late Lord Sempill.

25. Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, while in company with two other ladies in a linen-draper's shop in Oxford-street, Miss Anne Hertall, aged 18.

John Henckley, a waterman. Going through the centre arch of London bridge, his boat was upset, and he was drowned.

Miss Elizabeth Rowsell, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, Surrey.

At Hampton-wick, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Lawes, wife of Vitruvius L. esq. barrister-at-law, of Red Lion-squ. Bloomsbury.

At his house at Chelsea, Mr. John Upward, 18 years a member of the Court of Common Council for Broad-str. ward.

Mr. Forster, wharfinger, of Leicester.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 20, James Arnold, fifth son of the late Mr. Samuel A. of that place. His death was occasioned by being suddenly seized with a fit while angling in the river Avon; when, for want of immediate assistance, he was unfortunately drowned.

26. In Cold Bath-square, Clerkenwell, aged 69, Josias Collier, esq.

E. Peters, a coal-whipper, fell from the side of a vessel, in the Lower Pool, and was drowned. This unfortunate man had kept three different public-houses, from each of which he had been burnt out.

Aged 23, Miss Mary King, daughter of Mr. George K. of Charter-house-square.

At Maidstone, in Kent, after a severe illness since his return from Spain, Major-general Coote Manningham, equerry to his Majesty, and colonel of the 95th, or Rifle Regiment.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. James Hewes, surgeon; a good neighbour and a social friend.

In Hollywell, Mr. John Falconer, upwards of 20 years butler to Sackville Lloyd Wheate, esq.

At Stewart-hall, co. Tyrone, in Ireland, at a very advanced age, Andrew-Thomas, Earl of Castlestewart.

At Ringmount, co. Waterford, aged 96, Mrs. Young, relict of Owen Y. esq. of Castlereagh,

Castlereagh, and mother of the late Dr. Y. Bishop of Clonfert.

27. Mr. William Dracott, gardener, of Spalding, co. Lincoln; well known as one of the constables of that place for about 30 years past.

Aged 67, the Rev. John Austin, many years a Roman Catholic priest at Brails, in Warwickshire; a gentleman of great integrity and simplicity of manners.

At the King's Head inn at Coventry, in his 40th year, after a short illness, Sir William-James Wray, bart.

At Coventry, in his 53d year, Mr. Martin Bawcutt, principal clerk in the bank of Messieurs Little and Woodcock. The virtues of this amiable man will live in the remembrance of all his friends and acquaintance. But it would be an act of injustice to his memory to omit the record of so much excellence. Without any of the accustomed advantages of education, he acquired, in the intervals allowed from his employment, the rudiments of most of the antient languages, and was a perfect master of the Hebrew. He was thus enabled to make deep researches into the treasures of divine learning, and was possessed of singular penetration, and a discriminating taste, in all kinds of useful knowledge. His mind and temper formed an assemblage of every virtuous quality. Hence flowed an uniform integrity of conduct and peculiar gentleness of manners; and he ever followed the dictates of a warm and generous heart, under the direction of a sound understanding. His filial affection to an aged and infirm mother was evinced in the ample support she experienced, for 30 years, from the industry of this good man; and his hand was ever open to all his relatives who stood in need of his assistance. His attention to the duties of his employment was so intense as to impair and gradually undermine a constitution naturally strong, and brought on a disease which baffled the efforts of medical skill. No private person ever died more regretted. It may be said of him, that he had not an enemy, and was scarcely exempted from the woe (mentioned in the Gospel) of "all men speaking well of him."

W. Meggett, porter at the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street. While carrying a parcel to Cannon-street, he fell down dead.

At his house, Hawthornden, in Scotland, aged 90, the Right Rev. Bishop William Abernethy Drummond, of Hawthornden.

At South Beveland, with the British Army, John Baldock, esq. paymaster of the 1st Battalion of the 79th Foot.

28. At Highgate, Middlesex, aged 19, after a tedious illness, Miss Groves.

Aged 56, whilst eating her dinner, Mrs. Elizabeth Cumbrey, of Exton, Rutland.

In his 64th year, Mr. Watkies, of Repton, in Derbyshire.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Robert Ward, surgeon; a man whose assiduity and attention in an extensive practice endeared him to a numerous acquaintance.

29. At his house in Great George-street, Edinburgh, most sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and in his 86th year, Gen. Robert Melville, of an antient and honourable family of that name in the county of Fife, and the oldest General in the British Army. Of this excellent Veteran some account shall be given in a future number.

At Coventry, in the house of her daughter, while sitting in her chair with a party of friends, Mrs. Sibley, late of Oddy's-row, Islington, and mother of Mrs. Gouger, of Stamford, Lincolnshire.

At Stapleton, Somerset, Mrs. Haythorne, wife of D. T. H. esq.

30. At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 72, the Rev. Wheler Bunce, M. A. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich, since the year 1766, when he succeeded his uncle, William B. LL.D. in that living; and rector of Ham since the year 1774.

Rev. Nicholas Heath, B.C.L. prebendary of Chichester, rector of Allcannings, Wilts, and late fellow of New college, Oxford.

At Manchester, aged 35, Mrs. Mary Deighton, wife of Mr. Thomas D. of that town, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Pocock, of the Equitable Assurance-office, London.

At Scarborough, aged 61, Wm. Paul, esq. barrister-at-law, and one of the senior benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn.

At Towlstone-lodge, near Tadcaster, deservedly and truly esteemed by all classes of society, Peregrine Wentworth, esq. He was in the 88th year of his age, having been born July 31, 1722. In May, 1751, Mr. W. married Miss Thompson, only daughter of Beilby T. esq. of Esrick, near York, by his first wife, who was the sole daughter and heiress of Sir Roger Beckwith, bart. He afterwards married Mrs. Whitton, relict of Wm. W. esq. of Lupset, near Wakefield, and sister to the late Dr. Asheton, of Middleton, near Manchester; and has left no issue by either marriage. Mr. W. was the last of the male line of the great Earl of Strafford. His remains were deposited in the family-vault in York cathedral. He was highly and justly respected by every gentleman of the Turf; upon which he commenced in 1754, though in 1752 he rode his hunter a match, against Mr. Vernon's hunter, over York course. Mr. W. held the office of Registrar for the West Riding of Yorksh.

At the Bull, on Shooter's-hill, Kent, on her road to town, Lady Henry Stuart, relict of the late Lord Henry S. son of the Marquis of Bute, who died at Waldershare, Kent, Aug. 11 (see p. 789), and by whom she had

one

one son, born in 1793. Her Ladyship, who had been some time in a declining state of health, was Lady Gertrude-Emilia Villiers, daughter and sole heiress of the late and last Earl of Grandison. Their remains were interred in the family-vault at Cardiff castle; in the neighbourhood of which their property lies.

Aged 86, Mr. Benjamin Brooker, of Newhaven, 50 years an officer of his Majesty's Customs there.

Of a decline, Mr. James Higgs, son of Mr. H. tanner, of Reading.

Much regretted, aged 78, Mrs. Grace Hill, of Stratford, Essex.

At Hinckley, aged 19, Godfrey Ferris, 4th son of the late Thomas Ferris, D. D. dean of Battle.

31. Mrs. Anne Cooper, wife of the Rev. Robert C. of Guildford-street.

At Kennington, Surrey, Mrs. Mills, widow of the late James M. esq. of Crofton-house, Hampshire.

Mr. Hayward, grocer, of Mount-row, Lambeth. Without any previous illness, he suddenly dropped down in his shop, and almost instantly expired.

In his 61st year, the Rev. Jonathan Evans, of Coventry, minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Foleshill.

At Perth, Mr. William Ross, writer, and keeper of the Seisins, and procurator-fiscal of the county of Perth.

John Creagh, esq. of Waterville, co. Limerick, alderman of the city of Limerick.

*Lately*, the Rev. W. Batchelor, rector of Babington, and in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire.

Rev. John Wilcocks, vicar of Churston and Kingsbridge, Devon.

Rev. John Webb, perpetual curate of Waterfall, Staffordshire, and one of the masters of the Free-school at Ashborne, in Derbyshire.

Aged 58, the Rev. David Jones, M. A. rector of Gladestry, Northamptonshire.

At Vicar-dale, co. Monaghan, Ireland, aged 73, the Rev. William Stopford, vicar of Doneymoe. He had served in the diocese of Clogher, as Irish minister, 43 years.

At Abbeyland, co. Cork, Dr. Dillon, Titular Archbishop of Tuam.

*Sept.* ... At March, in the Isle of Ely, Mrs. Walsham, sister to Mr. Alderman Bowker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Dawson, of East Kirkby. She went in good health to milk a cow, but was soon after found dead by its side.

Mrs. Iliffe, widow of the Rev. T. I. formerly rector of the New Church, Strand.

*Sept.* 1. At Cotterstock, near Oundle, aged 56, Mrs. Frances Haycock, sister to Mr. H. post-master of Stamford.

Much respected, Mr. Joseph Jollands, of Ratcliff-highway.

Aged 77, Robert Chrystie, esq. of Leicester-place, army-agent.

John-James Todd, esq. of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, brother to Col. Francis T. of the 1st Regiment of Guards. He was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Halkett, wife of Capt. H. of his Majesty's ship Ganges, who resides at Catherington-hall, Hants; and went out shooting in the neighbourhood of Horndean, when his gun accidentally went off, whilst taking the ram-rod out, and its contents being forced through his body, he lingered about 20 minutes, and then expired.

2. At Preston, Herts, Mrs. Mary Earle, wife of Mr. Thomas E. farmer and grazier, and daughter of Mr. William H. Whittington, of Broadwater, late of the Swan inn at Stevenage.

At Eastcott, Mrs. Woodroffe, of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square.

In his 69th year, John Hicks, gent. of Tansor, near Oundle.

Aged 83, Mr. Joseph Bemrose, upwards of 30 years gardener to H. Dalton, esq. of Knaith, near Gainsborough.

At Greenwich, Kent, Major-gen. Edward Page, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At Dromore, in Ireland, in his 75th year, Mr. David Speers.

At Deal, of the wound he received before Flushing, aged 36, Lieut.-col. Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th Foot, second son of the late John-Lewis Petit, M. D. His remains were interred in the burial-ground at Deal with military honours. The corpse was preceded to the place of interment by the Royal Anglesea and Cardigan Regiments of Militia, a Detachment of the 12th Light Dragoons, and of the 35th Foot, with the Band of the Cardigan playing a solemn dirge. The pall was supported by the Lieutenant-colonels, Majors, and senior Captains of the Regiments in garrison there; and followed by the deceased's Brother, by Admiral Campbell, General Hope, the Captains of his Majesty's ships in the Downs, and the remainder of the Officers at present at that place; together with a vast concourse of the Inhabitants, who were drawn together to witness the last obsequies of a brave and much-lamented Officer.

On-board his Majesty's ship Courageux, off Walcheren, in his 20th year, Edward Morant, esq. an ensign in the 1st Regiment of Guards.

At Middleburg, Capt. George Sutherland, of the 71st Foot. His services, as well on the present occasion, as in the former expeditions to Holland and Egypt, where he was severely wounded, proved him to have been a meritorious officer. He has left a widow and four children.

3. At his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, Sir John Murray, bart. of Black Barony, in North Britain; a man who so well discharged the important duties of a father, a husband, and a friend,

as to have rendered his life an invaluable blessing, and his death an irreparable loss, to those in habits of intimacy with him. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now Sir Archibald Murray, an ensign in the 3d Regiment of Guards, who received the early part of his education under the Rev. William Gilpin, at Cheam, Surrey (son of that late pious character William Gilpin, of New Forest, Hants, who educated Viscount Sidmouth, then Henry Addington, Viscount Grimston, and the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, M. P. and who also conducted a part of the late Right Hon. William Pitt's classical studies). The present Baronet was removed, after a stay of about two years and an half, to Westminster; whence he was lately removed, and has since remained under his lamented father's roof, first at Esher in Surrey, and afterwards in London. The late Sir John Murray was not far advanced in years; his successor is about 17 or 18.

In Upper Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, aged 70, Peter-Mathias Van Gelder, esq.

In Creed-lane, Ludgate-street, aged 19, Hannah Riely, who had been bed-ridden and lost the use of her faculties for 12 years, in consequence of a fright when an infant. She had not been able to take any kind of sustenance for some days.

Mr. James Lewis, late of Devizes, Wilts.

At Cashiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, George Doney, a black servant, and native of Virginia; who, from the year 1766, remained in the families of the late and present Earls. He discharged the duties of a faithful and honest servant, acquiring the friendship of those of his own station; whilst his respectful attention and demeanour conciliated the universal good opinion of all those who had opportunities of witnessing his services.

In Dublin, aged 21, Mr. Jonathan Darby, eldest son of John D. esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

At his house in Piccadilly, George-William, sixth Earl of Coventry and Viscount Deerhurst. His Lordship was in his 88th year. He was born on the 26th of April, 1722; and succeeded his father in the honours and estates of the family in 1751. He was educated at Winchester, and was afterwards of University college, Oxford; and, with his elder brother, Lord Deerhurst (who died in 1744), was created a Master of Arts in 1739, at the age of 17. He married, first, March 5, 1752, Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, esq. (by his wife Bridget, daughter of John Viscount Mayo), and sister to the Duchess of Hamilton; by this lady (who died in 1760) he had issue, George-William, now Earl of Coventry, Maria-Alicia, and Anne-Margaret. He married, secondly, Sept. 27, 1764, Barbara, daughter of John tenth Lord St. John of Bletsoe, by whom he had issue two sons, John and Thomas, and a daughter, Barbara, who died an infant. The memory of this venerable Nobleman will deservedly be held in high respect by all who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance. In the long period of 53 years, during which he held the high office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worcester, the integrity of his public conduct, ever directed by a sound judgment, active in promoting the public good, and adorned by affability and politeness, ensured universal esteem. Nor was his conduct less worthy of imitation as a Peer of Parliament; he well understood the principles of the Constitution, and acted at all times in conformity with them, supporting the Government of the Country with zeal and integrity; but when, during the American War, he could no longer approve of the conduct of the then Minister, Lord North, he resigned the place of one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, though contrary to his Majesty's wishes, resolving that no private consideration should shackle his public conduct. He was a highly polished gentleman, an elegant scholar, and a man of superior taste. That he possessed this latter accomplishment in an eminent degree will be manifest to every one who recollects what the Croome demesne once was, and what it now is; with few natural advantages, it has been laid out and adorned, under his Lordship's immediate direction, with so much judgment, as evidently to shew what art and industry can perform "when Science marks the progress of their toil." He was Recorder of Worcester, and ever attentive to its interests, for the space of 38 years, being elected and sworn into that office in 1774, in the room of Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, and was highly respected by the Corporation. He is succeeded by his son George Viscount Deerhurst, who, we lament to say, has for many years been totally deprived of sight, in consequence of being thrown from his horse while hunting.

4. At Earley-court, in Berkshire, after an illness of a few hours, Lady Scott, wife of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott; a lady distinguished by many elegant and literary accomplishments.

At Liverpool, of a fever, Miss F. Lewis, youngest daughter of W. J. L. esq. late one of the proprietors and performers of Covent-garden Theatre. She was a beautiful girl, and in her 17th year.

At Surfleet, of a decline, aged 23, Miss Sarah Palmer, youngest daughter of James Brecknock P. gent.

At Combintinhead parsonage, Devon, of a typhus fever, Caroline-Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bourchier Wm. Wrey.

At her house, Pax-hill park, Sussex, in her 78th year, Mrs. Board, relict of William

liam B. esq. mother of the Countess of Winterton, and sister to the late Gilbert Crawford, esq. of Saint-hill, Sussex.

Aged 70, Mr. Richard Wallis, 40 years landlord of the Mitre at Boston, Lincolnsh.

At Winteringham, aged 44, the wife of the Rev. L. Granger, of that place.

Mr. James Atwell, proprietor of the Hibernian coffee-house, Dame-street, Dublin.

5. At his house at Oakingham, Berks, in his 78th year, Mr. Baldwin, formerly a surgeon at Faringdon, in the same county.

At South Kyme, near Sleaford, aged 68, Anthony Peacock, esq.

Mr. Thomas Roberts, sen. broker, Narrow Wine-str. Bristol; a truly honest man.

At Pinner's-hill, Stanstead-Mount-Fitchet, Essex, Mrs. Healing, wife of Mr. H. of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

In Upper Mary-le-bone-street, Fitzroy-square, in her 77th year, Mrs. Henrietta-Alice Perreau, widow.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Tippler, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Anne, third daughter of Mr. William Thompson, of High Holborn.

On her voyage to Madeira, Mrs. Gamble, wife of John G. esq. of Richmond, in Virginia, North America.

6. At Cardiff, in her 17th year, of a rapid decline, Mary-Anne, only daughter of Thomas Bourne, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at that port, and granddaughter of the gentleman of the same name whose death is recorded in our present volume, p. 89.

In Carlisle, of a dropsy, for which she had been tapped twenty-two times, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham.

Mr. John Whitham, of Skipton-in-Craven, co. York. He attended the annual meeting of the Tradesmen's Society there on the 4th; was married on the 5th; and this day became a corpse!

At Doncaster, Yorkshire, much and deservedly respected, the Rev. Roger Steele, curate of that place.

7. At Birmingham, Mrs. Chance, wife of William C. esq. and sister of J. R. Lucas, esq. of Stapleton-house, Somerset.

After a short illness, Robert Cheney, esq. of Meynell-Langley, Derbyshire.

8. Mr. James Watson, of Arundel-street, in the Strand.

Mrs. Dennis, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

At Harwich, in consequence of the fatigue he underwent in Holland, Lieut.-col. Donaldson, of the Guards.

At Laytonstone, Essex, in his 70th year, Mr. Joseph Dermar, of Belt-street, St. George's in the East.

9. At Flintham, Wilts, of an erysipelas, Mrs. Heslop, wife of Mr. R. H. of that place, and late of Upper Belgrave-place.

About the hour she entered her 20th year, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Rd. Grimes, of Hillgrove-street, Kingsdown, Bristol.

At Weymouth, after a few days illness, Capt. Richard Carruthers Corne, R. N.

At Aldwinkle, near Oundle, Mr. Thomas Coles, farmer and grazier.

Mr. George Patch Wyatt, nephew of Mr. William P. of Finsbury-street.

Thomas Poplett, esq. captain on the Half-pay of the Army, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. His remains were removed from his house at Hampton-court-green to be buried in his vault at Fetcham, Surrey. As he had directed, by will, to be interred with the utmost privacy, the anxious solicitation of his numerous friends to pay their last attention to his memory could not be accepted; while he will long continue the object of their affectionate remembrance for benevolence of heart, almost without example, and of liberal charity to the poor, who will long deplore his loss, which will be sincerely lamented by every description of persons who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and by his afflicted widow and family.

10. At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Withall, wife of Mr. Caleb W.

On Epping forest, the wife of Laurence Brickwood, esq. merchant, of London.

Mr. Cooly, of the Pavement, in Moorfields. Returning from Edmonton, on horseback, he came in contact with a single-horse-chaise, the shaft of which entered his body, and caused his death in a few hours, in great agonies.

Mr. Wilkinson, undertaker, of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside. Having been in a disordered state of mind for some time past, he cut his throat, but not effectually; after which he hung himself in his garters, but was cut down, and, after languishing a few hours, expired.

At Kensington, aged 77, Mrs. D. Blunt, sister to the late Sir Charles, and aunt to the present Sir Charles-Richard B. bart. of Bengal.

Capt. R. Sampson, formerly a commander in the E. India Company's service.

At his house at Kingsland, Rich. Wild, esq. many years an eminent ironmonger in Bishopsgate-street.

11. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanfield, wife of Joseph S. esq. of Islington.

At Whitbeck, in Cumberland, David de Malpas Egerton, esq. brother to John E. esq. M. P. for the city of Chester.

At Harwich, on his arrival from Flushing, of the disorder which has proved so dreadfully mortal to our troops, William Stokes, esq. assistant-commissary.

Suddenly, at Bampton, co. Oxford, Mr. Joseph Hewlett, slater.

12. At West Drayton, Mrs. De Burgh, wife of James Godfrey De B. esq. By her death, the claim to a barony in fee (now in abeyance) descends to her eldest son, Hubert De B. an infant.

At

At his father's house in Cleveland-court, St. James's, aged 27, Thurlow Davis, esq. a student of the Inner Temple, and late of Exeter college, Oxford.

13. At the house of his brother-in-law (Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney-general), at Hayes, Middlesex, Lieut.-gen. Alexander Mackenzie Fraser, M. P. for the county of Ross, Colonel of the 78th Foot, or Ross-shire Highlanders. He was an experienced officer; had served in India; and accompanied Sir Jn. Moore third in command to Sweden and Spain; and fell a sacrifice to the fever caught at Flushing.

At Clifton, co. Oxford, in her 63d year, Mrs. Catherine Latham.

At the house of his brother, in America-square, aged 64, Sir William Douglas, bart. of Castle Douglas.

At Ramsgate, the infant son of William Abbott, esq. of Tooting, Surrey.

The infant daughter of Mr. Russell, of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

14. Mr. Cross, publican, of New Gravel-lane, Southwark. While serving a customer, he fell down, and died instantly.

At the house of Mr. Stride, in Carey-street, Miss Anne Bant, sister of Mrs. Stride, and second daughter of the late Mr. William B. of Andover.

Mrs. Ponton, wife of Thomas P. esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

At Winterdyne-house, co. Worcester, Francis Fielde, esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

At Mrs. Marshal's, in Cable-street, Liverpool, aged 106, Mr. David Salmon, a mariner, who sailed round the world with Lord Anson, in the Centurion.

15. Mr. Thomas King, cheesemonger, of Holborn.

At his apartments in Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, aged 30, John Dyer Lockhart, esq. of Dominica.

Mrs. Gates, wife of William G. esq. attorney, of Peterborough.

16. At Lymington, Hants, Mr. Arnold; and, on the same day, his wife!

At Portsmouth, Mr. Charles Smith, of Curaçoa, merchant. He fell a prey to the effects of a long residence in the West Indies, and only survived till he was landed in his native country, after an absence of 28 years from it.

Mrs. Smith, of Peckleton, co. Leicester, relict of the late Mr. Thomas S. of that place; a truly benevolent, pious woman.

At Margate, aged 62, John Ricketts, esq. of Walworth, Surrey.

Mr. Edmund Ludlow, accomptant and general agent, Redcliff-hill, Bristol; whose general respectability of character and punctuality in business had justly obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew or had dealings with him.

17. At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 99, William Raisin, who retained the use of his faculties till within the last 12 months, and enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till within three days of his death.

Aged 94, Mrs. Jane Hopegood.

Mrs. Walford, wife of Richard W. esq. of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

18. Dropped down dead, while dressing, Mrs. Buckle, wife of J. B. esq. of Hethersett, alderman of Norwich.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Edward H. vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts.

At Walworth, aged 28, Mrs. Chalk, wife of Mr. John C. late of Cornhill.

19. Mrs. Stevens, wife of R. S. esq. of Leicester.

Rev. Samuel Pitt Stockford, B. D. vicegerent, and senior fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford; rector of Coln St. Dennis, co. Gloucester; and rector of St. Aldate's, in the city of Oxford.

20. At Wells, Somerset, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of J. H. B. esq. district surgeon.

Richard Palmer Baker, esq. of Amery-house, Alton, Hants.

21. In Carlisle, aged 70, Mrs. Alms, widow of the late Capt. James A. of the Monmouth, whose heroic gallantry is recorded in the Naval Records of his Country, and who particularly distinguished himself in the ever-memorable battle, in the East Indies, between the British Fleet under the command of Sir Edw. Hughes, and the French Fleet under Monsieur Suffrein, in 1782.

22. Mr. James Smith, haberdasher, in Cheapside, and one of the Common Council for the ward of Farringdon Within.

At Ballyrobert, near Holywood, in his 99th year, Robert Gibson, farmer.

23. At Islington, Mrs. Ross, of New Basinghall-street.

24. In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Mr. Scott, King's messenger.

25. In Bedford-place, John Travers, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, London.

Mr. Davis, many years a performer at Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres; better known, perhaps, at the houses of public entertainment round Covent-garden by the appellation of Kiddy Davis.

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 29, to September 26, 1809.

| Christened. | | | Buried. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males - 718 | 1405 | | Males - 553 | 1061 | | 2 and 5 | 122 | 50 and 60 71 |
| Females 687 | | | Females 508 | | | 5 and 10 | 49 | 60 and 70 57 |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old | | 385 | | | Between | 10 and 20 | 40 | 70 and 80 54 |
| | | | | | | 20 and 30 | 71 | 80 and 90 19 |
| Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 7d. | | | | | | 30 and 40 | 86 | 90 and 100 5 |
| Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound. | | | | | | 40 and 50 | 102 | 100 0 105 0 |

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 16, 1809.

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middlesex | 105 | 4 | 55 | 5 | 41 | 7 | 34 | 9 | 63 | 8 |
| Surrey | 107 | 0 | 52 | 9 | 44 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Hertford | 92 | 8 | 52 | 6 | 41 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 56 | 3 |
| Bedford | 99 | 5 | 59 | 2 | 44 | 6 | 36 | 0 | 66 | 7 |
| Huntingd. | 95 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 9 | 33 | 0 | 52 | 3 |
| Northam. | 96 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 6 | 34 | 0 | 72 | 0 |
| Rutland | 99 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| Leicester | 94 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 33 | 10 | 58 | 4 |
| Nottingham | 99 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 48 | 6 | 36 | 4 | 62 | 8 |
| Derby | 105 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 68 | 5 |
| Stafford | 110 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 9 | 38 | 4 | 68 | 2 |
| Salop | 106 | 8 | 75 | 8 | 55 | 6 | 35 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 106 | 1 | 52 | 0 | 44 | 9 | 38 | 0 | 60 | 4 |
| Worcester | 105 | 3 | 51 | 4 | 50 | 9 | 42 | 5 | 63 | 11 |
| Warwick | 107 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 8 | 41 | 11 | 68 | 10 |
| Wilts | 99 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 8 | 38 | 8 | 65 | 8 |
| Berks | 103 | 2 | 54 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 37 | 10 | 58 | 0 |
| Oxford | 101 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 10 | 38 | 9 | 57 | 6 |
| Bucks | 101 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 8 | 35 | 10 | 67 | 4 |
| Brecon | 112 | 9 | 78 | 4 | 55 | 11 | 32 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgom. | 101 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 111 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 7 | 32 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Average of England and Wales, per quarter. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 101 | 9 | 61 | 1 | 47 | 3 | 33 | 4 | 59 | 2 |
| Average of Scotland, per quarter. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 96 | 4 | 52 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Kent | 97 | 3 | 58 | 0 | 41 | 9 | 35 | 0 | 52 | 3 |
| Sussex | 99 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 85 | 4 | 46 | 6 | 42 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 47 | 7 |
| Cambridg. | 93 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 45 | 0 |
| Norfolk | 84 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 97 | 10 | 58 | 6 | 48 | 5 | 28 | 8 | 58 | 2 |
| York | 89 | 7 | 65 | 9 | 34 | 11 | 29 | 7 | 60 | 4 |
| Durham | 106 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 11 | 37 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 95 | 11 | 66 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 34 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 121 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 58 | 1 | 36 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor. | 112 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 51 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 104 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 4 | 31 | 9 | 63 | 0 |
| Chester | 97 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 115 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 27 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 120 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 70 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Anglesea | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 103 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 113 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 84 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 81 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 96 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 104 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 4 | 26 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Gloucest. | 107 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Somerset | 102 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 62 | 4 |
| Monmo. | 119 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 95 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 95 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 27 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 107 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Hants | 103 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 57 | 6 |

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

| Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | | Pease | | Oatmeal | | Beer or Big. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 100 | 5 | 61 | 0 | 46 | 8 | 31 | 1 | 58 | 0 | 61 | 4 | 51 | 9 | 00 | 0 |

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 25:

Fine 95s. to 100s.—Seconds 90s. to 95s.—Bran 8s. to 10s.—Pollard 26s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, September 9 to September 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 15,422 Sacks. Average 90s. 8d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per Sack.—6s. 0d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Sack higher than last Return.

Return of WHEAT, September 11 to September 16, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7044 Quarters. Average 10s. 8d. $\frac{3}{4}$—8s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 16, 54s. 7d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending September 20, is 47s. 7d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 23:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kent Bags | 5l. 0s. to 5l. 12s. | Kent Pockets | 5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s. |
| Sussex Ditto | 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. | Sussex Ditto | 5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s. |
| Essex Ditto | 4l. 15s. to 6l. 10s. | Farnham Ditto | 6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s. |

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 19:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. James's—Hay | 4l. | 15s. | 0d. | to 6l. | 10s. | 0d. | Average 5l. 12s. 6d. |
| Straw | 2l. | 5s. | 0d. | to 2l. | 11s. | 0d. | Average 2l. 8s. 0d. |
| Whitechapel—Hay | 5l. | 5s. | 0d. | to 6l. | 16s. | 0d. | Average 6l. 0s. 6d. |
| Clover | 7l. | 7s. | 0d. | to 8l. | 8s. | 0d. | Average 7l. 17s. 6d. |
| Straw | 2l. | 6s. | 0d. | to 2l. | 12s. | 0d. | Average 2l. 9s. 0d. |
| Smithfield—Hay | 6l. | 0s. | 0d. | to 6l. | 10s. | 0d. | Average 6l. 5s. 0d. |
| Clover | 3l. | 5s. | 0d. | to 7l. | 10s. | 0d. | Average 5l. 7s. 6d. |
| Straw | 2l. | 5s. | 0d. | to 2l. | 14s. | 0d. | Average 2l. 9s. 6d. |

SMITHFIELD, September 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 4s. | 4d. to 5s. | 4d. |
| Mutton | 4s. | 6d. to 5s. | 4d. |
| Veal | 5s. | 0d to 6s. | 0d. |
| Pork | 6s. | 8d. to 7s. | 4d. |
| Lamb | 4s. | 8d. to 6s. | 0d. |

Head of Cattle at Market this Day:

Beasts 2747. Sheep and Lambs 17,200.

Calves 170. Pigs 200.

COALS, Sept. 13: Newcastle 49s. 0d. to 63s. 0d. Sunderland 0s. 0d. to 54s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 110s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Clare Market 5s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Whitechapel 5s. 9d.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1809.

| Day | Bank Stock. | 3 perCt B. Red. | 3 per Ct. Consols. | 4 perCt Cons. | 5 perCt Navy | 5 perCt 1797. | Long Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Omnium. | Irish 5perCt. | Imp. 3perCt. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | ——— | 68 5/8 | 68 1/8 | 84 1/4 | 99 | ——— | 18 5/16 | ——— | 20 pr. | 8 a 11 pr | ——— | ——— | ——— | 3/4 pr. | ——— | ——— | 21 11 0 | full Money. |
| 30 | ——— | 68 3/4 | 68 1/8 | 84 1/4 | 99 | ——— | 18 13/16 | ——— | ——— | 8 a 11 pr. | ——— | 68 3/4 | ——— | ——— | 98 1/8 | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 31 | 263 | 68 5/8 | 68 | 84 1/4 | 98 7/8 | ——— | 18 13/16 | ——— | 24 pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | ——— | ——— | 6 3/4 | ——— | ——— | 67 3/8 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 1 | 264 | 68 5/8 | 68 | 84 | 99 | ——— | 18 3/4 | 187 | 23 a 24pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | ——— | 68 1/2 | ——— | ——— | ——— | 67 1/2 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 2 | 267 | 68 7/8 | 68 1/4 | 84 1/8 | 99 1/8 | ——— | 18 13/16 | ——— | 23 a 24pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 3/4 pr. | 98 1/4 | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 3 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 268 | 68 3/4 | 68 1/8 | 84 1/8 | 99 1/4 | ——— | 18 7/8 | ——— | 23 a 24pr. | 8 a 11 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 3/4 pr. | ——— | 67 5/8 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 5 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | ——— | 68 2/8 | 68 1/8 | shut | 99 1/8 | ——— | 18 7/8 | ——— | 23 a 24pr. | 9 a 11 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 3/4 pr. | ——— | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 7 | 270 | 68 3/4 | 68 1/4 | shut | 99 1/8 | ——— | shut | ——— | 22 a 23pr. | 9 a 14 pr. | ——— | shut | 68 1/8 | 3/4 pr. | ——— | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 8 | shut | shut | 68 1/4 | shut | 99 3/8 | shut | shut | ——— | 22 pr. | 9 a 13 pr. | ——— | shut | shut | ——— | shut | 67 5/8 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 9 | shut | shut | 68 3/8 | shut | 99 3/8 | shut | shut | ——— | 22 pr. | 8 a 13 pr. | ——— | shut | shut | 3/4 pr. | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 10 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | shut | shut | 68 1/2 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | 188 | 23 pr. | 8 a 13 pr. | ——— | shut | shut | 1 pr. | shut | 67 7/8 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 12 | 275 | shut | 68 5/8 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | ——— | 23 a 24pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | ——— | shut | 68 1/4 | ——— | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 13 | 277 | shut | 68 1/2 | shut | 99 3/8 | shut | shut | ——— | 22 a 23pr. | 7 a 12 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 14 | shut | shut | 68 3/8 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | ——— | 21 a 22pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | ——— | shut | 68 1/2 | ——— | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 15 | shut | shut | 68 3/8 | shut | 99 3/8 | shut | shut | ——— | 21 a 20pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | ——— | shut | 68 1/4 | 3/4 pr. | shut | 67 3/4 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 16 | shut | shut | 68 7/8 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | 188 | 20 pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 3/4 pr. | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 17 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 277 | shut | 68 1/8 | shut | 99 1/4 | shut | shut | ——— | 20 a 19pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 1/2 pr. | shut | 67 5/8 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 19 | 277 1/2 | shut | 68 3/8 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | ——— | 20 a 19pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 20 | 278 | shut | 68 1/4 | shut | 99 3/8 | shut | shut | ——— | ——— | 5 a 10 p | ——— | shut | ——— | 3/4 pr. | shut | ——— | 21 11 3 | Ditto. |
| 21 | shut | shut | 68 1/8 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | ——— | 21 pr. | 5 a 9 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 1/2 pr. | shut | 67 3/4 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 22 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 268 1/2 | shut | 68 1/4 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | 187 1/4 | 19 a 20pr. | 4 a 9 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 24 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 268 1/2 | shut | 68 3/8 | shut | 99 3/8 | shut | shut | ——— | 20 a 19pr. | 5 a 9 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 3/4 pr. | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 26 | shut | shut | 68 1/4 | shut | 99 1/2 | shut | shut | 188 1/4 | 21 pr. | 5 a 9 pr. | ——— | shut | 68 1/8 | 1 pr. | shut | 67 1/8 | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |
| 27 | 268 | shut | 68 1/8 | shut | 99 3/8 | shut | shut | 188 | 19 a 20pr. | 5 a 9 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 1/4 pr. | shut | ——— | 21 11 0 | Ditto. |

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THE

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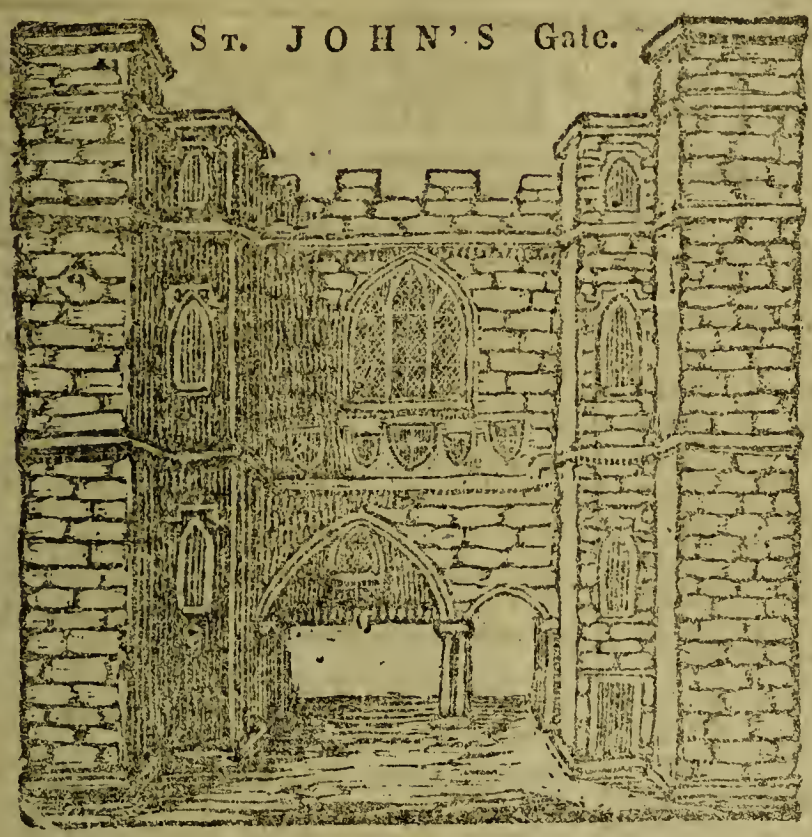



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## OCTOBER, 1809.

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.


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## Meteorological Diary for September 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

| Days.Mo. | M. 8 h. | G. heat | Inches. 20ths. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 60 | 68 | 29-15 | mostly clear |
| 2 | 63 | 71 | 29-11 | cloudy at times, some light rain |
| 3 | 63 | 70 | 29- 9 | mostly cloudy, some light rain |
| 4 | 62 | 70 | 29- 9 | cloudy at times, evening very rainy |
| 5 | 63 | 71 | 29- 9 | mostly cloudy, some light rain, and thunder |
| 6 | 64 | 70 | 29- 9 | cloudy at times, some very light rain |
| 7 | 75 | 66 | 29- 3 | morning rainy, cloudy at times |
| 8 | 60 | 65 | 29- 6 | mostly cloudy, some heavy rain |
| 9 | 59 | 66 | 29-11 | mostly clear |
| 10 | 58 | 62 | 29-12 | morning rainy, afternoon mostly clear |
| 11 | 59 | 65 | 29-12 | mostly clear |
| 12 | 58 | 64 | 29-15 | cloudy at times |
| 13 | 54 | 60 | 29-15 | cloudy, rainy |
| 14 | 55 | 63 | 29-11 | cloudy, frequent rain |
| 15 | 59 | 64 | 29-17 | mostly clear |
| 16 | 60 | 63 | 30 | cloudy, frequent light rain, windy |
| 17 | 60 | 64 | 29-19 | cloudy, some light rain |
| 18 | 60 | 67 | 29-16 | cloudy, frequent rain, evening tempestuous |
| 19 | 56 | 62 | 29-12 | cloudy at times |
| 20 | 57 | 63 | 29- 7 | cloudy, frequent rain |
| 21 | 58 | 64 | 29-13 | mostly clear, evening rainy, windy |
| 22 | 59 | 64 | 29-11 | cloudy, some light rain, windy |
| 23 | 59 | 62 | 29-13 | cloudy, rainy, high wind |
| 24 | 51 | 64 | 29-14 | cloudy, rainy, windy |
| 25 | 50 | 56 | 29-13 | morning rainy, afternoon clear |
| 26 | 41 | 55 | 29-17 | cloudy at times, some light rain |
| 27 | 58 | 62 | 29- 9 | cloudy, frequent rain |
| 28 | 49 | 55 | 29-15 | cloudy at times, some rain |
| 29 | 40 | 55 | 29-17 | clear |
| 30 | 50 | 64 | 29-16 | mostly cloudy, some light rain |

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 56 22-30; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 45 24-30; in 1807, 48 7-30; in 1806, 54 16-30; in 1805, 58; and in 1804, 56 10-30.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inches 16 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 4 inches 36-100ths; in 1807, 3 inches 65-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 81-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 59-100ths; in 1804, 28-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 56-100ths.

## Meteorological Table for October 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Oct. 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sept.* | o | o | o | | |
| 27 | 57 | 61 | 42 | 29,40 | stormy |
| 28 | 42 | 55 | 40 | ,82 | stormy |
| 29 | 40 | 54 | 43 | ,95 | fair |
| 30 | 44 | 57 | 50 | ,85 | rain |
| *Oct.* 1 | 50 | 58 | 53 | 30,15 | fair |
| 2 | 52 | 61 | 57 | ,30 | rain |
| 3 | 58 | 63 | 58 | ,34 | cloudy |
| 4 | 56 | 62 | 51 | ,16 | fair |
| 5 | 48 | 60 | 55 | ,09 | fair |
| 6 | 54 | 61 | 50 | ,09 | fair |
| 7 | 49 | 60 | 45 | ,10 | fair |
| 8 | 46 | 55 | 42 | ,11 | fair |
| 9 | 44 | 50 | 40 | ,08 | fair |
| 10 | 40 | 49 | 44 | ,01 | fair |
| 11 | 45 | 51 | 41 | ,01 | fair |

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Oct. 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Oct.* | o | o | o | | |
| 12 | 40 | 49 | 38 | 30, 05 | fair |
| 13 | 34 | 49 | 36 | ,15 | fair |
| 14 | 32 | 51 | 37 | ,22 | fair |
| 15 | 35 | 48 | 40 | ,28 | rain |
| 16 | 44 | 56 | 53 | ,08 | cloudy |
| 17 | 53 | 59 | 53 | ,07 | cloudy |
| 18 | 53 | 59 | 55 | ,07 | cloudy |
| 19 | 55 | 59 | 56 | ,11 | cloudy |
| 20 | 52 | 54 | 52 | ,11 | cloudy |
| 21 | 52 | 57 | 50 | ,08 | cloudy |
| 22 | 51 | 56 | 51 | ,03 | cloudy |
| 23 | 53 | 56 | 54 | 29,92 | cloudy |
| 24 | 50 | 60 | 50 | ,82 | fair |
| 25 | 49 | 56 | 52 | 30, 22 | fair |
| 26 | 52 | 63 | 56 | ,30 | fair |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

# For OCTOBER, 1809.

## GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE.

IT is now nearly 500 years since the event occurred of celebrating a Jubilee, on a British Monarch's attaining the fiftieth year of his reign. And though, to such as are versed in the English History, the propriety of solemnizing such celebration on the commencement of the fiftieth year is sufficiently obvious; yet, as an opinion prevails, sanctioned indeed by the practice of individuals, of keeping their Jubilee on the completion of the fiftieth year, and not on its commencement or during its progress, we should advert to a precedent in the annals of our country which sets this matter on its proper footing, and makes the period of a Sovereign's Jubilee to be styled his year of Jubilee, whilst that of an individual is only distinguished as a day of Jubilee. In what manner the year of Jubilee to King Edward III. was observed, History does not particularize; but that it was considered by his subjects as a year of joy, the public proceedings of that time, and the Monarch's grateful return for the same, on the completion of his year of Jubilee, form an epoch in that part of our History, pleasing in the idea, but awful in its attendant circumstances; and which, when we reflect on the good sense of the present day, and the dreadful and unfinished lesson that has been lately read, and is now reading, to astonished Europe, with the approaching similarity of the existing times to the concluding days of the Third Edward, we have no doubt, that in the celebration of the Jubilee of our virtuous Sovereign, all party animosity will cease; religious observances, and self-improvement, be our primary and continued objects; and that we shall blend our festivity with mercy and charity. King Edward the Third began his reign on the 25th of January, A. D. 1326-7; and in the Parliament which began at Westminster on Monday after the Feast of St. George (28th April 1376) in the fiftieth year of this King's reign, we find the Commons praying "that Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forest might be duly observed; and that, of his thrice piteous benignity, for that it was his year of Jubilee, any sinister interpretation of these Charters, or grant to the contrary, might not avail." The Gracious Monarch accordingly confirmed these Charters in all points; and declared, "that justice should be administered on any other specified complaint." During this same Parliament we find the Commons, in their Petition against Papal encroachments, &c. reminding the King how grateful relief in this case would be, especially if he weighed "that it was now the fiftieth year of his reign, and was called the year of Jubilee, that is to say, a year of grace and joy." This Parliament was concluded on Thursday, the 6th of July, 1376, at Eltham; the Lords and Commons going thither, on account of the King's infirmity, to hear the answers to their petitions, and the closing of the Parliament. The next Parliament sat at Westminster on Tuesday in the Quinzenes of St. Hilary (28th Jan. 1376-7) in the 51st year of this King's reign; and was held by Commission to Richard Prince of Wales. The Chancellor, in opening the business to this Parliament, declares the recovering state of the King's health, with a congratulation, "that it happened when the 50th year of his reign was accomplished, which was a year of Jubilee, or a year of Grace;" and, on the 22d of February following, the Chancellor, with a Committee of Lords, attended by the Treasurer, Keeper of the Privy Seal,

Seal, and all the Justices, by the King's command repaired to his Palace at Sheen, he being sick. At this interview, on a recital of Articles of General Pardon and Grace, the King, as his year of Jubilee was accomplished, agrees to the same, together with a repeated confirmation of Magna Charta, &c. and commands, that the same should be read in the Parliament House on the next day, which was accordingly done on the 23d of February, in the hearing of the Prelates, Lords, and Commons, and in the presence of the said Prince, in the accustomed manner.

By this plain and impartial statement, deduced from the Parliamentary records, it appears, that the fiftieth year was called a year of Jubilee, Grace, and Joy, and probably was kept as such by the people of that time; but most likely the King did not himself celebrate it till its completion. This much, however, is certain, that the General Act of Grace and Pardon did not pass, nor was indeed asked for, during his fiftieth year, but on the completion thereof: and at the meeting of his Parliament, in his 51st year, he granted the same. This Act (with some others which passed in his 51st year) is erroneously printed in the Statute Books as belonging to the 50th year.

This Act of Grace and Pardon, gratifying as it must have been to the King to repay his subjects' congratulations and joy; satisfactory as it must have been to the people in their then situation; and grateful as it also must be to our present gracious Sovereign, to have such a precedent to sanction his universal benignity to his subjects;—yet, behind all this, there is a cloud that darkens the cheering prospect, and makes the stoutest heart to tremble, on comparing the too near resemblance of the respective periods! What breast is there but must heave a sigh on reading the almost expiring Edward's declaration of the inducing circumstances which led him to grant the boon! This Monarch's Answer to his Commons thus commences: "Our Lord the King, having consideration of the importable losses of his people, as well by the wars, as by pestilence, murrain of beasts, and failure of the fruits of the earth, and having great compassion, and being willing to extend more than usual Grace, because his fiftieth year, which is rightfully a year of Jubilee, or a year of Grace, of his reign is accomplished, grants, for the easement of his Commons, and their future welfare, Grace and Pardon," &c. &c. Awful as must be the reflections arising at this critical juncture, I would fain hope, there is no occasion for despair. There is a good God; we have a virtuous King, and an honest people; we have held up a bold front against an usurping Tyrant; Vice has not totally pervaded us, and the virtues that the approaching Jubilee will draw forth, will arouse an attention to what is noble, manly, and interesting, and perhaps improve our national character, so as to render us worthy of His protection in whose hands are the event of things.

CADDINGTONIENSIS.

*Oct.* 9, 1809.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 25.

NEXT to going to Church, and praying to Almighty God for a prolongation of his Majesty's reign and life, I cannot think of employing the remainder of it better than on the following subject.

This country is in a crisis when it behoves every man to consider whether he is able, by his individual exertion, his example, or his advice, to lend any aid to the service of it. Being almost contemporary with our beloved Sovereign, it is out of my power to serve him in his Fleets or Armies, though in case of actual invasion (the attempt of which I consider at present as visionary) I certainly hope not to be the last to stand forth, even with my feeble arm, in its defence. But, having been a Member of the Legislature a considerable portion of a long life, without ever enlisting in any party, I think I may possibly throw out some hints that may be serviceable to my country; and therefore, conformably to the first sentence in this Letter, I proceed to mention some considerations, which, it appears to me, may be of use at this period.

But, in order to shorten this address and prevent its being too tedious, I will compress a part, and as much of it as I can, into the form of axioms, which I apprehend will be admitted on all hands, namely:

1st.

1st. That the Common Enemy of Britain and of Europe has at this time so great an ascendancy over the whole Continent, and over a numerous party in the American States, as to require the utmost talent and energy to counteract his hostile designs.

2d. That this Country has, thank God! the means within its power to repel the utmost efforts of the Enemy, to insure its peace and safety.

3d. That, notwithstanding the sacrifices already made, much greater would be made by us with alacrity and cheerfulness, in support of our beloved King and Constitution, provided there was full confidence in the integrity of Parliament, and in the wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers.

4th. That all petty objects of ambition and selfishness ought at this time to be abandoned and sacrificed to the sacred and disinterested love of our Country; and that any party differences, as to our internal and domestic Government, should be postponed till the publick is secured from the imminent danger that threatens it from the malice of an inveterate and insidious Enemy.

5th. That the usual method of conducting the affairs of this Country amid the contest of parties is not adequate to the present crisis.

6th. That the uncommon and extraordinary crisis in which this country stands, requires an union and cooperation of the ablest men of all parties; but not to supersede the use of an independent body of men, whether in or out of Parliament, to watch over the conduct of Government, and with freedom and candour to discuss their measures.

On a supposition that these are truths too evident to be denied, or to require much illustration, I proceed now to the discussion of the remedies which I think might be applied with advantage.

Whatever may be the different opinions of the respective merits of our two late rival ministers, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, all are agreed that they were men of the first talents and eloquence, integrity and patriotism; and that, though there are many equal to them in the two latter of these qualities, there is not now any one equal to them in the two former.

These great men being now no more, there seems to be at this time three principal parties in the State, the heads of which have alternately been in the confidence of their Sovereign, and of their Country; I mean Mr. Perceval, Lord Grenville, and Lord Sidmouth, all men of undoubted abilities and patriotism, and of the purest private characters; and it is said his Majesty has actually proposed a meeting between them at the present momentous crisis of foreign and domestic politicks.

It is objected, that a coalition cannot be sincere, or likely to be permanent, which is not founded upon principle; and that it would be impossible to gratify all the friends of the principals of these respective parties.

I grant that there must not be, and I contend that there need not be, any sacrifice of principle.

They do, and cannot but agree, in their attachment to our beloved Sovereign, and in all the leading principles of the Constitution; and if there are any questions of internal legislation, in which any one or more of them is committed contrary to the declared opinion of the other, nothing can be more easy, as a matter of choice, and which perhaps would be found a matter of necessity also, to postpone the consideration of it till the storm is blown over which threatens not only this country, but every part of the civilized world. I allude principally to the two important questions of the Catholic Religion in Ireland and an alteration in the Representation of the Commons; and as it is known his Majesty cannot give his consent to either of these measures, it would be useless as well as unwise to put him under the necessity of exercising his unquestionable prerogative, of refusing his assent to them in Parliament.

The other difficulty may, in a great degree, if not altogether, be got rid of, and a great accession of ability and energy acquired to the publick, by each of the principal Statesmen above-mentioned, recommending two of their most able and efficient friends to his Majesty to fill the other great Offices of State, who would together form the Cabinet Council; and it should be agreed that these three principal Ministers should alternately every month, or every quarter, submit to His Majesty's consideration,

the

the names of persons to fill up the vacancies which occur; except only in the department of each Cabinet Minister, who should fill up the vacancies in his own department.

But if, on the other hand, motives of ambition, express or implied engagements, public or private, are too powerful to cause a sacrifice of these objects, the country will have nothing to rely upon but the chapter of accidents to save it from anarchy and ruin; unless Providence should kindly interpose; which, under these circumstances we cannot deserve, or have any reason to expect.

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

---

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, Oct.* 16.

LIEUT.-GEN. MACKENZIE FRASER (see p. 894), a victim to the Flushing expedition, besides many other services, was present during the whole of the siege of Gibraltar, and was first aid-de-camp to Brig.-gen. Ross at the *Sortie*, in which I had the honour to be second. It might be truly said of him, that he was mild as a Lamb, and as a Lion strong; he was rather above 5 feet 11 inches high, and well put together; and he had so benevolent a look when speaking, you were assured his heart went with the words: he would in every point have suited "the Lines on an old Gibraltar Soldier" (see p. 958), except in nose, in which the old Lieutenant I allude to has a more conspicuous bowsprit than even *Eliott* himself.—The officers of the 78th (I think), which Regiment he commanded in India, gave him (Gen. Fraser) a sword of great value, with a pair of gold spurs, and a suitable address, on his returning home. Although we could not be said to be intimate, we were good friends; and I have the satisfaction of having his full-length likeness, in his Highland uniform, in the *Sortie* Print over my fire-place: and if you ever see it, you must mark the justice done by the painter to his benevolent face and manner, in the act of readiness to assist a wounded Spanish Officer.

Your Obituary too records the death of Maj.-General Manningham (p. 889), who joined the 39th an Ensign, just as the siege closed. I saw his introduction to Eliott on the grand parade, and a more beautiful youth I never beheld: he seemed of a new order of men among the rusty, weather-beaten, soldiers; and he has, I understand, proved a great honour to his profession. Thus, Mr. Urban, do we see those who have nearly reached the top of the ladder fall in the plenitude of rank; whilst some humble beings, checked in promotion from the want of interest and money, after following their rise with pleasure, lament their loss with appropriate feeling, and live to record their departures.

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

---

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 15.

I CANNOT express the pleasure I received on perusing the resolutions of the Common Council of London, for rescinding the proposition of expending the sum of one thousand pounds in absurd illuminations, or still more absurdly feasting.

Mr. Sheriff Wood, I observe, proposed to erect Fifty Almshouses, which would be a lasting proof of the liberality of the City of London, and shew to posterity the occasion on which they were raised. But the majority were for applying that sum to the Relief of Debtors confined for Small Sums; and the motion passed. Out of this sum many will be liberated, and, perhaps, some unworthy. After a time, the Jubilee will be almost forgotten.

Picture to yourself, fifty years hence, the fifty Almshouses, which would be emblematic of our Sovereign's entering the fiftieth year of his reign, and read in the front,

"The Jubilee Almshouses,
Anno Dom. 1809."

Review those who have been the recipients of the benefits! They have lived happy and contented; and their expiring breath has ejaculated the effusions of gratitude for King George the Third, and the benevolent endowers of the charity!

Glide from the past to the present (still under the supposition of fifty years to come), and observe many enjoying and appreciating the blessing! This plan has a considerable advantage over that of relieving debtors; for they who will be released by the thousand pounds must, without doubt, be few; and it is only a temporary service.

Who can justly delineate the benefits which result from endowed almshouses? Year after year, posterity after posterity, prove the blessing indisputably great.

Though

Though the Corporation of London have declined the proposal, let not the Citizens follow the example; but let a Committee be appointed, let the subscription-books be opened, and the plan be put into execution; thus proving to their Sovereign their loyalty, unanimity, and generosity.

Yours, &c. FIDELITER.

---

Mr. URBAN, 21, *Stepney Causeway*, *Oct. 3.*

WHEN the public attention is awakened by any particular circumstances relating to families of distinction, either by birth or any accidental events, it is quite natural to wish some information respecting their lives and characters. I therefore lay before your readers some account of the late Sir Charles Corbett, bart. whose family, from the injuries it has received, has excited the generous attention of the publick.

Sir Charles Corbett was lineally descended from Sir Edward Corbett of Leighton, in the County of Montgomery, and of Longnor, in the County of Salop. But not being from the first son of Sir Edward, as is common with other families of noble descent, his immediate progenitors were respectable tradesmen of the city of London, and were for many years resident in Fleet-street. Mr. Charles Corbett was a bookseller: and his son the late Sir Charles Corbett succeeded him in the same business; to which he added that of a Lottery Office Keeper. But, being too early in life engaged in Lottery speculations, which he thought justifiable, he proved unfortunate. At a period when he should have been animated with the brightest prospects, knowing himself to have been the immediate heir of Sir Richard Corbett, who had never married, he was burthened with family cares, and embarrassments resulting from unsuccessful efforts to make a fortune by some lucky Lottery adventure. At this period, when between twenty and thirty, he had strong religious impressions, and appeared likely to establish himself in a very respectable business, being, in addition to the above-mentioned pursuits, both a partner in, and publisher of, the Whitehall Evening Post. But, by a continued unsuccessful pursuit of the favours of the blind goddess Fortune, he became uneasy in his temper and distressed in his circumstances. Had he then adopted the measure of retiring to the mansion of Sir Richard, he would have prevented the disappointment that he soon after experienced.

He resolved still to push his fortune in London; but all his efforts proved ineffectual, and one continued series of disasters followed him. Through all he maintained an even and regular course of exertion to mend his fortune. But, when he found himself deprived of his paternal estates, this appeared to be the last sad stroke, which broke his spirits, and rendered him too indifferent to the great objects of life. While he displayed an honest and honourable principle in his conduct and dealings with the world, he too much neglected his family interests. Though frequently persuaded to take legal steps, he continued undetermined, and at length sat down in a situation far below his birth; and passed a life protracted to a late period in narrow circumstances, though he had a family whose early youth promised him comfort and satisfaction in their following years, had he been enabled to place them in favourable situations.

Sir Charles, through all the disappointments and losses which he sustained, maintained a natural flow of spirits, often cheering the circle of his friends by lively sallies of wit, effusions of poetic genius, and sentiments and apophthegms, worthy one of the Sages of Greece. Were these collected and arranged, they would form a body of Ethics, resembling the Proverbs of the Antients. What is remarkable, they are interspersed with the events of the day, the scheme of a Lottery, or some ludicrous anecdote; and, read in order, would promote sometimes the devotion of a Saint, the reflections of a Philosopher, or the mirth of a social party.

It may be truly said of him, he was a man more sinned against than sinning: he had no gall in his nature, but, mild and unoffending, he sustained injuries with a patience which would shame some of the greatest professors of exalted piety. Indeed a strong sense of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Almighty Disposer of all events, induced him under

der the severest pressures to seek relief by prayer. His devotions resemble those of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, being incited by the state of his mind, or the events of his life.

When he had a young family, his first object was, their being virtuously educated, and many prayers were offered in their behalf; he hoped to see them, to the third and fourth generation, distinguished for moral worth, and established in civil life. If the cares of the world pressed him, he took solace in his children, and in the family circle endeavoured to bury the most poignant sensations, occasioned by the unfortunate events of his life. Personal injuries he revolved on in secret.

Could I select the just remarks and admirable sentences of Sir Charles, when in his serious and retired hours, they would display his principles and character in a very favourable point of view. Although by no means exempt from the frailties and even follies of man, yet was he influenced by humane and generous sentiments, frequently exalted by those of wisdom and virtue.

His latter days were cheered by the tender attentions of an affectionate daughter, who devoted her best years to filial duty, and softened his cares by the solicitudes of a gentle and devoted heart. It was his earnest wish to have made some provision for her; but here his power did not equal his wishes; and at length he died, after a life of various and unequal fortune, full of days, and, we may reasonably hope, prepared for a better world.

A most melancholy event attended his death, which took place in the house of his son, Mr. Thomas Corbett, of Old Compton-street. Sir Charles's funeral was about to take place, and his family and friends were assembling to convey him to the place appointed for all living. The procession was about to proceed to St. Anne's Church, Westminster, when suddenly the son broke a blood-vessel, and fell down a lifeless corpse. So awful and affecting a circumstance occasioned a postponement of the funeral; and, after the delay of a few days, the father and son were interred in one common grave. The widow of Mr. Corbett is left without any adequate provision for her support.

Thus there remained one son, the present Sir Richard Corbett, and an only daughter. Sir Richard, from the misfortunes of his family, is in an inferior situation in the East India Company's employ, and the daughter was left wholly unprovided for. And it is hoped, the generosity of the Nobility of the United Kingdom will be displayed on this occasion.

It is the interest of the Nobility to support each other's claims to estates, which for ages have been designed to support the dignity of high and exalted titles. The Corbett estates have descended through a long race of illustrious men; who have filled the highest offices in the state; some having been Ambassadors to Foreign States; and all in Parliament, as men of public spirit and honour. The last Sir Richard Corbett was Member for Shrewsbury for a period of nearly 40 years.

I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to inform your readers, that subscriptions for the support and aid of this family are received at several of the principal Banking Houses in London; and it is hoped the Bankers throughout the kingdom will promote this measure.

The sum of fifty guineas has been subscribed by several Members of the Livery of the Stationers Company, of which Sir Charles was father, having been 57 years on the Livery. Added to this, £.100. from persons of high distinction and public virtue. Go thou, and do likewise!

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

---

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

I VERY much lament the loss your valuable Work has sustained of late, in the absence of Benevolus and the Southern Faunist. I assure you, the pleasure I received from perusing their Letters on various subjects drew me forth to add my humble mite on the Bee; and, I must repeat, Wax, no doubt, is a vegetable production; and that Bees convey home their golden harvest more abundantly from the middle of August to the middle of September than at any other time. It forms a constituent of the pollen of all flowers, and is collected with the gluten of the pollen. Wax is produced by a process from numerous vegetables and plants, in which exists a fixed oil; but, by the absorption of oxygen, is gradually concreted into Wax, and Bees extract it from flowers, leaves, and other vegetables.

Yours, &c. FIDELIS.

Mr.

South East View of Bighton Church, Hants.

W. Hamper, del 1807. J. Basire sc.

South East View of Bishop's Sutton Church, Hants.

Mr. Urban, *Birmingham, June* 17.

BIGHTON Church, co. Hants, *(Plate I.)* is about two miles N. E. from Alresford, and consists of a Nave, with North and South Ailes, and a small Chancel. At the West end is a wooden Turret, containing three bells. The N. and S. Ailes are each divided from the Nave by one large and one small pointed arch, on massive circular pillars, with ornamented capitals. These pillars I conceive to have belonged to the antient Church mentioned A. D. 1086, in the Domesday Survey of this place*; and the Font *(fig. 2.)*, which is capacious and lined with lead, cannot be of much less antiquity. In the North Aile is a locker with a shelf; and below it, a piscina, now plastered up. The South Aile has a niche for a piscina; also two corbels for Images.

On mural monuments in the Chancel:

1.

Hic placidè requiescit Maria Hopkins,
pia, casta, et pulchra,
femina omnibus numeris absoluta,
quæ
gravante febre correpta,
matura Deo, præmatura viro,
ad vigesimum 9bris et 2ndum
diem, efflavit animam,
Anno { ætatis suæ 54.
{ Salutis redintegratæ, 1695.
Optimæ conjugi maritus Jo'es,
ultimum amoris indicium,
hoc M. quale quale
ponendum censuit.

2. J. Hopkins, M. A.
Rector of this parish,
dy'd Oct. 25, 1708;
and left 50 pounds
to repair the Church.

3. Mrs. Grace Hawkins,
the wife of William Hawkins, gent.
late of Basingstoke, in this county,
the daughter and heiress of William Reeve,
esq. of Burghfield, in the county of Berks,
by Johanna his wife, one of the daughters
of Charles Collins, esq.
of Betterton, in the same county,
died April 22, 1735, aged 52.
She was a serious and sincere Professor of ye Established Religion, and strict in the practice of its duties; amiable in every relation of life; kind to her servants, and compassionate to the poor; a dutiful child, a faithful friend, a tender wife, and an affectionate and indulgent mother.
This monument was erected by her husband, as a testimony of that sincere respect, and affection which he bears to the memory of one of the best of wives, and one of the most virtuous of women.

*Arms:* Or, on a chevron, between three cinquefoils Azure, as many escallop shells Argent. On a chief Gules, a griffin passant Argent. Over all, on an escutcheon Azure, a chevron between three pair of wings conjoined Argent.

On a slab in the Chancel:

H. S. E,
Ann. Hayward vid. quæ
(dierum et pietatis plena)
vicesimo octavo die Martis,
debitum naturæ persolvit,
Anno { ætatis suæ 84.
{ Salutis reparatæ, 1691.

These Notes were taken Oct. 1, 1807; when the Rev. Mr. Harrison was Rector. William Hamper.

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Mr. Urban, *Birmingham, June* 20.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, co. Hants, is a village on the London road from Alresford, at the distance of a mile and a quarter from that town. The Church *(Plate I. fig. 3.)* consists of a Nave and Chancel, with a Turret at the West end, containing three bells. The North and South doorways are Norman; the former having a dentil, and the latter a bird's head moulding. A pointed arch leads into the Chancel, which is divided from the Nave by a wooden screen.

The Chancel contains the following sepulchral memorials.

On a mural monument:

"Sacred to the memory of William Cowper, youngest son of Richard Cowper, of this county, esq. a citizen and surgeon of London; distinguished for genius, knowledge, and experience; most humane and successful in every branch of his profession; most eminent in the science of Anatomy, which whilst he prosecuted with unremitting perseverance, anxious to compleat his Treatise of Myotomy, he ruined his constitution by severe labour and watchings; seized at the first with an asthmatick complaint, and afterwards with the dropsy. He died prematurely on the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1709, and in the 43d year of his age. His afflicted wife erected this monument to the best of husbands."

Tablets for two children of John and Mary Eames Wright; and slabs for Mary Seward, daughter of Richard Seward, died April 13, 1683; aged 18. Richard

* "Bighetone—ibi ecclesia." Domesday, vol. I. fol. 43. a. col. 1.

Richard Seward, Sept. 1, 1679; aged 62.

Sarah, daughter of Richard Seward, April 14, 16 . . .

John White the elder, Jan. 30, 1626; aged 74.

Joane, wife of John White, Dec. 13, 1641; aged 67.

John White the younger, June 21, 1633; aged 31.

John Waight, son of John Waight, 1708.

Anna, wife of John Waight, April 15, 1713; aged 57.

John Waight, buried July 24, 1708, aged 57.

Richard Waight, son of John Waight, Aug. 25, 1700; aged 16.

Edward White, gent. Jan. 22, 1656.

A large marble slab for Jane wife of James Venables, esq. of Woodcote, Sept. 6, 1727, aged 50; James Venables, esq. May 6, 1737, aged 51; Philippa youngest daughter of James Venables, esq. by Jane his wife, April 4, 1776, aged 58; Jane Collins wife of Henry Collins, esq. eldest daughter of James Venables, esq. Nov. 27, 1779, aged 66; Catharine Venables of Woodcote, second daughter of James Venables and Jane his wife, June 30, 1789, aged 74.

The Chancel also contains brasses of a man (in plate armour, without helmet) and his wife, inscription gone; and several antient slabs turned face downward. In the Nave is a large slab, robbed of arms and inscription, and a mural monument, "In memory of John Waight, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, who died the 14th Nov. 1776, aged 63 years, and of Elizabeth his first wife, who died the 11th April, 1762, aged 56 years; and also of Mary his second wife, who died the 15th July, 1775, aged 46 years."

*Arms:* Argent, three bugle-horns, stringed, Sable, impaling Argent, a bear rampant, Sable. Crest, a demi bear erect, Sable.

The antient Font (now thrown aside) is octagonal, on a stand of niche work; the modern one, a clumsy square basin, on a cylindrical pedestal. These Notes were taken Oct. 2, 1807, when the Rev. Dr. Woolley was Rector.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

SYMPATHIZING with your revived Correspondent, T. Mot (p. 801), it pains me to have to confirm his fears, and to report the commencement of the devastations on the sacred fane of Reculver! But a month since, and the work of havock then began! In a visit at that time to its venerable site, I found its roofs and spires stripped of their lead covering, and the ponderous masses crushing the pavement and memorials of the dead in the Nave! So careful had been its builders to guard the sacred pile, that upwards of 40 tons of that material were then collected together! Time was, when a man was famous as he assisted in adorning the House of God; "but now, they break down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers*!" Some spirit tells me, that though the devastations are thus warmly begun, they will soon terminate; for I doubt not, when the lead, bells, and timbers are disposed of, the well-ornamented walls will be suffered to remain; as the expence of rending them to pieces will far exceed the value of the sacred materials! As such, whilst the ruthless waves spare their foundations, I trust we shall be gratified with a view of its falling grandeur! Though, as your Correspondent observes, some of the inscriptions are given in the works referred to; yet, as an ever-to-be-lamented calamity has rendered them very scarce, you will, Sir, honour the ill-fated dead, whose ashes are probably destined to be scattered, not only to the four winds, but even by the waves to the four quarters of the world, by enshrining their now perishing memorials in your well-insured Magazine: as such, I present to it an authentic and most accurate copy of the *whole* of those remaining when the devastations began.

Within the altar rails, a mural monument on a pedestal of Bethersden marble, panneled and engraved, in a square recess of alabaster; the effigies kneeling of Sir Cavalliero Maycote and his lady, before a *Prie Dieu*; behind Sir Cavalliero, seven sons kneeling, behind the lady, one daughter. Sir Cavalliero is in armour, hands closed, without his helmet, short hair, and close beard. Lady Maycote, hooped petticoat, sack, ruff, and raised head-dress.

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* Psalm lxxiv. ver. 6.

1.

Here vnder waite (for a ioyfvl resvrrection) the bodyes of dame Marie & of her hvsband Sr Cavalliero Maycote, knight, who lived together in greate contentment (from St Andrew's day, an'o 1586) fvll 20 yeares; in wch time thay had 8 son'es & one davghter, namely, Iohn, Thomas, George, Richarde, Thomas, William, Harbert, George, & Elizabeth, wharof 5 sonnes dyed before them. She was ye davghter of Thomas Monings, gent. & of Ales Crispe, sometime dwellers at Swanton in Lidden, & dyed on Christmas daye, an'o 1606. He was ye sonne of George Maycote, gent. & of Margarette Brooker (longe dwellers in this parishe), and dyed..... To all whome the Lord be mersifvll at the latter daye.

*Arms:* Quarterly, first and fourth, Ermine on a canton Argent, a stag trippant Gules; second and third, party per pale, invected Sable and Ermine on a chevron engrailed Gules; three crosses patée indented Or. Between the effigies, *Maycote* impaling *Monings*. *Crest:* A stag's head, issuing from a mural crown. Above all, a globe enflamed. Over the pilasters, *Maycote* and *Monings* singly.

On the North side of the Chancel, on a shield, a lion rampant, semé of cross crosslets.

South side of the Chancel, on a small tablet of black marble, in an alabaster compartment, beneath the portrait of Ralph Brooke, esq. in his herald's habit, neatly engraved and coloured:

2.

HERE VNDER, QVITT OF WORLDLY MISERIES,
RALPHE BROOKE, ESQ. LATE YORKE HERALD,
LYES:
FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER HE WAS LAST ALIVE,
ONE THOVSAND SIX HVNDRED TWENTY AND
FIVE; [HARMES,
SEAVENTY-THREE YEARES BORE HE FORTVNE'S
AND FORTY-FIVE AN OFFICER OF ARMES.
HE MARRIED THOMSIN, DAVGHTER OF MICHAELL COBB, OF KENT,
SERGIANT AT ARMES, BY WHOM TWO DAUGHTERS GOD HIM LENT:
SVRVYVINGE, MARY, WILLIAM DICKIN'S WIFE,
THOMASIN, JOHN EXTON'S—HAPPY BE THEIR
LIFE.

*Arms:* At the top (now gone), Or, a cross engrailed, party per pale Gules and Sable, on a chief of the second, a lion passant guardant of the field. *Crest:* A dexter hand winged, holding a sword erect, wreathed with woodbine. On his left, a shield with the above, impaling *Cobb*, viz. Sable, a chevron between three game cocks Gules.

On a Purbeck stone, in the middle of the Chancel, the effigies of a man and a woman in brass; his figure is in armour, standing on a greyhound, hands closed, head uncovered, hair lank; label and sword gone. Her hands closed, head dress uncommonly large, somewhat resembling basket or wicker work; label illegible, except,

"fiat misericordia tua ... ..... nos."

Below is the following inscription:

Hic jacent Johannes Sandeway, armiger, et Johanna uxor ejus; quorum animabus propicietur Deus, Amen.

Over the effigies: Dexter, three boars' heads couped at the neck, 2 and 1; sinister, three rams' heads couped, 2 and 1.

Beneath the inscription are the effigies of eight sons and seven daughters, kneeling.

Adjoining the above, around the verge of a gray stone, which has a cross flory, much enriched in the middle, is,

4.

VOS: QUI: TRANSITIS, TVMAM:
DEFLERE: VELITIS:
PER: ORE: NUNC: SCITIS: QUID: PRODESSE: GLORIA: DITIS:

A large stone in the centre of the Chancel has had the effigies of a man standing, in an enriched pointed compartment, with two shields of arms, all gone.

On a small white stone, opposite the above:

5.

Here lyeth the body of Robert
Godden, gent. late Vicer of
Reculuer. Hee died August
the 22th: 1672.

[*The Remainder of the Epitaphs in our next.*]

In several of the windows are some small remains of painted glass; and the most observable were, the arms of *Cleybroke*, viz. Argent, a cross patée Gules.

The following inscriptions are on the bells:

1. "Joseph Hatch made me, 1635."
2. "Joseph Hatch made me, 1635."
3. "Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1635."
4. "Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1635."

The vicarage-house is no longer the inn; a new house having been built for that purpose, some distance to the Southward of the Church.

Trusting, Sir, that you will not consider

sider this an improper appendage to T. Mot's Letter, I hope for its early insertion, and remain,

Yours, &c. Z. Cozens.

P. S. At the ends Eastward of the North and South Ailes are two portions, 14 feet 6 inches long and 9 feet 2 inches wide, which are partitioned off, and have been shut up many years, which evidently were Oratories or Chantries; as, in the Northernmost is remaining a handsome *piscina*, and a cupboard for the *pix;* in the other, a *piscina* only. There were doors of access to each from the Chancel, but they have been so long closed up, that there was no remembrance of the Chantries by the oldest inhabitants. If Leland's or Weever's accounts were true, in the Southernmost probably stood the "fayre monument" to the memory of Ethelbert; and that I should suppose was the Chantry where masses were sung for the repose of his soul.

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Mr. Urban, *Moy, Ireland, Sept.* 6.

LAST winter, at the request of a friend, I transmitted to you an epitome of the Habits, Properties, and Uses of Fiorin Grass, a production of Nature, which, though indigenous, and probably more common to all parts of the United Kingdoms than any other grass, had never been brought into cultivation, except by myself, nor had attracted notice in any other way than being stigmatized as a *troublesome weed*, by those who ought to have known better.

You were so good as to publish that Epitome in your Magazine for February, 1809; which Paper, though it has excited some attention, has by no means procured me credit for the wild positions it contained.

A few, indeed, from your side of the water, and some of them of the very highest rank, have applied to me for Plants, Strings, Seed, and Instructions; nor am I without hopes, that, in such hands, this most valuable Grass will soon be brought into the notice it deserves.

From the mass of the world I have not obtained the slightest credit; for, though well-disposed to listen to my accounts of the vast crops which Fiorin Grass produces; of the decided preference given by all cattle to its hay; of the facility of its propagation; of the cheap rate at which land can be laid down with it; and of the immense fleece of choice green food it affords through the whole winter; yet, when I proceed to state the *contradictory* qualities this Grass is endowed with; its indifference to the extremes of wet and drought; of heat and cold; its seeming equally at home at the top of the mountain and bottom of the valley, in the mire of the morass, and the dry shallow half-covered rocks on the sea-shore; and, above all, when I assert, that Fiorin Grass may be mowed through the *whole* winter, and its hay saved in *December, January*, &c. with more facility, and a greater certainty of not being abused by weather, than other hay at Midsummer; I am pronounced stark mad, my friends who support me are laughed at, and, at their instance, I was obliged to publish an elaborate *defence of my sanity*.

In this defence, I produced the testimony of the most respectable Noblemen and Gentlemen in my neighbourhood, who had all been so good as to attend at my house at different times, to examine into the curious *facts* I had stated in different Memorials and Essays, so far as they could be ascertained by inspection; and, where a more minute enquiry into *processes* and quantities of *produce* became necessary, they were so kind as (in their magisterial capacity) to examine upon oath the several persons employed, as to the particulars of their respective departments.

And, as it had been asserted in print, *that all kinds of stock would rather starve than touch the herbage of the* Agrostis stolonifera (Fiorin Grass), these personages, not content with seeing my own stock of every description devour it greedily, they each separately tried *their own* horses with it, and invariably found, that when they had once tasted Fiorin Hay, they could not be brought to *touch* any other.

These Noblemen and Gentlemen having taken so much trouble, were so good as to permit me to publish their own report and testimony, as to the truth of the facts they had been requested to enquire into; together with the several depositions taken before them, and also to refer any person to them, who might require further satisfaction. In this reference

ference I took care to specify those who, in the course of their parliamentary duty would have the best opportunity of satisfying strangers.

Not content with having thus established my facts *à posteriori*, by irresistible evidence, I also took up the question *à priori*, and, stating the radical and essential differences between Fiorin Hay and all other, I shewed, upon philosophical principles, that most of its properties, and particularly that paradoxical one, of the facility with which it could be made up and saved in the middle of winter, were the *natural* and *necessary* results of those essential differences I had stated.

Aware, too, that the sarcasms I had in my former controversies on geological questions thrown out against those who, zealously supporting favourite theories, accommodated *facts* to *opinions*, might now be retorted on me, I took care to shew, that, in the present case, all my curious *facts* were established and laid before the world antecedent to the discovery of the *principles* upon which they depended, and before any attempt had been made to investigate them.

Still, however, I find, that I have failed in obtaining credit, and must have recourse to the last species of proof, *ocular demonstration*.

I have therefore (as I did last year) given public notice at home, and, with your permission, repeat the same through The Gentleman's Magazine, that I shall commence mowing my Fiorin Grass on the 15th of October, and that I shall mow on the 1st and 15th of every month until March; that I shall make hay during that whole period; that I shall always leave a considerable quantity in the field, exposed to the weather, whatever it may be; that I shall always mow at once, subdivisions of an acre, a fourth, or a sixteenth; so that should the Hay be too green, or too wet for weighing, the quantity on the ground may be estimated by simple inspection; that, from the middle of December to the first of May, my milch cows shall be fed upon green Fiorin Grass, cut daily for them; and that my sheep for that period shall always have the option of Fiorin Hay, common Hay, and fresh cut Fiorin Grass.

Should any stranger choose to witness these practices, or to inspect my proceedings, with the view of adopting them, I require no other introduction than to be told, he has read your Magazine; and, upon these credentials, I shall readily explain to him my different processes, and shall supply him with *Fiorin Roots*, *Strings*, and *Seed*; and, what will probably be of more consequence, I shall teach him how to know this Grass in his own country, at all seasons of the year; for I am confident it is indigenous in all parts of the British Isles.

I found it myself in Scotland this summer, spontaneous, and as abundant as in Ireland; in England too, it has been often found, under the descriptions I have given of it in different Memoirs, and transmitted to me to decide if it was real Fiorin.

I reside nearly half-way between the towns of Armagh and Dungannon; my neighbour, also, Mr. John Ryan of Benburb, has from me taken up the culture of Fiorin; and, as he has planted it in deeper and richer ground, has now the prospect of a much finer crop than I have yet produced.

W. Richardson, D. D.

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Mr. Urban, *Oxford, Sept.* 7.

While every man is condoling with his neighbour on the unpropitious harvest weather, and the calamities that may arise from it, it appears very extraordinary that no attempts are made to introduce a remedy against bad harvest weather, offered some years ago to the notice of the publick, by a gentleman of our own county, Mr. Rusher, of Banbury. Mr. Rusher has offered to publish, "An easy, cheap, and effectual Method of Harvesting Corn and Hay in Wet Weather:" which, he says, "is so easy and practicable, as to be within the reach of every grower, and which will be attended with little, if any, additional expence." I confess, that, on the first publication of these proposals*, I, among others, conceived the project to be chimerical and impossible, but have since been induced to alter my opinion, on reading Mr. Rusher's observations and remarks.

His communications on the subject (as has been observed by the Editor of another Monthly Publication†)

* See Gent. Mag. 1809, p. 99.

† Agricultural Magazine.

are

are written with so much good sense and solidity of judgment, as seem to guarantee us against fanciful speculations; and the plan is at least worth a trial.

The reasons that have hitherto prevented the publick from giving that encouragement to a proposal of this kind, which its importance seems to require, I conceive to be these: First, the nature of the subject; which, at first, appears to stagger the mind, and to convey the idea of attempting an unattainable object. But if we reject every proposition that may be offered, on this ground, we may doubt the certainty of some of the most incontrovertible truths. Who, that has not witnessed it, would have conceived the tremendous effect that would arise from the mixture of a few grains of charcoal, nitre, and sulphur; or the beneficial effects to be derived from the condensation of steam; which, among the other wonders it has wrought, has enabled us, by Aërostation, to explore a new element? If our faith, therefore, is to be limited by individual experience, it will be limited indeed.

Another reason why this measure has not been more encouraged, arises from the disinclination of the Farmer to countenance a plan, which he may think, though perhaps unjustly, might eventually prove injurious to his interest. During the last alarming scarcity, arising from bad seasons, many Farmers, instead of suffering, along with the rest of the community, reaped a golden harvest, by the advance in price which took place. Were a like calamity to happen, like consequences would ensue. The community would suffer, and the Farmer would be enriched. The Farmer, naturally enough, prefers his own interest. The publick, therefore, can hardly expect support will be given from that quarter to a measure which yet might possibly be productive of the most beneficial effects.

Those classes of society, then, who suffer from the calamity, must assist in providing the remedy, otherwise, it is probable, no remedy will be found: and we may go on asserting our unbelief, as the Trojans of old manifested their want of faith in their prophetess, till Troy was ruined.

The proposals of Mr. Rusher seem fair and reasonable; the publick must decide how far he deserves encouragement. X. Y. Z.

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Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 11.

WHOEVER has read or seen the Opera of "The Jew of Mogadore," would suppose, that of the unfortunate persons who are from time to time wrecked on the Arab coast, some have experienced disinterested assistance from individuals of the Israelitish race. I will, therefore, beg leave, through the medium of your useful and respectable Monthly Repository, to state facts as they are; appealing to all those who have been in the hapless situation of captives on that coast, and to their friends and connexions in various parts of the world, for the truth of my narrative.

Vessels are generally wrecked between Mogadore, which is in 31½° N. and 23° N. l.; at least, it is rare that we hear any thing of ships or crews that may be stranded more to the Southward. The people, after wandering about in some instances several days, are taken by the roving Arabs, and generally, ere long, fall into the hands of a Chief, or Sheik of Wednoon, named Abeidlla. From this man, the Jews who live in the parts around his territory purchase the unfortunate people for a mere trifle, and then send off couriers to Mogadore, with letters from the captives to the different European Consuls, Agents, and Merchants, imploring assistance; also with orders from the Jew in whose hands they are, to his agent at Mogadore, to treat for their ransom, and to collect all possible information as to the friends any of the unhappy persons may have, and means of raising money.

A year frequently passes away in treating for their liberty; as the Jew (if there is the least readiness to come forward displayed on the part of any person at Mogadore) generally keeps increasing his demands; and, in the interim, to induce compliance, puts the Officers or Passengers in irons, beats them frequently, and, in some instances, they have been crammed into Matamores, which are a subterraneous store for corn, and one gentleman was put in head downwards.

The Jew at Mogadore has a perfect understanding with the Jew to the

the Southward, and takes a handsome sum out of the amount paid for their release. If any of the captives wish to be supplied with any thing more than the wretched fare the Jew allows him, he gets it by giving drafts on his friends at Mogadore; and, if his order was not paid, he has a good portion of blows bestowed on him by his humane master.

If the captives could be procured direct from the hands of the Arabs, without the mediation of the Jews, their ransom would be trifling in comparison to what it is, and their sufferings much shortened. It sometimes happens, that the Jew does not wholly purchase them from the Sheik, but they make a partnership concern of it; and, when this is the case, the captive fares very badly, as the Jew, who thinks himself screened by the patronage of the Moor, treats with severity, and instigates the Moor to use much more hardly, the person or persons they have in their power. In a late instance, three hundred dollars was the sum agreed on for the ransom of an American gentleman; but, before the courier could arrive at Wednoon, he had changed masters, and was got from the hands of the Moorish Sheik, into those of a principal Jew; and, after another year of misery, he was released out of captivity by the payment of fourteen hundred dollars to his Jewish master. Nadab, or whatever else his name might be, did not think it safe to come to Mogadore to receive the money; so the American Agent sent it down to St. Cruz, where the gentleman was delivered into the hands of his people, and Messrs. C——, who were directed by the family of the sufferer to pay all charges, reimbursed that amount, with other sums, the day he was brought to their house. For my own part, I do not believe there is above one or two Barbary or Mogadore Jews who would miss, or could resist, a similar opportunity of gain.

An event has, however, occurred, which probably will make that race rather more cautious in future, how they deal in Christian shipwrecked crews.

One of the Jews concerned in the American crew, and brother to him who received the money, ventured to Mogadore some months after the departure for England of the American. Two lads had contrived to make their escape, and reach Mogadore, where the American Agent immediately took them under his protection. The Jew came to insist on their ransom, and made some stir in the business, which coming to the ears of his Imperial Majesty, orders came to put him in prison, where he remained some time. His protector, the Sheik of Wednoon, applied to the Emperor for his release, claiming him as his Jew; and, in consequence of this application, an order was sent to the Governor to take him to the Water Port Gate. He supposed he was going to be liberated from his irons; and, in effect, he was—but in a different manner to what he expected—as, on reaching the spot, he was thrown down, and his head cut off.

The body, with the head placed on the breast, remained until the next evening at sun-set; which being their Sabbath, the Jews of Mogadore were very glad to purchase its removal.

It would be difficult, I believe, to produce an instance of any disinterested services having been rendered by Mogadore or Southern Jews to distressed Christian captives.

If any credit is due, it is certainly to the various Europeans settled at Mogadore; who are all of them happy to alleviate, as much as is in their power, the sufferings of these unfortunate persons, both during their captivity, and after they reach Mogadore.

I have endeavoured, by a plain detail of facts, to point out who are, and who are not, the friends of shipwrecked persons on the Arab coast.

Yours, &c. MOGADORIENSIS.

P.S. I have just laid my hand on a letter, written by the American gentleman alluded to, wherein he says, "Could I give the wretch [*i. e.* the Jew] all the treasure contained in the mines of Potosi for my ransom, I believe it would not satisfy him." Mr. Cumberland may in London have met with many a Sheva, but a Nadab in Barbary would be a *rara avis* indeed. One unfortunate gentleman has been now upwards of three years and a half in captivity. His last letter stated, he had been more than seven months in irons. He is a Frenchman by birth, but a citizen of the United States, and a Free-mason.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Lincoln's-inn Fields, Sept.* 10.

I BEG to offer an opinion, in which I am joined by some of the first legal characters, respecting the indispensable necessity of registering, in like manner with Wills, all Marriage Settlements, and other Deeds relative to the entailing of Estates. The common practice of suppressing such documents, militates against every idea of common justice; inasmuch as it shields a man who, by means however unjust, has placed himself in an estate, from every attempt made by the real heir to obtain his rights; and so long as he holds in his own hands that evidence, without which his adversary is impotent, he can smile on the futile attempts of justice to dispossess him of his tenure. What avails it, therefore, that the Court of Chancery will, by ejectment, grant redress to the injured party, if he, without these documents, is unable to shew any right at all to the property?

A gentleman of my acquaintance is confident that his paternal estate is an entailed one; but the last possessor, being aware of his ignorance of this fact, bequeathed it at his death to a cousin, who now holds it, to the exclusion of the heir-at-law. The only way recommended, by which he can prove his right, is by filing a Bill of Discovery against the possessor, in order to obtain the necessary knowledge of his title: the possessor, in consequence, will produce the Will by which he enjoys the estate, and this Will indisputably gives him a right to continue possession; but the investigation does not prove whether or not the estate be entailed; which is the point to be ascertained. Another resource is, to search the Ecclesiastical Court, in order to find the Will which originally created the entail. But suppose, unfortunately, that the instrument was not a Will, but a Marriage Settlement; where would then be his resource? Is it fair that a man should thus be shut out from his natural claims? Surely not. Justice peremptorily requires, that every species of document creating entails, or fixing the reversion of Marriage Settlements, should be registered, and subject to inspection, or be invalid.

Again, a person, some days ago, came to me to ask advice respecting the steps he should take to obtain the payment of his mother's jointure; having often hinted the matter, but without effect, to the person who succeeded to the estate of his father and mother. I advised him to decline taking any coercive step in so uncertain a state of the business, unless he was prepared for all the disagreeable consequences of a failure of his suit; and told him he had better try to obtain, by some indirect means, a sight of the Settlement mentioning the jointure; and that I would afterwards give what assistance I was able. But, Sir, how long may this man be before he can see the Settlement! and, on the other hand, how unsafe to proceed without being on proper ground! his claim at present, as he confessed, being founded only on surmise. This case is not an uncommon one; persons are daily defrauded of their property by the concealment of the above-named proofs.

When the law is framing, it will be of little service to individuals of our own times, unless it be enacted, that all persons shall register Marriage Settlements, Deeds respecting jointures, and entailing of estates, drawn out since the commencement of the present reign; and, moreover, it should be enacted, that all persons, on being legally called upon, shall produce any document which proves the entailment of their estates; and, in case of refusal, that their tenure be considered as illegal.

I have now, at some length, offered the concurrent opinion of many eminent Lawyers on this sort of fraud. I cannot conclude, without expressing my admiration at so material a point having hitherto escaped the eye of the Legislature; and I sincerely hope, it may speedily be taken into consideration by the promoters of justice, and ultimately become incorporated in our code of laws, in many respects so admirably calculated for the maintenance of every man's right.

Yours, &c. A Barrister.

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 13.

THE writer of this note, so far back as the year 1779, saw frequently in the stock of Mr. Joseph Smart, bookseller, &c. at Wolverhampton, several copies of a thick 4to pamphlet, printed by Mr. Smart's father

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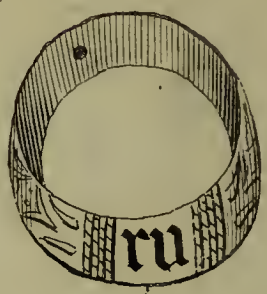

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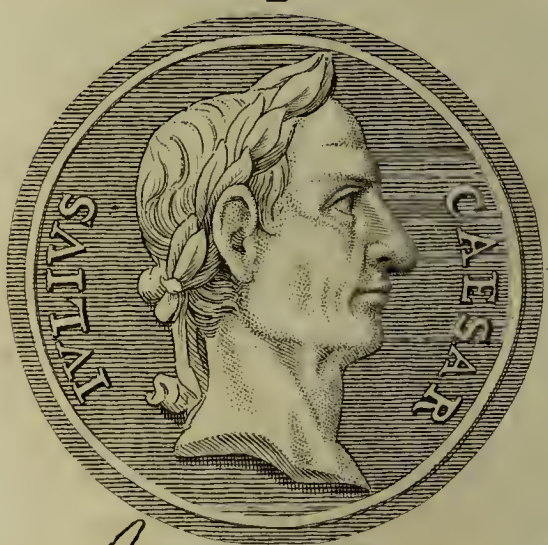


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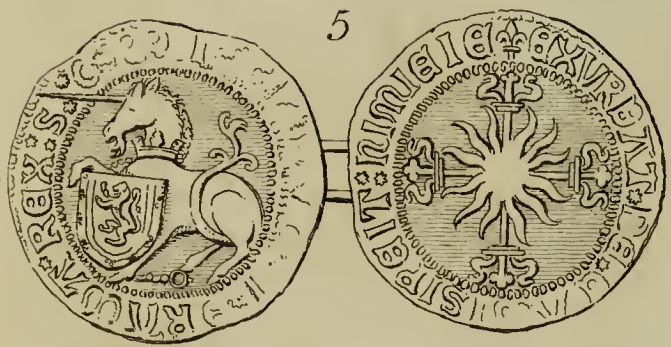

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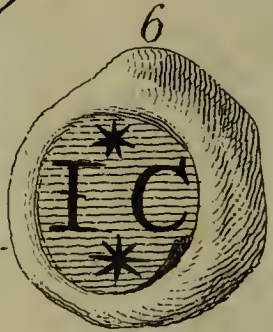


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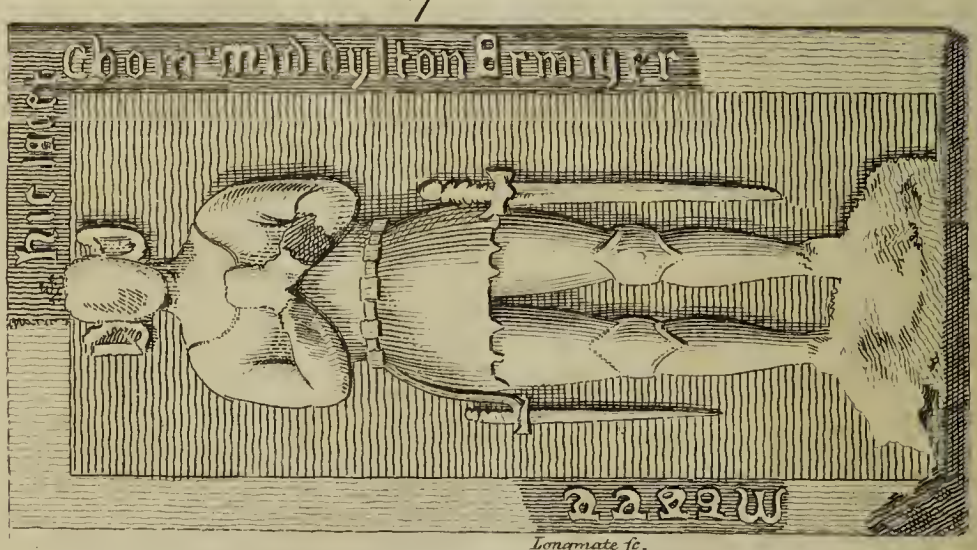

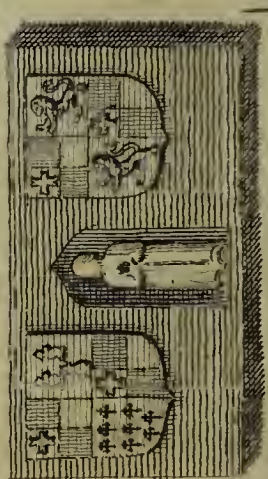

Longmate fc.

father (George Smart), and intituled, "Moss's Poems," said then to have been written by a Clergyman residing near that town; in which pamphlet a Poem, beginning with, "*Pity the sorrows of a poor old man*," was the first in every respect, and considered so much superior to all the others, that some persons supposed it written by a different Author, though no name was ever mentioned to your present Correspondent. Mr. J. Smart (who is, or was lately in London, employed as a compositor in a printing-office) could probably remove any remaining doubt.

A similar literary imposition was practised about 60 years ago, which you will find noticed in the fourth volume of Fawkes and Woty's Poetical Calendar, p. 27.

In the year 1728, an octavo volume, called, "The Poetical Works of Mr. William Pattison, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, was published by H. Curll; in which collection first appeared in print, a Poem, Abelard to Eloisa, written in answer to Pope's Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard; which very production of Mr. Pattison was about the year 1750, with several trifling verbal alterations, and the insertion of two additional lines, shewn about as the literary labour of Miss Cooper, or Cowper, afterwards wife of Colonel Madan; and the same was printed as hers, with high encomiums thereon, in "Poems by Eminent Ladies, 1755," 2 vols. 12mo. published by R. Baldwin; since which period, it has appeared in many collections and selections, both in England and Scotland, often with some still farther trivial variations, generally for the worse; but always, except by Fawkes and Woty, attributed to Mrs. Madan, who, perhaps, was not born at the time it was written. L. W.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 19.

I TRANSMIT to you an impression of a head of Julius Cæsar, of the medallion size, and which, if not *unique*, is extremely rare. (*See Plate II, fig.* 1.) It might properly be termed a Medallion, if it were not that it is taken from a plate having no reverse. This circumstance, together with the situation and place where it was found, and the reasonable supposition, that it was coëval with Julius Cæsar's invasion of this Island, render it highly probable that it was fixed to some of his Military Insignia on that occasion. The cast was sent to me as a present by my friend Mr. B——, of Winchester, who informed me, that a boy of that place took them off neatly.

The acute Rev. Dr. Milner, in his "History of Winchester," gives an account how and when it was found; and risks a conjecture, that it had been intentionally buried, assigning the time and cause. I shall subjoin what he says on the subject; leaving to your Antiquarian Correspondents to form their opinions on the subject, and, if agreeable, to favour the publick with them.

Dr. Milner's Preface is dated April 6, 1798; and it is almost an incredible circumstance, that a labouring man, living on a great post-road, passing through, and within four miles of Winchester, the seat of our Clergy and of Learning in this county, should have possessed such a remarkable relick of antiquity for nearly 56 years, when he probably would at any time have gladly relinquished it for a few shillings.

The head is very neatly engraved in Dr. Milner's Plate, but of a much less size than the original; though he does not mention that circumstance*. Dr. Milner's account is this:

"Notwithstanding the silence of Cæsar concerning any incursion made by the Romans in either of his Expeditions, so far to the West as our City [Winchester], yet the following discovery renders it probable that a part of his army, at least, had been in our neighbourhood; and even that they had met with a defeat there, and been obliged to bury their ensigns, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Britons. Perhaps this was the case in the first Expedition, with some part of the cavalry embarked on board the 18 transports which were driven by stress of weather to the Western parts of the Island; who, it is natural to suppose, would land, and attempt to form a junction with the land-forces to the East. Be that as it may, about 56 years ago some labourers, digging for sand, near the entrance of Otterburn, which is a village about four miles distant from Winchester, at the depth of 12 feet,

* In our Plate, the figure is reduced to about *one quarter* of the *original size*; which is *marked* on the Plate. Edit.

12 feet, found a plate of mixed white metal, such as those which are fixed to the eagles, or other ensigns of the Roman General, with the head and inscription of Julius Cæsar upon it, in as high preservation as if the same had but just been stamped. This circumstance, together with the depth and nature of the soil, creates a suspicion, that it had been purposely buried. The Medal in question has been in the possession of one of the labourers, who is still living in the said village, from the time of the discovery until within these three months, when the same fell into the hands of an ingenious Medical Gentleman of this City, by whose favour it is engraved in our *miscellaneous Plate*. See the same, No. 2*."

I send you also the impression of a Seal of the Arch-Presbytery of Leodium. The Epigraph is "*Sigillum Archypresbiteri Leodiensis.*" (*See fig.* 2.) It was of brass or mixed metal, with evident marks of the hammer having been used in making the impressions. *Leodium* is the Latin name of Liege in Westphalia, and likewise of *Leeds* in Yorkshire. There can be no doubt of its being a Roman-Catholic Seal; though the term of *Archipresbiterium*, or *Archpresbytery*, sounds oddly as the title of any local or other religious community of that profession.

The letters seem to be quite modern. Probably some of your Antiquarian Correspondents can give a satisfactory account of it.

It came into my possession in 1768, when I lived in the county of Sutherland; and it is remarkable, that the young man who brought it to me said, that he found it in a garden, in the parish of Golspie in that county, where he was born and had always lived; and was gratified by receiving a sixpence for it.

Such a thing having found its way into the Highlands of Scotland, puts me in mind of an uncommon inscription on a Medal of Francis and Mary, King and Queen of France and Scotland:

"Which wonders how the devil it got there."

Yours, &c. ZENO.

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Mr. URBAN, *Grantham, July* 8.

THE Romans, in the censorship of Valerius Maximus and Julius Brutus Bubulcus, confiscated the property of those who reached old age in a state of celibacy. Would not some heavy tax be proper upon such young men as make that sort of unnatural matches, so common in our days, the marrying women far advanced in years, for the sake of their wealth; such matches having all the pernicious consequences of celibacy, depriving the state of children, and promoting licentiousness and debauchery?

I send you the impression of a brass Seal, dug up in Cliff Forest, Northamptonshire, about two years since (*see Fig.* 3). R. L. C.

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Mr. URBAN, *Slawston, June* 10.

I SEND you a Drawing of a gilt enamelled Ring (*see Fig.* 4) found at Slawston, May 4, 1808, amongst the rubbish of an old stone wall, which had recently fallen down, on the premises of a large old hall-house which was the most part of it standing within the last 50 years, but has, since that time, been the greatest part pulled down, and the materials sold. In the sixteenth century it was inhabited by a family of much respectability and property in the parish, which is now entirely extinct.

Whether I have begun the fillet at the right word, in, or whether it should begin at ru, or non, I leave some of your numerous Correspondents to determine; in other respects, I believe the drawing is accurate. An explanation of the whole will also be esteemed a favour, by

Yours, &c, J. TAILBY.

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Mr. URBAN, *Warren Place, Camden Town, Aug.* 16.

THE Gold Coin herewith sent (*Fig.* 5) was found in a small earthen jar, with a number of others, under the ruins of an old barn accidentally burnt down, on a farm called Muckle Geddes, in the parish of Calder, in the county of Nairn. It was a present from an old aunt of mine, who had it in her possession 70 years. The female part of my grandfather's family (who rented the farm of Mr. Campbell, the present Lord Cawdor's father) made some of them into rings. When the proprietor heard of the treasure, he demanded and got what remained. The sentiments of your numismatic friends on the Coin will be esteemed a favour, by

Yours, &c. JOHN CUMMING.

Mr.

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* History of Winchester, first edition, vol. I. p. 15, note 4.

Mr. URBAN, *Leeds, Aug.* 20.

HEREWITH you receive the original Seal (*see Fig.* 6), with which that miserable enthusiast, Joanna Southcott, imposed on the husband of Mary Bateman, the wicked wretch who was lately tried and executed at this place, for the murder of a woman named Perigo.

It was found in their cottage when she was taken into custody. The words are as follow:

"John Batman,
The
Sealed of the Lord;
The Elect Precious; Man's Redemption;
To inherit the Tree of Life; to be made
Heirs of God, and Joint Heirs with
Jesus Christ.
*Joanna Southcott,*
Feb. 12,
1806."

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept.* 14.

DURING the repairs of Bishop's Wearmouth Church, co. Durham, in the year 1807, the monument of one of the Middletons, which had long rested in the North Aile of the Church, was removed into the Churchyard, and has been since broken and much mutilated. The remains consist of two fragments of an Altar tomb. On the top stone is the representation of a knight in armour, in a recumbent attitude, with his hands (which are now destroyed) elevated in the attitude of prayer. An inscription in old English characters, is partly legible on the edges (*see Fig.* 7).

Hic jacet Thom' Middlton, Armiger, .....M.CCCC.....

The second stone, which appears to have been the upright supporting the head, represents a small figure in a niche, between two shields of arms; that on the dexter side being, Quarterly, first and fourth, per cross in the first quarter a cross fleury, for *Middleton;* second, three helmets, each crested with a fleur-de-lis; third, six cross crosslets fitchy, 3, 2, and 1. The sinister shield, Quarterly, first and fourth, *Middleton*, as before; second and third, a lion rampant.

This monument is noticed by Hutchinson, in his History of Durham; but he gives no description or plate of it. The family of Middleton was of much consideration in this county; and perhaps some of your numerous Correspondents may be able to discover to what member of it this tomb was erected.

Yours, &c. Σ. 2.

THE PROJECTOR. No. CI.

THE author of the first of these two Letters must be aware, that I have more than once touched on the subject which he treats. His scheme of a Dictionary, however, merits attention, and I have, therefore, given it an early place. The only circumstance which might be urged against a Dictionary in such cases, is the wonderful facility with which the polite world learn their own language, and understand one another, without the trouble of derivations and definitions. But every person who entertains a respect for the English language, ought unquestionably to protect it against innovations and perversions; and, whoever is desirous to speak new meanings, ought to coin words for the purpose, instead of borrowing or stealing from the language of common sense and common reason. And, in this respect, I cannot but applaud the ingenuity of our gypsies, pickpockets, and highwaymen, who, when they found it necessary to be understood only among one another, introduced an entire new set of words and phrases, called *Slang;* not one of which has more affinity to the English than to any other language; and, while this is to the praise of their ingenuity, it is one proof that they have some remains of honesty left; for, although they make very free with every other species of property, they leave our language untouched.

Mr. PROJECTOR, *Sept.* 26.

YOUR zeal in forming schemes for the public good has induced me to trouble you with a few hints, on a subject, which (as every Projector is partial to the effusions of his own brain) I have the vanity to think may be of importance enough to excite the attention of the publick. The present age is peculiarly attracted by *novelty*; and if my project should have little or no *merit* to recommend it, still, if it possesses but a moderate share of the *former* quality, it may fairly hope for general patronage and support.

It must have occurred to all who have

have made any observations on modern manners, that very considerable changes have taken place in our language during the last 20 years, and such changes are daily becoming more numerous; insomuch, that there is reason to apprehend, the natives of England may not, in a short time, be able to understand each other. Many words in general acceptation a few years since are now, from disuse, become nearly obsolete; and, but for their occurrence in the Scriptures and other antient books (still sometimes read), would not be supposed to have ever belonged to the English tongue. That this matter has not escaped the observation of the PROJECTOR, is evident from your last Paper, where you speak of a certain "interesting class of females, *who are known by every name but the right one:* this class, as well as some others, *equally honourable*, had formerly such denominations, as described them with accuracy and precision. How it has come to pass, that they have lost these their proper names, and acquired others less appropriate, does not appear easy to discover; it most probably, however, arose from the ingenuity of the parties themselves, or their intimate connexions, who feeling ashamed (and not without reason) of their true situation, hoped, by the adoption of a new "style and title," to make that situation appear in a less objectionable point of view. For example, we will suppose, that a Divine, who annexed the important letters D. D. to his name, was urged by an ambition (no doubt laudable) to indulge the hope, that he might

"——— superbly ride
In coach with purple lin'd, and mitres on its side."

To have it said of such a man, that he *carried on a correspondence with a great man's prostitute*, would be an expression very harsh and grating; in short, such a one as could not be uttered by tongues, or heard by "ears polite;" but, that *he was favoured with the friendship of a lady under the protection of the D—— of ——*, might be supposed to convey a sense so equivocal, and capable of such a latitude of interpretation, as would not derange the nervous system, or injure the fine feelings of the most delicate votary of fashion. The "soft Dean," mentioned by Pope, was doubtless induced to adopt a mild tone, and refined sentiments and expressions, lest he should be deemed vulgar and uncourtly; and as, since his time, refinement has made very considerable progress, we cannot be surprised if persons raised above the common ranks of life should be anxious to remove out of their hearing all coarse and plain language; and, though they condescend to practise the vices of the very lowest of mankind, yet the name of the vice, and of those who commit it, must be modeled anew, lest such names should suggest the unpleasant idea, that fashionable life has the most remote connexion with any thing said or done by that denomination of society elegantly styled by our polite enemies, the "*canaille.*"

In order to fix, with some degree of precision, the expressions of a language so liable to change, I would recommend the compilation of a Dictionary, to be called, "The Polite English Dictionary, 1809;" containing all such new words as are now in use, especially in polite life, their derivation and meaning; together with the original words for which these have been substituted. To make such a work complete, it will be necessary to quote the authorities for the words inserted in it; and here will probably occur the greatest difficulty of the work; many modern words being very obscure in their origin, and seldom to be met with in any works of established reputation. They are, indeed, to be found in the productions of our modern Novel Writers and *soi-disant* Philosophers, as well as in the Daily Journals and Monthly Miscellanies; but how far such works can be cited as authority, appears to be a very questionable matter.

This subject has, I am aware, been already touched upon by a Writer of much ability; who, in his ingenious Work, "The Fashionable World displayed," has given a specimen of a Glossary of Vernacular Terms, in use by the people he has so accurately delineated; and he very justly observes, that the transmutation of terms is, with them, a very favourite operation, and "keeps pace with the progress of their ideas, from the correct and authentic notions of truth and virtue, to those loose and spu-

rious

rious ones by which they are superseded."

I will not now, Mr. Projector, trespass longer on your patience; but should my scheme, as far as I have described it, meet your approbation, you may probably hear again from

Your ardent admirer,

SPECULATOR.

Mr. PROJECTOR, *Chelsea, Sept.* 29.

You, who trace the source of all our passions, can best direct the current of them. Mine are at present somewhat tinctured with bitter; but whether the fountain is corrupt, you shall judge, when I have laid open my heart before you.

I married, about seven years since, a second wife, whose universal goodness more than compensates for her want of fortune; and yet, I will fairly own to you, from this disposition, for aught I know, arises my present uneasiness.

I had a son by a former *venter*, of no great abilities, and of a turn of mind which is not easily fixed. His kind mother-in-law gained his affections more than I could, who was oftentimes chagrined to find my endeavours unsuccessful to fit him for business or the Pulpit. You will not wonder that Tom (for that is his name) did not consider my reproofs as the strength of affection, or her palliatives as the habitual effects of female softness.

At the same time she was kind to Tom, she discovered, as I thought, at least, a more lively passion for Bill, a neighbour's little boy, which was strengthened by a long friendship with his artful mother. As he grew up, I found he was, in a manner, adopted into my family. If Madam was invited into the country, the compliment was always heightened with, "Pray bring little Billy with you." Tom, who looked upon him at first as a harmless child, over whom, in point of age and fortune, he claimed a superiority, felt in him in time a powerful rival. This jealousy I hoped to have converted to his and my advantage. I persuaded him to open his thoughts to me without reserve, and to rely on me as his best friend. When I had lodgings in the neighbourhood of the town, I courted him to visit me in my happy moments, and to shorten my way home with his conversation. This was a favour which I could rarely gain; while Billy was ready to attend, with the most cheerful assiduity. At length, Tom, shy of his father, and perhaps not brooking a divided share of his mother, or rather, I believe, out of a levity of mind, or a desire of liberty, begs leave to go into a far country. He perhaps may have found a cure; but his jealousy is, in some measure, devolved on me. My wife now attends me to my country lodgings, which I could never get her even to *visit* before; and when here, she says, in a mysterious kind of compliment, *she never should have accompanied me, if the cure of Tom had not been first removed from her.* No sooner were we arrived, than I found her little favourite in possession, and, at every recess from school, a regular inmate. "And now, (say you, Mr. Projector) 'is thine eye evil, because hers is good?' Is not the object of her choice more worthy of it than your son? And shall she be restrained from fixing on good qualities in a neighbour's family, because she is allied to bad ones in yours? Let Virtue have its reward, wherever it appears." Good Sir, I blush to own the narrowness of my heart. The good qualities of my wife's adopted boy, placed before my eyes, make me often lament the defects of my absent son; and I sometimes fear, that the *exclusion* of him from us (which is but, indeed, the consequence of his own *desertion*) will make him cease from all efforts of regaining his natural kingdom in my heart. Does our Heavenly Father deal thus with his children? When we were fallen from him, did he utterly reject us, by taking a new race of beings into his favour? If we descend to human policy, I might appeal to the Romans; among whom adoption was allowed of in those instances only (at least in the flourishing state of the Commonweal h) where there were no children. Where there was but *one*, how froward soever, they waited for the turns of Nature, or submitted to the judgment of Heaven.

I was going on upon this subject, Sir, when two old friends broke in upon me. Upon opening my case, Jack Single's observation was, that here was no difference in effect between the effort

effort of a high-spirited dame, or the uniform bent of a silent one. In your case, the one would have bounced about, and led both husband and son an uneasy life, till she had got the boy out, and, by her thunder, procured serenity round the dome. What steps does the other take? she brings about the same end by wise maxims and cool reflections, which are sure to operate either on the *honour* of a husband, or on his *affections*. "I had rather," says she, "have £20. a-year and a garret, than £20,000. with fatigue and business." Again, "I will never consent to move out of the house, till your son is elsewhere provided for." *Muck! Muck!* is frequently thrown out as a bye-word of reflection on her husband's diligence; from which he is almost tempted to revolt, when he finds he has a wife who will not thank him for it, and a son who will not deserve it.

Will Wimble, as his genius leads him, was more philosophical. "What we call Affection," says he, "in the rational world, is as hard to account for as instinct in the animal. But, in the case before us, the links and ties are very discernible. Your wife, despairing of offspring by you, attends the throes of a neighbouring mother, and, as if she had felt them herself, takes the new-born product as her own. This is a trait of female nature, which, as it occurs but casually, is rarely observed; but is represented in that picture of common life, as well as introduction to the divine, the Bible. 'Behold, my maid Bilhah; go in unto *her*, and she shall bear on *my* knees, that I also may have children.' The mistress, you see, by being at the servant's labour, was to look on the child as the fruit of her own womb. Had your wife a child by you, this competition between your son and a neighbour's had not happened. If her own by a former husband had been alive, another kind of jealousy would probably have arisen. But, deprived of that, she is directed by Nature or instinct to supply that loss. Had barrenness been her lot, all her affection, with a mixture of whim and caprice, would have centered in you. The end of matrimony having never been answered, she would have pretended, and only pretended, to have rested satisfied with the fruitless means of it. Since then it is in vain to sail against the stream, veer in with it, according to the best art you can. Try to avail yourself once more of your son's jealousy. Let him see you have a passion, in common with him, and for him. You may possibly rouse him to a principle of gratitude, which may produce some laudable effects, and then you will bless yourself for this happy incident. You will have little to fear from the other quarter; your *good* woman cannot in the main prove a *bad* wife."

P.S. I have communicated this Letter to a friend in the country, the gentleman with whom my son now sojourns, and to a bosom female companion of my wife in town. The misfortune is, one is an old bachelor, and the other a thrice-married woman, who never knew what offspring was. Have either of these the proper feelings of Nature to enable them to give advice to any of the three parties brought before them? And will they not be sure to take part against him who is invested with power; and therefore, they think, needs no assistance? M. R.

Leaving this last Correspondent, who seems to deal more in matters of fact than is usual with Writers of this class, to the judgment of my Readers, I shall conclude with informing them, that, in my next, they will hear some very extraordinary intelligence respecting the PROJECTOR —one of those changes and revolutions which are so common in our days, that, perhaps, they would have passed unheeded, had it been announced sooner, while all the important interests of the Nation were swallowed up in the prices of a Playhouse.

I had scarcely finished the above, when I received the following Letter, which demands immediate insertion and attention.

Mr. PROJECTOR, *Pegwell, Oct.* 1.

IN the whole course of your Lucubrations, you have shewn yourself the legitimate Successor of ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, not less in exposing Folly "as it flies," than by pointing out Absurdities of long duration.

Your present Correspondent has a grievance to complain of, which, if your residence is in the Metropolis, cannot possibly have fallen within your own notice; and I hope you will

will not class me with the "Knight of the woeful Countenance," when I denounce vengeance against *a Windmill*. Yet such is the object of my address. Not a stronger antipathy has *John Carter* to "Architectural Innovation," than I feel at encountering a Windmill by the side of a public road. In days of yore, when Packhorses were almost the only Travellers, the situation of a Windmill was immaterial. But, in the present period of *improvement*, the four-in-handers and high-mettled racers, and even the jog-trotting horse of the sober citizen, must be better trained than we have any right to expect them, if they pass the tremendous sails of a Windmill in motion, and hear their dreadful rushing sound, without alarm. And really, Mr. Projector, the frequency of accidents thus occasioned—the many broken limbs and loss of lives—must plead my excuse for requesting you will suggest to the Proprietors of these unwieldy and ponderous machines, that they would confer an essential benefit on the publick, by removing them a few yards further from the highway; or, if they think it would be less trouble or expence, that they would constantly keep an experienced Surgeon in attendance at the Mill. NON IGNARUS MALI.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

### BOOK I. SATIRE II.

*(Continued from p. 808.)*

*CUPIENNIUS.*] *The admirer of long white gowns.* The married women among the Romans wore a longer sort of tunics, called stoles, ornamented at bottom with a broad furbelo *(instita)*, and, over this, a white mantle, called *palla*, which covered them from head to foot. The common women, who made a traffick of their charms, were allowed at that time only to wear a *toga*, differing but little from the upper garment of the men; and a matron who had been judicially convicted of having broke the nuptial vow, was obliged to lay aside the *stola*, and condemned to the *toga*. Hence, in our Author, *togata* is as much as *prostibulum*. — The Cupiennius, who in this place gets a gentle slap, is, perhaps, the same to whom Cicero writes, to engage him in a money concern of his friend Atticus *. The Scholiast says, he was called Cupiennius Libo, had succeeded particularly well with Augustus, and was a mighty matron-hunter.

The adjective *albus*, the meaning whereof in this verse appears rather problematical, has put some expositors to a great expence of wit, because Octavius Ferrarius in his compilation, *De Re vestiaria Veterum*, confidently asserts, though, in my judgment, without sufficient authority, that the stole and tunic of the Roman matrons was never white, except as mourning, but always purple. This Ferrarius is pleased † to take the untranslatable word in this verse, next before Cupiennius, in its proper sense, and thinks that Horace has given it the epithet white; either, *quia hic locus matronis*, albior puriorque *esset quam publicarum libidinum receptacula* (as if all *libertinæ* had been such *cloacæ*); or, what appears to him still more probable, that white is here tantamount to old and grey, *vetulus ac canescens*, quod scilicet ille matronarum sectator, veluti sepulchrorum incola, *vetularum noctibus testamenta caplarct*: an exceedingly forced interpretation; which, from the general coherence in the text, has not the slightest foundation. The sagacious Baxter wonders that it never occurred to the expositors, that *albus* likewise denotes *felix* and *beatus*; and Gesner, in short (who takes the ineffable word, likewise strictly) imagines, that Horace merely intended to imply, *teneritatem & mollitiem stolatarum, pulveris ac solis impatientium*, by the adjective *albus*. And all these forced interpretations, simply to favour an unprovable assertion of Ferrarius! For, even though it were true, that all ladies of quality wore none but purple cloaths the whole year through, who, that is apprized of the high price of purple at that time, will suppose, that even the matrons of inferior rank, that all the *ingenuæ* (free-born) could have done the same? Or, because there might be worse and cheaper sorts of purple, suppose

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* *Ad* Atticum, *lib.* xvi. *ep.* 16.

† *De Re Vestiar. Vet.* lib. iii. cap. 17, in *Grævii* Thes. Antiquit. Roman. vol. vi. p. 755.

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the *stola*, in which the matrons went abroad, had been uniformly of purple, does it thence follow, that they wore no white stoles at home, or that at least the *tunica intusiula*, which was worn under the *stola*, was not white? But, setting aside all this, in the course of only ten years, may not several alterations have happened in an affair of this kind? And was not that the case with the fashionable dresses of the Roman ladies in that period when Horace composed this Satire? Did not Julius Cæsar, during his dictature, put restrictions on expence, by severe sumptuary laws; and, among other things, forbid the matrons (with certain exceptions) even the inferior assortment of purple stuffs, denominated *vestis conchyliata*? Wherefore should we not then, for once, give credit to the Scholiasts Acron and Porphyrion, who expressly tell us, that the matrons at that æra generally wore white; whereas, the *libertinæ* and *meretrices* went in black (or brown) habiliments? That, moreover, in a city like Rome, and under a government so lenient as that of Augustus, after the battle of Actium, was, they would not long continue under such restraint: and that the desire to please, luxury, and opulence, would soon bring again into vogue all kinds of purple and other colours, is easy to suppose; and it already appears (without the necessity of adducing more evidence) from the passage in the third book of Ovid's Art of Love (where he admonishes his fair pupils not to regard the choice of colour in their dress as a matter of indifference), that the art of dying wool all possible colours, was then brought to great perfection.

*Quot nova terra parit flores, cum vere tepenti*
*Vitis agit gemmas, pigraque fugit hiems,*
*Lana tot aut plures succos bibit: Elige certos,*
*Nam non conveniens omnibus unus erit.*

Costly apparel let the fair one fly,
Enrich'd with gold, or with the Tyrian dye,
What folly must in such expence appear,
When more becoming colours are less dear!
One with a dye is ting'd of lovely blue,
Such as, through air serene, the sky we view;
With yellow lustre see another spread,
As if the golden fleece compos'd the thread.
Some, of the sea-green wave the cast display,
With this the nymphs their beauteous forms array;
And some the saffron hue will well adorn,
Such is the mantle of the blushing morn.
Of myrtle berries, one, the tincture shews,
In this of amethysts, the purple glows,
And that more imitates the paler rose.
Nor Thracian cranes forget, whose silv'ry plumes [looms.
Give patterns, which employ the mimic
Nor almond, nor the chesnut-dye disclaim,
Nor others, which from wax derive their name. [o'erspread,
As fields you find, with various flowers
When vineyards bud, and winter's frost is fled;
So various are the colours you may try,
Of which the thirsty wool imbibes the dye.
Try every one, what best becomes you, wear,
For no complexion all alike can bear.
If fair the skin, black may become it best,
In black the lovely fair Briseis drest:
If brown the nymph, let her be cloath'd in white,
Andromeda so charm'd the wond'ring sight.

*Galba negabat.*] This (says the old Scholiast) is a fling at the lawyer Servius Galba; and gives it to be understood, that he might have had his particular reasons for not wishing to deal so harshly with the sluggards who suffer themselves to be caught; though, according to the vulgar notion, the injured husband is warranted by law to proceed to all lengths against the offender.

*Sallustius in quas*, &c.] Excepting Torrentius, all the expositors that I am acquainted with, are of opinion, that the Sallustius, whom Horace accuses of an outrageous passion for nymphs of the second class, is no other than the famous historian, C. Sallustius Crispus. That opinion, though even adopted by the biographers of Sallustius, has no firmer foundation than, first, The bare assumption of the Scholiast of Cruquius, in his remarks upon the words, *tutior at quanto*, &c.; secondly, the circumstance, that we know of no other Sallustius, to whom this passage could be applied; and thirdly, the generally-prevailing prepossession against the morals of the Historian of that name.

The honour and the posthumous reputation of an excellent writer is, in my opinion, even after he himself has no longer any concern in it, no indifferent matter to humanity. It is, as I may say, a sacred deposit, given in custody to the honesty and care of posterity; and if it has, in all ages, among all nations, been deemed a breach of humanity to insult the remains, or to disturb the ashes

ashes of the dead, how much more dishonourable and cruel is it to sully the reputation of a man, whose merits in behalf of the world are cherished in the minds of all, by stigmatizing with infamy his moral character, which he himself is no longer able to defend! Permit me then to enquire a little into the substance of the arguments on which the opinion rests, that C. Sallustius Crispus, who, by his Catilina and Jugurtha, has signalized himself as a moral painter, to whom Quinctilian gives precedence in the historic art to Thucydides himself, is the Sallustius spoken of in this passage of our Poet. That the first argument, namely, the bare unproved assumption of an unknown annotator, has no weight in the balance of criticism *, needs no farther demonstration. It is self evident. A witness, into whose credibility we have no means of enquiring; since we cannot even inform ourselves how he is called, how old, and how he came by his information. Such a witness is about equivalent to none at all. The second argument has not much more weight. We know but of two Sallusts during Horace's life-time: the writer, who, before he retired to his celebrated gardens and his elegant Tiburtine villa, that he might devote himself, in an honourably-employed leisure, to the service of the Historic Muse, had been Tribunus Plebis, Quæstor, Prætor, and Præfectus of Numidia; and his sister's son, of the same name, whom he adopted as his child, who, according to the testimony of Tacitus (*Annal.* lib. iii. cap. 30.) was, as long as Mæcenas lived, next to him; and, after his decease, the first in the favour of Augustus and of Livia, and to whom Horace's second Ode of the second Book is inscribed. The Sallustian family was originally from the small Sabine municipal town Amiternum; and, prior to these two Sallusts, without any illustration; although Professor Moller, in his dissertation *De C. Sallustio Crispo*, published in the year 1684, asserts, without any proof, *Sallustiorum gentem Romæ quondam fuisse amplissimam.* It may be conjectured, that it was not then very numerous: it is possible, however, that the historian Sallust might have another relation of the same race and appellative, who was famous for nothing but his extravagances; and whom, since he had nothing to lose on the score of reputation, Horace might have the less reason to spare. This is, indeed, merely a loose conjecture; but how much, or how little validity it may be allowed, it is nevertheless certain, that it is not demonstrable from the assumption, "because the Sallustius here meant is no otherwise known," that it must necessarily be the historian Sallust that is here meant.

It still, therefore, remains to be examined, on what the third argument, namely, the universal prepossession against the moral character of the Historian, is built. I call it universal, because, with the single exception of Corte (who has acquired great merit, by an excellent edition of his Works, and had formed the design of an apology for his morals, but did not execute it), all the Biographers, both antient and modern, even Moller, Vossius, and Le Clerc (to say nothing of their copyists), unanimously describe him as a man of scandalous manners, and the vilest moral character. In such a posture of affairs, it will be, perhaps, the most advisable course, since our business here is with his restitution *in integrum*, to institute the process entirely afresh; and, before all things, to examine somewhat more minutely into the credibility of the witnesses which are brought in to give evidence against him, and their depositions, which have hitherto been admitted on their

* The little authority of this Scholiast is, amongst the learned, a matter tolerably well ascertained. As an instance, to shew with what carelessness his scholiums are scribbled, I will cite only this: that he boldly affirms, the Ode of Horace, *Ad C. Crispum Sallustium*, to be addressed to the historian Sallust, who, however, had then been long since dead. For, that this Ode could not have been written before the year of the City of Rome 734, is manifest, from the verse *redditum Cyri solio Phraatem.* (vide Masson. *Vita Horat.* p. 303.) Whereas, the death of the Historian Sallust happened in the year 719; accordingly, fifteen years, at least, earlier than Horace is pretended to have composed an Ode to him. What degree of credit can such an ignorant and inattentive Commentator deserve?

bare assertion, and repeated as ascertained facts.

It is a flagrant absurdity for a modern biographer of Sallust to cite the authority of a Pomponius Lætus, who lived 1600 years later than Sallust, and was himself nothing more than a compiler; and with as little reason can the declaimer Lactantius be admitted as a competent witness*, notwithstanding he came into the world only 400 years after him; especially as he supports his invective against the moral conduct of Sallust upon no alledged, much less upon any ascertained matters of fact, but takes for granted, as already notorious, the facts which we ask to have confirmed — a circumstance which however cannot tend to the prejudice of my client, as we shall soon be convinced how little deserving of respect they are, who have brought him into such bad repute. Horace cannot be called in as a witness, since it is first to be proved that he speaks of Sallust the Historian; and his Scholiast proves nothing, as we have already seen. He therefore being justly set aside, only four witnesses remain to be examined; and on their depositions, properly, all the evil that has been spoke of Sallust rests. They are, 1. The celebrated M. Terentius Varro, whose veracity and credibility are vouchers for the only fact which can be specifically alledged against the morals of Sallust; 2. Dio Cassius, who in the 40th book of his Roman History, relates, that Sallustius was expelled the senate by the censors Appius Claudius Pulcher and Lucius Piso, on account of adultery, by himself avowed; 3. A certain Lenæus, who wrote a libel against Sallust; a few rhetorical flowers from which, as a specimen, are come down to our hands; and lastly, 4. The unknown Author of a *Declamatio in Sallustium*, current under Cicero's name.

The anecdote which rests upon the credibility of Varro, was to be read in his Treatise, intituled Pius, or *De Pace*, which is no longer extant. But Gellius, a writer of the æra of Marcus Antoninus, took a copy of it, which he inserted in his miscellany, known under the title of *Attic Evenings*, where it occupies the short 18th chapter of the xviith book. The passage runs to this effect: "C. Sallustius, afterwards the Historian, was caught by Annius Milo *in flagranti;* and, after a handsome flogging, escaped with his life, only in consideration of paying down a large sum of money." I have too much respect for the word of such a man as Varro; and the misdemeanour thereby affixed upon our Sallust, was at that time a matter to ocommon to admit of my being tempted to doubt it. Only let us hear what may be alledged, with competent historical evidence, in extenuation of his guilt. The wife of the Milo here spoken of was the beautiful Fausta, the accomplished daughter of the dictator Sylla; a lady who, in respect of high birth, had no superior, and in licentiousness, as in point of charms, few equals. Fausta was not a lady whose virtue stood in the way of a lover's wishes; and, although a matron of the first rank, she was nevertheless, as to her exorbitances, little better than a — *togata*. Among the Roman youths, for whom she spread her nets, the young Sallustius had the misfortune to be ensnared. I intend not, although I have undertaken his apology, to set him up for a pattern of continence, like another Joseph. He ran not away when the lovely Fausta caught him by the cloak. But what young Roman of quality in those days would have run away? In short, Sallust was surprised by Milo, and was forced to pay the forfeit both in his skin and his purse. Probably the reproach thrown out against him in the famous Declamation, "that his patrimony, even in his early youth, fell a sacrifice to his extravagance," was derived entirely from this incident. Every equitable reader, however, may judge which of the two is branded with eternal disgrace, the youth who was subdued by the seductive charms of a Fausta, or a man of the first quality in Rome, who compromises the violation of his marriage-bed for a round sum of money, by obliging an

* *Quod non fugit* hominem nequam Sallustium, *qui ait: sed omnis nostra vis in animo & corpore sita est; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur.* Recte, si ita vixisset *quemadmodum locutus est.* Servivit enim *fœdissimis* voluptatibus *suamque ipse sententiam* vitæ pravitate *dissolvit.* Lactant. *Instit. lib.* ii. *cap.* 12.

unfortu-

unfortunate victim of female artifice to ransom his life with the bulk of his future inheritance. The stain which Sallust brought upon his fame by this affair, and, I doubt not, by other youthful extravagances of a like nature, was common to him, with most of the young, and with many of the old Romans of his rank. It would be therefore absurd to impute his expulsion from the Senate to a failure in point of morals, and to suppose him (as he is styled in the pasquil of Lenæus) a prodigy of vice, because the censors Appius and Piso, under pretence of his profligate life, had erased his name from the list of senators. The last-mentioned event happened in the year of Rome 702; and who that is tolerably conversant with the history of Roman affairs at that æra, will not deem it highly improbable, that the true reason of its being done lay, not in the vehement zeal of one so culpable as Appius himself*, for the purity of morals in such a *sentina malorum* as Rome then was, but in the hatred of the party of Milo and Cicero against him. The matter, methinks, is thus rendered consistent. The struggle between Pompeius and Cæsar for the sovereignty was now on the point of a finally decisive rupture; but, for several years before, the interior of the republick had been in a constant fermentation, and all Rome was split into the factions of these two great men. For those who wished to be considered as entirely attached to the republican party, sided with Pompeius. Milo and Cicero, both of the latter party, were, from the vast obligations which the last-mentioned owed to the former, become strict political friends; and between them and Clodius a deadly feud prevailed, to which Clodius became the victim. Milo, a ferocious mortal, murdered him in a rencounter on the *Via Appia*, at the very time that he, Milo, supported by the whole force of the Pompeians, and opposed by Clodius and the party of Cæsar, by all possible means, was canvassing for the Consulate. Milo could not have chosen a fitter time for this heroic exploit; for just then, Sallustius, who had to revenge upon him both his back and his purse, was *tribunus plebis*; and as, in virtue of that office, he was at the head of the people, and moreover was countenanced by the Cæsarian party, the criminal process that was carrying on against Milo for the murder of Clodius, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of Cicero, could not fail to terminate unfortunately for him. Sallustius, however, by the part he had acted in this business, made all the opponents of Clodius and Cæsar, and all the friends and creatures of Cicero and Pompeius, his enemies; and no sooner was his tribunate expired, but they made him feel the effects of it the first opportunity that offered. Appius Pulcher, who was censor in the year of Rome; 703, was just then in want of the friendship of Cicero in his own private concerns; Cicero and all the friends of Milo were enraged against Sallust; how extremely probable, therefore, that — at the time when all was carried at Rome by cabal, and private passions or private views were the real moving springs of all public transactions, — even the expulsion of Sallust from the senate might be the work of some such cabal? It is certainly ridiculous to imagine, that it was his irregular course of life which drew upon him that disgrace. The Romans of that time were a likely people to take offence at such things! And what would have become of the senate, if all were to have been expelled from it, who were guilty on that head?

*Great Ormond Street.* W. T.

* See, on this subject, the 12th and 14th of the Letters of M. Cœlius to Cicero. *Epist. ad Familiar.* lib. viii.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

IN the account of the edition of Strabo, printed at Oxford, which appeared in the last Edinburgh Review, there are the most odious and the most vulgar of all moral combinations: malignity with hypocrisy, and ignorance with ferocious pride. Of ignorance, untempered with modest hesitation, and intrepid in proportion to the contempt of the danger of detection, at least by an Oxonian, take the following examples:

"We presume," says the Reviewer, "that *cifius*," in the following passage, "here stands for *crebrius*; for, though 'it rains faster' be a common vulgarism in English, we do not believe that it had even that humble station in any idiom of the Latin,

Latin, that existed prior to the Oxonian."

"*Observandum est, quo violentior est solis ardor, eo citius fieri pluvias.*".

The Author of the note is comparing the narratives of Nearchus and Aristobulus, respecting the time of the commencement of the voyage down the Indus. It was necessary to mark the access of the rainy season in different latitudes. He quotes Bernier, to prove that, at Delhi, the rains begin to fall in July, and cease at the beginning of October; and that, on the coast of Malabar, according to Grose's observations, they commenced at the end of May, and ceased at the beginning of September. He then remarks, that the rains set-in earlier in those places where the heat of the sun is greater. But the Reviewer would wish the Author to have said, that it rains faster in such climates; and so, indeed, he might have said, if he had understood no more of the subject than the Reviewer. Can the Reviewer be ignorant, that *citius* denotes priority of time? Is *he* ignorant that Horace has used it in this sense: "*Suprema citius solvet amor die.*" Can *he* shew, that the adjective *citus* signifies something, which *cito*, the adverb, cannot express? If *he* cannot, as is most probable, I shall be satisfied with the *misapprehension* of the meaning of this word by Servius, when applied by Virgil to Mercury. I neither adopt nor reject the allegorical part of the interpretation. I do not examine whether it be just or not. I produce the passage, merely to shew what signification Servius affixed to a particular word:

"*Mercurius citus dicitur, quod, quum alia signa tarde ad ortus suos recurrant, Mercurius decimo octavo die in ortu suo invenitur.*"

The Reviewer may, perhaps, perceive, that his humour requires the support of more learning than he possesses. He says, that "a sentence or opinion is stretched out geographically by the mile, from one gate of a great city to another." Will the Reviewer have the goodness to specify these gates, with their distance from each other? The words of the note are, "*à portâ Esquilinâ versus Labicanam.*". This judge of Roman Latinity translates *à* and *versus* by the English words *from* and *to*; and, consequently, these gates must be, according to him, the Esquiline and that called Labicana, and the intermediate space furnishes the distance for the protraction "of the sentence or opinion geographically by the mile." But an Edinburgh stripling referred me to a book of his worthy and really learned master, the Roman Antiquities by Dr. Adam of the High School; and there I found, in the account of the principal gates of Rome, that the Esquiline and that named Labicana were *one and the same gate.* "Esquilina, antiently Metia, Labicana, vel Lavicana," p. 563. The author of the note then has misled the Reviewer. No, gentle Reader, the Reviewer has mistaken *a road for a gate.* Strabo, p. 338, would have informed *his new acquaintance*, that the *via Labicana commenced at the Esquiline gate;* and hence the gate obtained one of its various synonyms. It remains for the Reviewer to give us the distance *from* the Esquiline gate *to* the Esquiline gate—in miles. But, admitting that Labicana denoted a gate instead of a road, how would the pomœrium of the city have been enlarged by an extension of it from one gate to another already existing?

The Reviewer enquires, with the same complacent confidence, whether it be possible, that "even the pressmen at Oxford should be ignorant, that there was at Rome a *Deus Lunus*, as well as a *Dea Luna?*"

I have applied to a member of this literary body, who assures me, "that *he is* ignorant of this fact; that he had formerly examined Montfaucon, Spon, and Gruter, as well as the antient Mythologists; that he cannot recollect an earlier proof of the worship of such a Deity by a Roman (but not at Rome) than that which is derived from the votive marble, called the Palmyrene marble; and that this monument will authorize this conclusion only, that Malachbelus, or Lunamasculus, as he is called by Tertullian in his Apologeticus, was honoured *in the East* by a Roman Emperor; and that if he ever had a separate temple, or an altar, in common with any other god at Rome (Aglibolus or rather Aglibelus, for instance, it might be) the introduction of these Oriental Deities was posterior to the time of Strabo."

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The learned Press-man's reply is satisfactory, at least to me.

With respect to the Maps, the Reviewer says, "We have examined only that of the Central States of Greece; and in that we neither find Erythræ in Bœotia, nor Ægæ, Histiæa, or Orabiæ in Euboea (a blunder for Orobiæ), though they are all described as cities of importance in the text of the Author, are duly placed in the Map of M. D'Anville; and the three first, moreover, distinguished as independent states by their coins still extant." If the existence of coins is to determine the measure of this error, the omission of Erythræ in Bœotia, this place may be reserved for insertion, till its mint be discovered. For the same reason, we may postpone the addition of Ægæ in Euboea. The Reviewer places antient mints at pleasure; and he is equally indifferent, whether at Erythræ in Bœotia, or Erythræ in Ionia; at Ægæ in Euboea, or Ægæ in Æolia. Histiæa, too, it seems, is omitted. Would not the substitution of Oreus satisfy the Reviewer's precision? Did *he* know that Thucydides, Polybius, and Diodorus, call it Oreus, and Livy, Oreum; that Pausanias relates, that there were persons in his time who called Oreus in Euboea by its antient name, Histiæa; and that Strabo, p. 649, says, that it was named Oreus, instead of Histiæa. Of these facts *he* may well be supposed to be ignorant; but he might have done what his own words respecting the Map of D'Anville induce the Reader to believe he had done, he might have read in that Map, these words, "*Oreus, prius Istiæa.*"

He proceeds to say, that the Author of the Notes has displayed in Geography and History "the same sort of accuracy as in Grammar." Of the geographical errors, except the omission of one or two places in a map, he has not produced one example. The single historical error is this: "Philip, the son of Demetrius, is called *repeatedly* Philip the Second, though he was the fourth regularly acknowledged King of Macedonia of that name, and the fifth, if the son of Cassander be admitted into the catalogue." I have carefully examined the number of passages in which Philip the son of Demetrius is mentioned, in order to determine on what ground the invidious expression "repeatedly" could be justified. It appears that there are only two, to which notes are subjoined; and in *one only of these two* (such is the Reviewer's fidelity and accuracy in assertion) has the Author *apparently* entitled the son of Demetrius the second Philip. The subject of the note is Peparethus. The Author first mentions the contest of Philip and the Athenians respecting this Island. It was at length dismantled by Philip. This was the first time it was destroyed. After the description of the Island, the note concludes with these words: "*Et Sciathum & Peparethum urbes Philippus Macedo secundus diruit.* This was the second destruction of Peparethus; and I am well satisfied, that it was the Author's intention to have expressed this circumstance, and not to have marked in the succession of Macedonian Kings the place of the person by whom it was effected.

One word in conclusion, respecting the Author of the notes. He is represented by the Reviewer as "a distinguished Graduate, selected from the whole body of Academicks," and "at an advanced age." He was *not* at an advanced age; he was not selected from the whole body of Academicks; he was not secluded from the avocations of society; and *his* name also "stands in the title-page, without any decorative adjunct, or title of degree."

I beg leave to recapitulate the obligations of the Unlearned to this Reviewer. He has added to the antient City of Rome a new gate (not indeed without some precursors in this error; but he does not seem to know that this is an error); not by making two out of one, but by transmuting a road into a gate; has enriched the mythic idolatry of its inhabitants with the addition of a new Deity; and has assigned to one place in Euboea, and to another in Bœotia, the dignity of a specific coinage, unknown when they existed.

I now bid farewell to this "said learned Theban."

Yours, &c. THOMAS FALCONER.

P.S. I cannot assign a more probable period for the introduction of the worship of Deus Luna at Rome, than the reign of Elagabalus. He assumed the Syrian name of the Sun; but

but when he associated himself, as that Deity, with the Moon, by what he called marriage, the image of the Moon represented a female, Urania. It was brought from Carthage. The identity of sex was no obstacle to union in the opinion of this bestial Emperor, if he had preferred the *Luna masculus*, as his consort.

It is singular, that so learned an Editor as Irmisch should not have perceived the analogy in the Palmyrene marble between Aglibolus, or Aglibelus, and Elagabalus*. I now conclude generally, that the *Deus Lunus* was not known at Rome.

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Mr. Urban, *Strand, Sept.* 8.

THE notice you were pleased to take of my proposed Edition of the Works of Hearne, p. 728, induces me to hope, that you will do me the favour of making the following request public. I require a copy of each edition of the whole of Hearne's Works; and I have been so far successful as to have procured every one, excepting the "*History of Warwick*, 8vo. 1716; "*Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstable*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1733; "*Monthly Miscellany; or, Memoirs for the Curious*," 4to. 1708; but these have hitherto been sought in vain. Now, should any gentleman possessing them be inclined to sell, or would lend them, it would confer on me a very great favour.

It may be remembered by some of your Readers, that a Correspondent, under the signature of "A Modern," vol. LXXVIII. p. 679, in his strictures on Mr. Wiffen's Description of Hoddesdon, laments, that Mr. Wiffen should have omitted to notice "the famous Thatched House, where Isaac Walton and his friend Sir H. Wotton used to regale themselves, after having reaped some amusement at least from the water." This remark induced a gentleman, whose taste in collecting books, and whose friendly disposition is well known, to call my attention to it by the following Letter:

"Sir, *Reading, Sept.* 15, 1808.

"Ever anxious for the success of your Walton, allow me to inform you, that, in The Gentleman's Magazine for August, p. 679, there is an account of a *Thatched House* at Hoddesdon, famous as the place where Isaac Walton, and his friend Sir H. Wotton, used to regale themselves. Probably you may think it worth adding to the ornaments of your Book.

"If you engrave the Autograph of Walton's name*, I should have no objection to you mentioning its being in my possession; as, probably, it might bring me acquainted with more admirers of Walton.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. S. H.

"P.S. I shall try my utmost to bring your Walton into favour with my friends."

I was induced, soon after this, to visit Hoddesdon, in company with the Artist to whom the publick are indebted for the views of Pike-pool and the Fishing-house, in the seventh edition of "The Complete Angler;" and, being desirous of giving to the publick, a view of this noted Thatched House, I anxiously sought for information in the town, but failed in ascertaining the identical building; some information, however, leading me to suppose, and the charming Dialogue in Walton's work corroborating the idea, that a thatched House, once known by the sign of the Buffalo's Head, situated at the extreme end of Hoddesdon, on the road to Ware, and now occupied by a person of the name of Prior, was the very house, a view was taken of it. Now, if A Modern, or any other of your Correspondents, can establish this information, I propose to have the View engraved, as an *additional* embellishment to the favourite Work, by the "Father of Angling."

Yours, &c. Samuel Bagster.

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Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 10.

IN answer to the enquiries concerning Chiffinch, p. 852, Dr. H. may rest assured of the authenticity of the following information.

The places of honour, trust, and profit, held by Chiffinch, were those of Page of the Back-stairs, and Principal Pimp to Charles the Second! Where Chiffinch was born, or where he was buried, the Writer of this knows not; but it is well known in Berkshire, that, in his name, Charles the Second built a house on the ma-

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* See his edit. of Herodian, Gibbon, vol. I.

* Alluding to an Autograph of *Is. Wa.* attached to a copy of the *Lives*, which Mr. H. had obligingly lent me; but which was not used, on account of Mr. Hawkins's having additional words.

nor

nor of Filberds, in the parish of Bray, two miles from Maidenhead, and five from Windsor; which house was the country residence of Nell Gwyn, and the frequent scene of Charles's amorous revels. Tradition says, that, on one of these occasions, when Charles and his Courtiers were in a state of inebriation, departing one evening from the place, the Duke of Buckingham (then Master of the Horse) privately cut the King's bridle; insomuch that, as soon as his Majesty was mounted, his horse ran away with him; on which, the Duke, pointing and laughing at him, exclaimed: "There goes three kingdoms!" The King escaped unhurt, and was pleased with the joke! This manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; and when the lease of it was purchased, about 1768 (or perhaps before), by the late Richard Fuller, banker in Birchin Lane, he found in the house the bed in which King Charles used to sleep, and the portraits of the Beauties; which portraits, in every respect, resembled the pictures of the same ladies that are in Windsor Castle; insomuch that it never has been a settled point which were the originals, and which the copies. These pictures have since been by the Fuller family put into the hands of the Christies for sale. The late Mr. Fuller pulled down the old house, and built another on the site, which now belongs to Mr. Charles Fuller, his third son; but it is believed that the Fullers do not know more than what is here communicated.

Tradition asserts, that Chiffinch was the man, whose particular business it was, to procure new faces, and to attend to all matters relating to the accommodation of the female favourites; on which account, he resided much with Nell Gwyn at Filberds, where every thing relating to the management of the manor, &c. was conducted in his name.

Yours, &c. ANONYMOUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct.* 15.

IN Chamberlaine's Present State of England, Chiffinch is described as one of the Pages of the Bedchamber to Charles II. and Keeper of the King's Cabinet Closet.

It appears he was high in the confidence of that Monarch; for Anthony Wood, in the Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II. p. 1038, says, "The meetings of the King's supper companions were held either in the lodgings of the Duchess of Portsmouth, or in those of Chiffing, near the Back Stairs, or in the apartment of Eleanor Gwyn, or in that of Baptist May; but, he losing his credit, Chiffing had the greatest trust among them."

In the Earl of Danby's Letters, 1710, he is said to have been the receiver of the secret pensions paid by the Court of France. He is also mentioned as one of the King's confidential Pages, in the "Memoires de Comte Grammont."

A Portrait of Chiffinch was engraved from an original Picture, and published by Mr. Harding of Pall Mall, in the Biographical Mirror.

Yours, &c. MERTON.

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Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Sept.* 7.

OBSERVING that your Correspondents are desirous of ascertaining how the late Sir R. Newdigate, bart. of Arbury, Warwickshire, was allied to the family of Chichester, and seeing a most imperfect account of this latter family in your Obituary, article *Sir John Chichester*; I presume, that correct information on these heads will be satisfactory. The Marquis of Donegal is a descendant of a branch of the house of Chichester, seated for many generations in Devon. Arthur Viscount Chichester was, 1647, created Earl of Donegal, and was succeeded by his nephew Arthur the second Earl, who married Jane only daughter and heiress of John Itchingham of the county of Wexford, esq. by whom he had four sons and three daughters: Arthur, of whom hereafter, John, Charles, and Edward. John died issueless, as did Charles; Edward was in holy orders, and, by Eliza daughter of Capt. John Chichester, had issue the Rev. Arthur Chichester, born 1717. Of the daughters, who were, Ladies Catherine, Mary, and Anne, Catherine married ——— Taylor, esq.; Mary married Sir Robert Newcomen, bart.; and the Lady Anne married Leonard Barrett of Bell House in Essex, esq. and by him had one son and three daughters, one of whom, Lucy, married Hugh Smith of Weald Hall, Essex, esq. and had Lucy mother of the present Earl of Derby. The son Richard married the first Baroness Dacre

cre daughter of the Earl of Sussex, and had a son Thomas Lord Dacre, who married the sister of the first, and aunt of the present Earl Camden. Her Ladyship married, secondly, the eighth Lord Teynham, and by him became grandmother of the late Lord Dacre and *the late Baroness Dacre* (of whom see several accounts in your Obituaries). She married, thirdly, the Hon. Robert Moore, sixth son of the third Earl of Drogheda, and next brother of William, whose son married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of M. Cassan, esq. of Queen's county.

Arthur, before-mentioned as the eldest son of the second Earl, became at his father's death third Earl, and was great grandfather of the present Marquis; in 1705, he was Major-General of the Spanish Forces, and killed April, 1706, at the fort of Monjuick. He married, first, Barbara youngest daughter of Roger first Earl of Orrery, and had a son, Charles, who died young; and he married secondly, Catherine daughter of Arthur first Earl of Granard, and by her, who died 1743, left two sons and six daughters: Jane, Frances, and Henrietta, who were unfortunately burnt at the house at Belfast; Mary died unmarried; Catherine married Clotworthy third Viscount Massareene; Anne married James fourth Earl of Barrymore. The sons were, Arthur; and John, born 1700, who in 1726 married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate of Arbury, &c. bart. and died 1746; his lady in 1747; leaving two sons, Arthur the first Marquis, and John, born Dec. 26, 1740, who died Feb. 6, 1783, and a daughter. Arthur eldest son of Arthur third Earl, born March 28, 1695, was in 1716, married to Lucy one of the two daughters of Robert Ridgway Earl of Londonderry, and by her, who died July 16, 1732, had no issue, and dying 1756, was succeeded by Arthur his nephew, who was created Marquis of Donegal and Earl of Belfast, June 27, 1791, having been created Baron Fisherwick (an English honour), July 16, 1790, born July 13, 1739, married first, 1761, Anne eldest daughter of James fifth Duke of Hamilton, by whom, who died 1780, he had Charlotte-Anne, Henrietta, and Amelia, who died infants; Elizabeth-Juliana died 1787; George-Augustus the present Marquis; Arthur, born May 3, 1771, died Sept. 11, 1788; Spencer-Stanley, born April 20, 1775, married Aug. 8, 1795 (on the same day with his brother), Lady Harriet Stewart daughter of John late Earl of Galloway; his Lordship married secondly, Oct. 24, 1788, Mrs. Moore, who died issueless, Sept. 1789; his third marriage was Oct. 12, 1790, with Barbara Godfrey daughter of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey; his Lordship died 1799, when the present Marquis succeeded.

Some parts of the above, I find, are not noticed in Debrett's last Peerage; which, I am glad to say, has appeared with many corrections and additions, which manifest his desire of offering to the publick a work as full and comprehensive as his researches will admit of, aided by the communications of his friends.

The representative of the late venerable Baronet is his nephew or first cousin, now Sir Arthur, a minor, who was a considerable time, before his matriculation at Cambridge, under the care of *your worthy Correspondent*, the Rev. Weeden Butler at Chelsea, the father of Dr. Butler of Harrow School, and of Weeden Butler, M. A. formerly of Sidney-Sussex, Cambridge.

I hope, Mr. Urban, I have now satisfied the desires of your Correspondents; though, on account of my advanced years, with some difficulty to myself.

Sir R. Ford, enquired for, p. 1009, was Lord Mayor of London in 1671. The arms are, Gules, two bends vaire, on a canton Or, an anchor Sable.

Where is Edmond Howe's Chronicle (translated from the Chronicles of Normandy, written in French by Gwilliam Taylor) to be *seen* or purchased?

Yours, &c. SENIOR.

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Mr. URBAN, *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, Oct. 5.*

IN compliance with the request of Biographicus, I transmit an account of the issue of the late Colonel James of Eltham-court Lodge in Kent. That gentleman left an only daughter Sophia, who married ——— Hindman, esq. son of Capt. Hindman of the East India Company's Service, by Mrs. D'Or, widow of the Chevalier D'Or (a French gentleman of noble

noble family). This lady's maiden name was Wood; she was a cousin of Sir M. Wood, bart.; she married first, the Chevalier above named, and had David and Sarah. David was an Officer in the East India Military Establishment, one above the late General Sibbert of Portswood House, Southampton; he was unfortunately drowned in the Ganges. The daughter Sarah, born 1733, married C. Mears, esq. many years captain of the Egmont East Indiaman, a man universally esteemed; he died September, 1789, and Mrs. Mears in 1780; the former aged 63, being born 1726.

The above-named Mrs. Hindman, daughter of Colonel James, after whom your Correspondent enquires, had issue a daughter Sophia, lately married, who possesses the bulk of Colonel James's estate, and some other daughters. Your Correspondent is mistaken in supposing the Colonel allied to the Baronet of his name, *viz.* Sir Walter James; that gentleman having only assumed the name. The James's, however, all spring from the same source, and have been seated for several generations in Kent. Their name was originally Jacobus; and their ancestor, when he first came from Holland, altered it, in conformity to English spelling, to James. ALTER BIOGRAPHICUS.

## ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CXXXVIII.

*(Remarks, &c. concluded from p. 700.)*

RHEIMS continued. "The ornaments of the exterior were always the last finished," p. 129. Inexperience, with a witness; and shews the absurdity of people dabbling in a profession they can know but little about, as no Architect or workman but would express himself thus: "The ornaments of an exterior were always the *first* finished."—"I shall therefore proceed to collect the general state of Gothic Architecture in England at the commencement of the thirteenth century," p. 130. This intention is compressed in a manner so very laconic, that, were it not for the mention made of Dr. Milner's *ignorance* in our Antient Architecture, who it may be supposed will answer for himself, we might naturally conclude the Editors or the Compositors had lost this part of the MS.

The Abbey of St. Nicaise, at Rheims. Erected, as our Author notes, at various periods, "1229, 1297, 1311, and in 1328," pp. 135, 136. The honour of the work is given to French Artists. Major Anderson, who made a tour in France in 1801, the same year as our Author, though with far different sentiments, as the Major felt for the Architectural honour of his Country, and as such, he has presented to the publick two views of this Abbey Church; in the West front previous to its destruction during the late Revolution, and the East front as it appeared in ruins in 1801. In an annexed description of the plates, the Major positively asserts that "the Church was built after the year 1300, by the English, who likewise built Notre Dame, so much the pride of France. The following Churches were also erected by the English, viz. the Cathedrals at Amiens (what say our French Architectural Advocates to this?) Rouen, and Beauvois, with the Abbey of St. Owen, at Rouen. The latter, perhaps, had not its equal in Europe: confirmed by the old Chronicles of Rheims." Major Anderson, as a man of honour, is certainly entitled to credit equal to, if not more than those who strive to tear the wreath of scientific merit from the brows of their countrymen.

Our Author's description of the West front of St. Nicaise (certainly a very excellent piece of Architecture) has a tendency, by his comparative references to our Churches, to give all praise to "the superior progress of the French in Gothic Architecture," p. 140, and to throw a shade over English primæval exertions in this glorious course for fame.

Chap. VI. Amiens. "The Cathedral of Amiens is a remarkable specimen of the beauty and lightness of Gothic Architecture, &c. — that style, which has so long been, and probably will continue to be, distinguished by the contemptuous epithet it at present bears," p. 142. Would any man, after confessing his disgust at a literary error, if he had an independent way of thinking, still go on to encourage that error, by still repeating the "contemptuous epithet," "Go-

"Gothic?" The date is given of the foundation of the Church, "1220, finished 1269, or 1288," p. 145. As a foil to all the presumed priority and superiority of design in French Architecture over our edifices, Salisbury Cathedral is brought forward with these dates, "begun 1220, finished 1258," p. 146. By these statements, the "perfection in the French Gothic," (Amiens) p. 143, stands second in completion to Salisbury, which, by every consultation I have had from views, and the opinions of those who have seen both structures, is first in noble grandeur and admirable construction. The design of Amiens, as usual, is given to Frenchmen, p. 144. Major Anderson, as above, ascribes the work to Englishmen. After running through some general comparative observations between Amiens and Salisbury, our Author seems to triumph, when he says, "the West Front (of Amiens), which has a portal of just and magnificent proportion, exhibits the most gorgeous display of statuary; armies of saints, prophets, martyrs, and angels, line the doorways, crowd the walls, and swarm round all the pinnacles," &c. p. 149. Excepting the "*swarming* round the pinnacles," does not Wells Cathedral in its West Front present the most profuse and exuberant series of statues and basso-relievos, not only of religious subjects, but of examples illustrating our historic pages, and costumic pride, in niches and compartments of the richest design, without either "*lining*, *crowding*, or *swarming*," over the splendid upright, completed, according to Mr. Gough*, 1242, an earlier date than either Amiens or Salisbury? Indeed the lines of Wells, both externally and internally, evidently determine this point; and as for the more "advanced and perfect" (*ibid.*) state of Gothic (I say, Pointed) Architecture, in regard to Amiens, Wells goes infinitely beyond it in the magnificence of the decorations, if we may judge from some large internal views of Amiens published in "Voyage Pittoresque de la France, 1786."

The bows, or arched buttresses, are next held forth to "admiration," p. 150; and we are censured, it being "our custom to conceal them" in our early buildings, "as may be seen at Salisbury, Lincoln, York, Canterbury," *ibid.* At Salisbury, I positively maintain, that arched buttresses are visible; Lincoln, I cannot speak to; at York, there are none of any kind at present, whatever might have been originally intended by the Architects. Canterbury I cannot likewise speak to in this respect. I will, however, mention the East Front of Norwich Cathedral, bearing date 1100, as finishing with a "profusion" of these kind of buttresses. Others of our early Churches might be adduced, if necessary, to prove that, in this instance, as well as every other, the POINTED STYLE had its origin in England*.

The tracery in the windows of Amiens, which is hailed as "magnificence" itself, I aver, if the French Views are correct, (and who can *doubt* French *superior* skill in these matters?) are not magnificent, but shew a common construction, evidently introductions of some late periods, done upon the principle I have set forth in p. 630.

It must now be clear to my readers that the incorrectness of our Author's "Survey" is great indeed, and that the main purpose of the publication was to cry down the abilities of Englishmen in former days; and, not content with such manifold Architectural transgressions, he has rashly hazarded this opinion: "By some it has been asserted, that we have a right to adopt the term *English*, when speaking of this mode of Architecture, to the great surprize of all persons conversant with the origin and progress of Gothic Architecture, and with the different specimens of it in various parts of the Continent; and it is more particularly to be regretted, that this unauthorised assertion should have been introduced into one of the most splendid, and in many respects judicious, publications, that was ever given to the English publick; which, whilst it admires the magnificence of the work, cannot but regret that it is accompanied with this very extraordinary and unfounded claim," p. 154. That an unprofessional man, an inexperienced youth, should thus set his face against the mature and deliberate resolutions of an

* In the First Volume of Antient Sculpture and Painting.

* See the Antient Architecture of England, now publishing by J. Carter.

honourable

honourable and learned Body, composed of persons fraught with consummate knowledge from the study of our Antiquities, is a presumption equally "extraordinary and unfounded."

The comparative measures between Amiens and Salisbury are given, the first in French feet, and the latter in English. As few readers are conversant in French feet, it will not only be a very unpleasant business to draw conclusions by those who do understand them, between the two piles; but an utter impossibility to others deficient in this respect. Hence it may be suspected that some literary manœuvre is at the bottom. Stratagems are sometimes *necessary* in a paper, as well as a bloody, war.

Chapter VII. La Sainte Chapelle. Date "1248." "This celebrated Chapel is the most perfect of its kind," p. 161. (In a work intituled, "Description de Paris, et de ses Edifices," published 1806, is an elevation of the West Front.) "It is divided into an upper and lower Chapel," *ibid.* The work of the lower Chapel hardly worthy of notice, bearing the most simple unmeaning lines possible, while the upper Chapel gives right and left plain buttresses, and between them a "Marigold window," obviously rich, but no ways superior (seeking for a similar window with us) to one in the remains of the Palace of the Bishop of Winchester, Southwark (described vol. LXXVIII. p. 890.) On an open parapet are four enriched pinnacles; and a pediment with a circular window, and a four-turned ditto, the work of each particular, poor and confined; and the lines bear strong marks of humble imitations from some of our buildings of the fourteenth century, without the smallest particle illustrative of its alledged date, 1248. On this assurance, it may be conjectured, the original work had been found in such decay in the above fourteenth century as to render a new upright necessary, and which is now what stands to meet the eyes of amateur surveyors. But why give attention to a vain boastful tale of La Sainte Chapelle, Chapel of the Virgin at St. Germain des Pres; Chapel of Vincennes, Church of St. Germain L'Auxerrois, mentioned in this Chapter (the latter engraved in the French publication just alluded to, a mean and uninteresting front,) when there yet stands before our eyes Henry VIIth's Chapel (now groaning under the Innovator's hands) Westminster, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Eton College Chapel, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and St. Michael's Church, Coventry, &c. &c. each as bright in glory before these French bubbles, as is the heavenly luminary to the crawling glow-worm's fading light! But to conclude.

It is not to be doubted but that the Editors of the "Historical Survey," who have brought it forward confident of success, will feel, after reading my Remarks (if they deign to enter on such an *unpleasant task*) much displeasure and much disappointment. They may attempt an answer, may still multiply error upon error, and still call more refutation on their heads; the zeal of true English patriotism for the honour of English Art, once roused, cannot easily be subdued; at least while myriads of Architectural documents stand yet in our view, to aid the native fire, ever ready to repel Gallic scientific presumption, and all its deluded abettors.

AN ARCHITECT.

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Mr. URBAN, *Banbury, Sept.* 1.

THE long continuance of rain from day to day during the present harvest month, and the consequent injury sustained by the crops of corn, is a serious, if not an alarming misfortune; and it imperiously urges us to seek for some remedy against the return of so great an evil, if such a remedy is to be found.

That such an one has been proposed and offered, most of your readers must be aware, if they have read Mr. Rusher's Observations on a Method of Harvesting Corn and Hay in Wet Weather *, inserted in p. 99 of your present volume. That the Proposals of this gentleman should have met so little countenance and support appears at first truly astonishing. They were originally published in May 1807; and, as many of your readers have probably never seen them, they are here subjoined.

"*Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, an Easy, Cheap, and Effectual Method, of Harvesting Hay and Corn in Wet*

* See another letter on this subject in p. 909.

*Weather,*

*Weather, and pointing out various other Improvements in Husbandry.*

This method of harvesting is so easy and practicable, as to be within reach of every Grower of Hay and Corn, and will be attended with little, if any, additional expence.—The details of this method will be printed and forwarded to every Subscriber as soon as five hundred names are subscribed. The Subscription to be ONE GUINEA, or two persons may subscribe together, for TWO POUNDS. The money to be paid at the time of subscribing. If, on trial, any Subscriber is dissatisfied, the money shall be returned. By adopting this method, no Corn or Hay will, in future be damaged or spoiled, but by the Grower's fault. This, being a great national object, which has been some years in contemplation, and which the experience of the late years of scarcity has proved to be so highly desirable, it is hoped that every person will promote the design. Every Farmer and Grazier will do well to subscribe immediately, and Noblemen, Gentlemen, and other Landowners, will greatly benefit the community and their estates, by sending the names of their Tenants."

The modest and sensible Letter of Mr. R. (referred to above) conjointly with his character for probity and veracity, has, I own, impressed me with a conviction of the practicability of his method, and that it is deserving of more attention than the publick has bestowed on it. I have, besides, seen a letter written by a person of the greatest respectability, to whom the method has actually been communicated, *in confidence*, who appears to have no doubt of its utility, and is anxious that it should be adopted.

What, then, it may be asked, should prevent the publick from giving that countenance and support to Mr. R. which might enable him to complete so important a measure as the safe Harvesting of our Corn and Hay, in all future times of hazard? The terms are easy and equitable; and, if but one quarter of the benefit that is promised be derived from the communication, the bargain will be a good one for the publick. But by whom ought this support to be given? Mr. R. it is said, has offered to disclose his secret to the Board of Agriculture, or to any one of the many respectable Agricultural Societies existing in this kingdom, not one of whom has deigned to notice the offer. Was I the author of the discovery, I confess, Mr. Urban, that I should be inclined, like Prospero, to "burn my books," and refuse all communication whatever, in revenge for this neglect. But that we may not totally lose all hopes of so desirable a communication, is the purport of this letter.

Many people with whom I have conversed on this subject, have said, "The farmers are the best judges in a case of this kind. Let them alone. If *they* think it a feasible project, and likely to succeed, they will doubtless encourage it." But from this opinion I totally dissent. The growers of corn will never encourage a scheme of this kind. From them it cannot, must not be expected, and Mr. R. totally mistook his means, when he appealed to them for support.

Those who suffer in times of scarcity are, the labourer, the artisan, the tradesman, many of the clergy who have no glebe lands, and gentlemen of small fortune with large families. To these, and to the higher classes of society, must we look for the support of a measure of this kind. Was the method once promulgated, and found to answer the purpose, it appears to me that farmers must adopt it for their own sakes; otherwise, their harvests might be destroyed, while that of their neighbours might be reaped in security; but, till that be the case, things will go on in the old track. To other classes of the community, therefore, and not to the Growers of Corn, must belong the completion of the desirable purpose to which I allude.

In my opinion, the best and most efficacious mode of proceeding would be, for the clergymen of each parish in the kingdom, or as many as are so inclined, to promote and receive subscriptions among their neighbours, and the necessary sum might thus be raised, I apprehend, with little difficulty. Nor would the clergy be in the least degraded, or step out of the line of their duty, by so doing. They have, ere now, much to their credit, assisted in collecting subscriptions for prisoners in France, and other beneficent and useful purposes. To go about doing good, was, we well know, the delightful occupation of the Founder of our holy religion; and what greater good could be effected than in promoting a plan that might materially reduce the price of the prime necessaries of life, and confer a signal benefit on all classes of society.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 5.

AS "An Occasional Correspondent" (p. 827) kindly supposes that "An Old Correspondent" has "unhorsed" me: he certainly steps forward, in a friendly way, as one of my "Squires," "to pick me up;" but let him remember that a Knight always finished the combat on foot; it was in such situations the *last decisive blow* was given, and I still have heart and hand bold enough to cry once more, "Who's afraid?"

"An Occasional Correspondent" is strictly in order in his wish to have the modern Altar Screen removed from the Choir at Westminster; but I do not comprehend what he means by being gratified in seeing Henry VIIth's tomb in its "pristine state," as no innovations have as yet been made on it; or understand about the "tombs of Queen Philippa and Henry V." being "placed a little more in a state of original formation," as they also yet remain exactly in their original positions, unless he is for *restoring* the dilapidated particulars, which all real admirers of Antient Art must tremble to see attempted. However, if my "Squire" intends no more than merely sweeping the filth out of the Chapels, and turning out the wax figures, he has *my full consent and approbation!* J. C.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

### MR. KNIGHT'S HOMER.

WE have been favoured with the following *Precis* of Mr. Knight's Latin Preface *to his intended Edition of Homer:*

Eighty years after the capture of Troy, in the reign of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, Greece underwent an extraordinary change for the worse, by the irruption of the Dorians into the Peloponnessus. A very imperfect account of this matter is come down to us, although the certainty of such a change is evident, from the alteration that took place between the times of the Trojans and the Medes.—The antient Greeks retired into Attica and Bœotia, and, by degrees, to Asia, and occupied the whole of the sea-coast, built a variety of towns, rendered famous, and ennobled by the Muse of Homer, who was totally unknown to the Greeks themselves. Six hundred years after the invasion, the Dorians began to inquire who and what Homer was, but without the least success.—After the conquests of Cyrus in Asia, the whole country was deluged with poems under the name of Homer, in detached rhapsodies, or ballads, strung together; which were collected into a body by Pisistratus, and arranged as we now have them. But Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, and Aristotle, did not suspect that the praise they bestowed on the poems was due to Pisistratus more than to Homer, for their structure and artificial composition as a whole; that is, Mr. Knight means, they did not believe it.—The idle tales which were propagated of Pisistratus, and Ptolemy Philadelphus long after him, Mr. Knight is grieved and ashamed to see countenanced by Barteleny, Bryant, and Wolff, to the prejudice of the opinions of Aristotle and Thucydides. The fable of Pisistratus having collected and arranged the poems of Homer, arose most probably from a spurious dialogue of Plato, of which arrangement Homer himself had not the least idea. In this dialogue, it is said, that Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, brought out Homer's poems at the Panathenæan festival, and that they were there sung by the Rhapsodist. But Aristotle, long after this period, well knew what was Homer's, and what was interpolated.—The smaller poems of Homer were composed by the Athenians, and written on t bles, and not on skins, as the Asiatic were. Thersites was a comic poem, but not Homer's.—The Iliad and Odyssey were generally supposed to be Homer's own, except by some few of acuter discernment. Wolff thinks the Iliad and Odyssey not only to have flowed from different sources, but to have been also a collection of poems, patched together by the Pisistratians, into the two beautiful and perfect forms, which we now are in possession of. The French long ago entertained this notion, but had not learning enough to support it; and it fell into ridicule. Wolff and Heyne revived this doctrine to a greater extent, so as to shew that not only the books had different authors, but even parts of both were variously composed. That country, Mr. Knight observes, must have abounded in poets, to whose patchwork no future bard, for the space of 3000 years, could produce a whole any way equal

or

or comparable. The doctrine of the Atomists, if this be true, is credible*. The Iliad is a natural production; Virgil's a work of art; Ovid's of ingenious luxuriance; Lucan's of force and violence unrestrained; Milton's of labour; Shakspeare's of nature, unassisted by learning; Homer's perfection †.—Heyne says, the shield has no relation to the subject of the Iliad, nor the sculpture to the art of the times; and the style of description is more florid than elsewhere. The figures and groups are so crowded as not to be discernible; the shield, therefore, is an interpolation, as nothing of the kind was known for 200 years after the period.—This, says Mr. Knight, is the language and reasoning of a recluse who has not travelled: he then attempts to shew, that the shield was not impertinent in Homer‡. If Achilles had shewn cunning, or Ulysses vehemence, we might have suspected the genuineness of the passage; but, as to ornament, Homer might have invented what he pleased §.—Batrachyomachia, and other smaller poems, Mr. K. attributes to the 7th century before Christ, which may be an answer to Heyne, who thinks the style of Homer too good for that day ‖. The Odyssey is evidently more modern than the Iliad, because the chords of its lyre are made of sheep's guts, and the strings of the Iliad of flax, and ruder materials, as Mr. Knight remarks.

That the 72 verses in the Odyssey (between 564 and 626) are interpolated, Mr. Knight allows, because the sense goes on as well when they are removed; though, he must say, Ulysses might have learnt the art of evocation of spirits from Circe, and in the Shades.

The copies which Pindar used of Homer, says Professor Porson, wanted the whole passage of the punishments of the guilty. But the ὁ πάνυ is mistaken, for Pindar alludes to it in these words: "To have a fourth punishment after the third (to wit, the stone over his head ready to fall on him), which punishments are in Homer, Thirst, Hunger, and a Station in the Lake." Pauw, says Mr. Knight, changed the fourth labour into a fourth person, or fourth from Sysiphus, Tityus, and Ixion, who were punished for rebellion. But the acutest of criticks, continues he, could never have been deceived by the silliest of corruptions ¶.

A still stronger argument is the uniform relation of the parts to the whole. In Homer, all things of his own observation, and in common life, are described *ad vivum*, but all superstitions, customs, stories of Heaven and Hell, as he found them.

Incongruities are to be found in B. iii. Iliad, v. 121, which made the Criticks reject it as an episode, unconnected with the previous and subsequent; but, as Mr. Knight thinks, unjustly.

Homer's Poems have been, nevertheless, much interpolated; nor can the true be distinguished from the false by any other test than the oldest language of the Greek tongue, restored to its primitive form and character. This mode we shall use; and reject all aid from the fable of Pisistratus, which can suit only the Athenian copy, on which no great stress has ever been laid, if we argue from the silence of the Grammarians. If we allow the truth of the rhapsodies, we shall not impugn the idea of the Poems having existed entire in Asia, as in the copy of the Alexandrian Kings, in the Alexandrian Library, bought at Marseilles, or traced from that which the colonists, to Marseilles from Ionia, carried away with them, unless we suppose with Vallancey, that Homer wrote in Celtic. Herodotus lived after Pisistratus, and speaks of the Iliad and

* The plan, however, we may remark, succeeded in a sister Art; witness Zeuxis's Helen, the sixth essence of five beauties.

† And yet it is possible that it might have been the work of marquetry, like figures in a tesselated pavement.

‡ Quære—How were the ideas of it in Homer's time acquired? is the question more properly.

§ But it may be objected, that he could not invent what he never saw, or what the world he lived in never knew. Phidias invented what he never saw in his Jupiter. True—but he only made Jupiter a sublimer man. This is no proof that all Arts and Sciences existed in the mind before they were manufactured, as Mr. Knight says.

‖ Batrachyo, &c. are evidently the crumbs from the table of the Iliad.

¶ But this is not Pauw's conjecture; it is mentioned and proposed as a mode of interpretation by the old Scholiast of Pindar.

Odyssey

Odyssey as whole books, having subsisted 400 years. Hence we may suppose, they were once entire, and divided, for the convenience of readers, into cahiers, so as to be again reunited *. All the cities that claimed Homer, probably published editions of such parts of his works as they could procure. See Villoison and Wolff. [*To be concluded in our next.*]

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It may be gratifying to future Philologers to learn, that *one copy* (and only one) of the interesting Narrative of Sir JOHN MOORE (see p. 839) was printed on vellum, for the Library of the DUKE OF YORK.

We have much pleasure in announcing the completion of an elegant edition, in two volumes, 4to. of "The Genuine Works of William Hogarth; illustrated with Biographical Anecdotes, a Chronological Catalogue, and Commentary," by Mr. NICHOLS, and the late GEORGE STEEVENS, esq. The Plates, CLX in number, are engraved by Mr. COOK, in his best manner.

Under the auspices of the Royal Humane Society, Mr. YATMAN will speedily publish, A Familiar Analysis of the Fluid capable of producing all the Phænomena of Electricity (including Galvanism), and of Combustion. With some Remarks upon Simple Galvanic Circles, and their Influence on the Vital Principle. Illustrated by the Theories and Experiments of Messrs. GALVANI, GARNET, DAVY, and YOUNG.

Mr. PYBUS of Hull has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, A Collection of Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various Authors.

Mr. GEORGE ENSOR has on the eve of publication a Treatise on National Government.

The publick will learn with pleasure, that Messrs. DANIELL, who have already gratified the Lovers of Art with so many beautiful and interesting Delineations of Oriental Scenery, have at length determined to publish, under the title of "Picturesque Voyages and Travels;" a connected series of Views, selected from their extensive and valuable Collection; exhibiting the most remarkable scenes and objects, natural and artificial, that presented themselves in the different regions of the East which they have visited. It is their intention to accompany these Plates severally with a portion of narrative and descriptive Letter-press.

Mr. ROBERTSON, author of the Survey of Mid-Lothian, has nearly ready for publication, An Agricultural Survey of Kincardineshire, or the Mearns. It will be illustrated by a coloured Map of the Soil, and other Plates.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE has made such progress in his Topographical Researches in Ireland, that his Description of that part of the United Kingdom will be ready for the press about Christmas.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has just completed the first volume of his long-promised edition of AMES's and HERBERT's "Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain." It is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month [December]. The first volume will contain: 1. Ames's Preface, with copious Notes. 2. Memoirs of Ames, by the late RICHARD GOUGH, esq. with additional Notes; and a plate of Ames's arms, and another of his portrait in miniature. 3. Herbert's Preface, with Notes. 4. Some Account of William Herbert; with a plate of his arms, and another of his portrait in the Oriental dress. 5. Preliminary Disquisition concerning the Rise and early Progress of Engraving and Ornamental Printing; containing a great number of curious and splendid Wood-cuts, being fac-similes of antient Prints and ornamental Capital Letters. 6. The Life of Caxton, with copious Notes, and three portraits of him, with an etching of his biographer, Mr. LEWIS. 7. Account of Books printed by William Caxton. This latter division forms the bulkier part of the volume; making, with the Supplement, upwards of 400 pages, and being adorned with a number of Wood-cuts, which are fac-similes of those to be found in CAXTON's books. The entire volume will contain about 600 pages; and, exclusively of the cuts incorporated in the text, there will be four copper-plates of the different types used by CAXTON, and five mezzotinto ones of Portraits; namely, of AMES, HERBERT, MAITTAIRE, the EARL OF OXFORD, and Dr. MEAD, as well as a copper-plate fac-simile of an unique print, singularly illustrative of the early History of Engraving. This

first

* N. B. This might have been done before Herodotus's time, who found them collected together in whole books.

first volume will include the whole of Mr. Lewis's Life of Caxton, with corrections and additions; and is intended to form a broad basis of the History of Printing, Literature, and Bibliography in the fifteenth century, as far as these subjects are connected with an account of the books printed within the same period.

Mr. Allison intends publishing "A Collection of Unique Portraits of Illustrious, Eminent, and Remarkable Persons, from the Originals, chiefly in his own Possession." Part I. will consist of twelve plates.

Mr. Hooker, jun. of Norwich has lately returned from Iceland, where, at the request of Sir J. Banks, he spent the summer in investigating its Natural History. Mr. H. travelled with a retinue of Icelanders as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit, collecting numerous specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, minerals, &c. and also purchasing, in different places, many Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. We regret to add, that nearly the whole of this gentleman's labours were lost, by the disastrous circumstance of the vessel in which he embarked for London, taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge.

An authentic Narrative of Four Years Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Sea, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, under Capt. Wilson, in the year 1796, will be shortly published.

A Second Volume of "The Pulpit, or a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent Popular Preachers," is in preparation.

A Chinese Prayer, translated for the mental Improvement of Families of every Denomination, will shortly be published.

Mr. Greig has announced a new School-book, called, "The World Displayed, or the Characteristic Features of Nature and Art exhibited." He is also preparing a "New British Spelling Book;" and "School Geography," on a novel and easy plan.

Mr. S. H. Piercy has printed "Tales for Youth; being a Series of Prose and Poetical Pieces."

Mr. George Lambe has in the press, "The Mysteries of Ferney Castle; a Romance of the Eighteenth Century."

A Collection of Popular German Tales, selected and translated from Wieland, Schiller, Missner, and other celebrated Writers of that country, will speedily be published.

A Companion to Miss Byron's "Celia," intituled, "Celia Suited," will speedily appear.

Mr. Walker of Oxford, has proposed an alteration in the scale of the thermometer, which suggested itself to him, during a long course of experiments, as being founded on the truest principles. He proposes to place the zero, or 0, at 62° of Fahrenheit, being the temperature at which the human body in health is conscious of no inconvenience from heat or cold; 150° will then be the boiling, and minus 30° the freezing point of water; and all other points on Fahrenheit's scale may be reduced to this, by subtracting 62 for any degree above zero, and adding 62 for any degree below it. For ordinary meteorological purposes, a scale of this kind, extending to 65° above, and as many below 0, will be found sufficient.

The annual Courses of interesting and popular Lectures at the Surrey Institution, Blackfriars' Bridge, commenced on the 31st ult. at the House of the Institution; and will be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, during the season. We understand, that the following Gentlemen have been engaged for the respective departments, *viz. Chemistry and Mineralogy*, Mr. Accum; *Musick*, Mr. S. Wesley; *Experimental Philosophy*, Mr. Jackson; and *Physiology (with Experiments)*, Dr. Davis.

Measures have lately been adopted in the North of Sweden for printing 5000 copies of the New Testament in the Lapland language. A number of Bibles and Testaments have been distributed among the German colonies on the Wolga, and received with joy and gratitude.

M. Denon, the Director of the Museum at Paris, is still at Vienna. It is said, that the rare books and manuscripts which are in that Capital, as also the pictures and other works of Art, will be selected by him, and sent to Paris. Several of the most valuable collections in that Capital were, however, conveyed into Hungary, before the arrival of the French.

118. SCLOPPETARIA: *or, Considerations on the Nature and Use of Rifled Barrel Guns, with Reference to their forming the Basis of a permanent System of National Defence, agreeable to the Genius of the Country. By a Corporal of Riflemen.* Egerton. 1808. 8*vo. pp.* 251.

THIS valuable acquisition to the Military Library is the production, we are informed, of Henry Beaufoy, Esq. and is highly creditable to his talents, both as a Scholar and a Soldier.

In an appropriate Address to the Earl of Moira, Mr. Beaufoy says,

"The facts adduced in the little treatise which I now have the honour to lay before your Lordship will, I flatter myself, be found not unworthy of attention; they have not been pressed and distorted into an agreement with any preconceived theory; the deductions offered are the result of much experience and some labour; and nothing is advanced without having had the fullest confirmation of constant and diversified experiment."

And in the Preface the Reader is properly informed that, in compiling the present *Collectanea*,

"Due attention has been paid to General Manningham's very excellent Lectures read to the Officers of the 95th Rifle Regiment, and to the Green Book of the same Corps; to Major Barber's intelligent work prepared for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland's Sharp Shooters; to Rottenburg's Rifle Regulations; to the small work of Mr. Baker on the subject; to Robins's Tracts, and Professor Hutton's Experiments on Gunnery; as well as to whatever was to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg; Vegetius de Re militari; Saxe's Military Reveries; Rocheaymon, L'Art de la Guerre; Cooper on Light Infantry; Ehwald and Howard on Light Troops; and Antoni on Gun-powder; not to mention a variety of works more generally considered, as Roberts's Archery, and Grose's Military Antiquities."

From such authentic sources, a Compiler so peculiarly qualified for the task could not easily fail of producing, what will here be found, a perfect Manual of one material Branch of National Defence.

119. *Tales of Fashionable Life. By Miss* Edgeworth, *Author of "Practical Education," "Belinda," "Castle Rackrent," "Essay on* Irish *Bulls,"* &c. *In Three Volumes.* 12*mo.*

THE well-earned popularity of Miss Edgeworth will not be diminished by the present publication, intended, as we are told in a Preface by her father, Mr. Edgeworth of Edgeworthstown, "to exemplify the principles contained in "Practical Education." In these volumes, and in others which are to follow, she endeavours to disseminate, in a familiar form, some of the ideas that are unfolded in "Essays on Professional Education."

These Tales are intituled "Ennui," "Almeria," "Madame de Fleury," "The Dun," and "Manœuvring;" all of which contain some very lively, happy satires on Vice and Folly, and, by an admirable discrimination of character, shew a deep insight into human nature. It would not be doing them justice to rate their merit as Tales of Fiction, merely for the purpose of entertainment; for they are calculated, as they are intended, to reform the morals of Society, and to call attention to what Miss Edgeworth has ever strenuously endeavoured to enforce, the education of youth.

We cannot always, however, keep pace with the Lady's opinions, when Education is made *entirely* subversive of Nature, as in the Tale of "Ennui," where the *denouement* is to our feelings both offensive and improbable, notwithstanding the story abounds with entertaining incidents and judicious observations.

"Manœuvring" will be found the most uniformly good Tale in this collection; and, whilst it conveys an excellent moral, will excite a lively interest by its wit and humour.

"Almeria" sets forth, in strong colours, the folly of those who imitate manners, and seek for company, above their station in society.

"Madame de Fleury" (founded on events connected with the French Revolution) points out some of the means by which the rich may effectually benefit the poor; for it is observed that many have both the power and the inclination to do good, without knowing how to employ them to advantage.

"The Dun," though a good illustration of the misery occasioned by young men of fashion not paying their debts, makes a needless display of scenes of depravity and wretchedness, which can only excite disgust.

120. *Letters*

120. *Letters from* Portugal *and* Spain, *written during the March of the* British *Troops under Sir* John Moore. *(Concluded from p.* 850.*)*

THE date of the first Letter is "Lisbon, September 30, 1808," where the Author continued till the 3d of November, when this ill-fated Army commenced its march. Previous to that event the Officer made many observations on the city and its inhabitants, which are both curious and interesting. He describes the scenery on the Tagus with great success; and represents that and the distant view of the city to be extremely rich and delightful. The Pharos at Belem is in the Moorish style of Architecture, angular, and bound together by a vast chain, sculptured on the walls. A convent in the same place appears, though much altered, to have had its origin from those antient invaders of Spain and Portugal. On approaching Lisbon, the grandeur of the buildings vanishes insensibly; and those fronts which gleamed in perfect white upon the eye "present themselves in their true colours, bespattered with dirt of every description, and rendered almost intolerable by the accumulated filth and the raging heat, which *draws their honours reeking up to Heaven.*"

The filth thus brought to our notice exceeds even that which the foul imagination of Dean Swift could have conceived; and nakedness, partially covered with rags, seemed the condition of almost every person who passed the Writer, with the exception of now and then a man enveloped in a large cloak. An universal partiality for enormous cocked-hats distinguishes the natives of Lisbon; and both males and females wrap themselves in the mantles already mentioned, Winter and Summer. The antient stigma of Edinburgh still belongs to this city; and even the exertions of their tyrannical French masters failed in obtaining more than the exclamation of "Water comes!" ere the contents of certain utensils were precipitated into the streets. At the time these remarks were made, the Police had so little authority, and the people were so decidedly filthy in their conduct, that no manual attempts were made to remove the nuisances spread in all directions, which were left for the salutary torrents of the rainy season, which, rushing down the hills, prove the best and least expensive of scavengers. Listless and inactive in respect to their own health and comfort, and the defence of their country, the people of Lisbon seemed alive only to revenge; this the French excited and experienced to a very dreadful degree, although the British Army was constantly on the alert to defend individuals who ventured within reach of the stiletto. Kellerman, the well-known hero, had embarked in the frigate which was intended to convey him to France; but the ship was compelled to return, through an injury sustained in her bowsprit. This General, having the imprudence to land, was recognized by some Spanish officers, and immediately attacked by the populace. Fortunately for himself, he soon reached the boat which brought him on shore, protected by several soldiers, who leaped in with him; the sailors conveyed him to the asylum, it must be confessed, he little merited, as the sole object of the invading Army had been indiscriminate plunder and cruelty.

The Author very naturally expresses his surprise and displeasure at the supineness of all ranks of people in Portugal, who had every possible reason to arm, and resist their oppressors; yet, when the presence of their Allies made demonstrations of patriotism fashionable and *secure*, the different public walks were crowded with men in rich military dresses: in short, the people were terrified into cowardice, by the rapacity of the French, and the insolent front of Junot, who was surrounded with guards, and whose house was secured by two pieces of cannon, each ready to execute the commands of their haughty master, to the utmost extreme of brutality. "On his entering public places, the company were obliged to rise and bow to him;" and the only splendour in the city was in his suite, as the inhabitants were too heart-broken, and wary of awakening the rapacity of the French, to shew even an embroidered coat.

The manner in which this Gentleman introduces his descriptions of places enlivens the work, and renders it as pleasing, in a topographical view, as it is interesting in its principal object; this remark will be confirmed by the following extract: "In a mag-

a magnificent valley, called that of Alcantara, stands the celebrated aqueduct. In passing to Lisbon from Benefecca, you behold its high expanse, stretching from hill to hill. This work is of hewn stone; and is undoubtedly a sublime monument of human ingenuity, taste, and industry; certainly, since the time of the Antients, no European production has equaled it in usefulness and grandeur. Emulative of known greatness, it forms the august union of the two heights; while its stupendous arches rise proudly across the valley; their number, I understand, is 34; and they are said to be the highest in the world. The water runs in a channel along their tops; and two noble stone terraces on each side, protected by strong walls, gratify the pedestrian with the enjoyment of a pure air, and a splendid and extensive view of the city, Tagus, and opposite country. On looking down into the ravine below, objects are reduced to a diminutiveness hardly conceivable. The villages, vineyards, and people, when seen from above, almost verified a description I once read of the earth's appearance when viewed from a balloon. The commencement of the last century beheld the completion of this great work."

The account of the habits of the lower orders of people is far from favourable; indeed, we are led to suppose that industry is considered disgraceful by the natives of Lisbon, who call those *Gallicians* that prefer the comforts produced by labour; but whether the cleanly, well-dressed, and cheerful persons so denominated are actually emigrants from that province of Spain, or descendants of such, the Author had no means of ascertaining: it was, however, evident the idle inhabitants disdain to carry any other load than dirt, and would think themselves insulted if termed Gallicians. The officers of the English Army gave the better classes of Lisbon a superb banquet and ball at the Opera-house; which we think, with the Author, was rather premature, as, according to the established rules of hospitality, they should have received that compliment themselves. "Foreign Nations," he observes, "may shrug their shoulders as much as they please about the English passion for eating and drinking; but I never saw any of them (and I have seen people of all places and tongues) who do not fall-to most graciously upon our teeming boards: nay, if I must speak out, it is my opinion, that, in the gormandizing talent, they beat us hollow; for they not only eat with their mouths, but seem to take in the different articles of the feast, with increasing appetite, at nose and eyes." We are sorry to add, that eagerness of appetite is not the only unpleasant trait in these people, who seemed, to our Officer, not to wear their hearts in the right place, as he could not perceive the least symptom of gratitude towards their deliverers, or any marks of splendid hospitality. "The characteristicks of the people appear to be haughtiness, envy, and revenge; qualities which seldom fail to bring forth the monster cruelty. The lower ranks are well known for their love of taking unto themselves many things which are the property of others; a failing which is likewise father to another, the very spirit of lying."

Mules of the best description are of great value in Portugal, and 150 guineas are frequently given for a pair; they are more serviceable than horses, and may be kept at far less expence; people of high rank ride on mules richly caparisoned, and, with the exception of their ears, rival the finest horses of the country: the general vehicle is the cabriolet, drawn by two horses, which are void of taste, commodious, contain two persons, and are driven by a postilion. The oxen of Portugal are uniformly large and excellent, useful in agriculture, and very docile.

We would willingly accompany our Informant in his observations; but must restrain our wishes, in order to notice a few of the leading particulars of his progress through Spain. In the neighbourhood of Abrantes the richest inhabitants received our troops with a politeness and hospitality which never permitted the Officer to remember the latter was the consequence of a command. They met with many manufactories of salt on the road-side. "The material is produced from the marshes, which are drained, and the saline particles carefully collected, and formed into pyramidical piles. They appear, at a little distance, like a small encampment,"

ment." Hospitality prevailed at Villa Franca; and parts of the highway to this place were found to be well paved; the hedges were composed of the different species of aloes, many of which were in full bloom, with stems 12 or 14 feet in height; and a forest of cork, pine, and olive-trees, often formed a grand feature in the landscape. At Cartaxo the Author was quartered where a French General had preceded him, and his host's hatred of that Nation could only be equaled by his gratitude to England. This person informed him, that himself and others subject to the insolence of the Gallic Army, had been compelled to act as valets, and even pull off the boots of the officers, who returned the forced civility by helping themselves to any silver or other articles which pleased their fancies.

The neighbourhood of the Tagus is extremely romantic, and often sublime; but the heavy rains which fell almost incessantly deprived those delighted with the works of Nature of many beautiful views. Golega, though very crowded, greeted the Army with the same hospitality they had met with at their last halt, and allowed the soldiers to want for nothing. At Abrantes things were reversed; this large, ruinous, and miserable place exhibited evident proofs, in the discontents of its inhabitants, that the celebrated Junot had been too successful in attaching them to the new order of things, of which his Master had placed him at the head. "To-morrow," says this Gentleman, "we renew our march; and not sorry shall I be to shake the dust off my feet which belongs to the inhospitable city of Abrantes," the first town in Portugal where any difficulty existed in obtaining quarters. Among the other curiosities observed in their march must be included the different articles of furniture made of cork. To a stranger they appear heavy in the extreme; but, on raising them from the ground, the sensation is reversed on discovering their wonderful lightness. During their march, the caps and arms of French stragglers were frequently exhibited by the oppressed people, who had stabbed them in revenge for the atrocities they and their comrades had committed. This circumstance, horrid in itself, appeared the only indication of resistance throughout the country; which, as it was individual and solitary, neither promised nor has since produced any effect; indeed, nothing could have been more impolitic than the system pursued under the auspices of the Usurper, who has contrived to make every man on the peninsula his determined enemy, because each suffered in his property through the thievish indulgence of the soldiers of his army.

As the Writer approached the Spanish frontier, he indulged in all the fancied pictures produced by the idea of an armed Nation receiving its new Allies with the enthusiasm of patriotism and gratitude, and anticipated the glories to be shared from that moment between the united Spaniards and English. Enraptured by the prospect, many dangers and difficulties were overlooked; and he enters into the following animated description with all the ease and vivacity experienced by the traveller for pleasure: "On my rising early this morning, the view from the castle of Idanhia Nova was curious and beautiful. Clouds rolled in one white mass below on the plain; and, from the bright light of the sun, already up, the appearance was like a frozen sea, covered with a Northern snow. But when the heat took effect, the delusion evaporated; and the casual openings in this airy ocean presented the far-distant country and mountains with all the visionary indistinctness or glittering charms of enchantment." After crossing a Roman bridge at Zagura, they "bade adieu to Portugal, and, with the proud enthusiasm of Don Sebastian and his followers when they leaped upon the African shores, entered Spain!" Trajan's bridge at Alcantara is described with great effect; but the governor of the town "proved a beast—a vulgar, uncivil animal, with little power to serve us, and less inclination." Dirt, desolation, and frozen repulsion, distinguished the place, and augured the kind of reception the brave Moore and his Soldiers were to experience in more distressing circumstances. At the village of Ceclavin the chief man of the town made every amends for the savage reception experienced at Alcantara. Soon after their arrival, "an excellent dinner was set on the table, at which both the lady and her spouse presided, partaking of its good

good things with more than common *union*, as they both ate off the same plate, and drank out of the same cup.". Dancing closed the entertainment; and the Bullero, a most indecent set of movements, composing a very favourite dance, both in Spain and Portugal, was exhibited by a male and female, the latter displaying "great dexterity in keeping time, not only with the noise of her castanets, but with the silent movements of her bottom, which in elasticity far exceeded the quickness of her feet." They found the groupes of women assembled at the different fountains on the road-sides beautifully interesting; their figures, dress, and skill in poizing the water-jar on their heads, are peculiar to themselves.

One of the facts derived from this unexpected intercourse with Spain must be extremely grateful to every Englishman; which is, the general acknowledgment of the Ecclesiasticks and Laity that our recent generous conduct towards them has effected more, in removing the prejudices against us, arising from our dissent in religious affairs, than could have been accomplished by a thousand volumes, written to prove the Protestant faith founded solely on the precepts of the Gospel. They appear, indeed, to be perfectly sensible of the difference between the plunderers of their own Religion and its protectors of another.

The city of Placentia offered numerous views as they advanced, which were equally grand and romantic. The Xerte reflected in its bosom the cathedral, the castle, and numberless pale buildings, intermixed with trees; the mountains, of vast magnitude, covered with snow behind it; and the valley rich with vines, olive and cypress trees, and a magnificent bridge, produced the most lively sensations to the spectators. The inhabitants of this venerable place were unanimous, from the bishop to the plebeian, in demonstrating their admiration and gratitude for our exertions in their favour; and several canons of the cathedral exerted every nerve to amuse and inform the author and his brother-officers, who describes them, in return, as doing honour to the religion they profess. This part of the work is highly entertaining; and when the Army left the town, it was with an universal sense of the kindness of the natives. "On our issuing forth, our two clerical friends were at the door of the Marquis's hotel, to bid us adieu! and our parting, I assure you, was not a little pathetic—much friendship was avowed on both sides; and their last words were prayers for our success and health. I never beheld a more beautiful morning; but that is nothing strange with the inhabitants of this favoured city; bland are the people, and bland is their climate. I am told that the air around this delightful spot is almost always serene and heavenly. Though now far advanced in the month of November, nothing but the name of this ungenial season is known here. The softest air of the sweetest Summer's day could not be more balmy than that which met our freshened senses on turning out for the march. The sun shone in full power; and its bright beams, while they warmed the bosom of the hill we were to ascend, glittered on the cold snows of the yet more distant heights we were destined to cross." The road lay in a direct line to those piles of frozen matter; consequently, the Army soon exchanged the Temperate for the Frigid Zone. After a few hours of patient endurance of the bitter blasts and driving snows of this region, they entered the former a second time for a moment; and once more ascending, they endured the extremity of cold. At length they reached Salamanca, without suffering any material injuries. In a military point of view, the description of this city is highly amusing.

After the retreat commenced, the French Dragoons were first attacked in the neighbourhood of Sahagun. From this moment every page of the Narrative presents dreadful pictures of misery and death. At Castro Nueva the climate seemed changed by some invisible agency; the naked sterility and chilling blasts of Siberia were transferred to the heart of Spain; and the saturated air hung a corroding dampness around the Army, which, at short intervals, was exchanged for heavy falls of snow. Now, for the first time, they felt the insanity of permitting trains of women and children to follow their husbands and fathers.

The next subject of superior interest we meet with is the narrative of the action between Lord Paget and

and the Enemy, when victory cheered for an instant our dispirited Troops. During this combat a British officer cut down a Frenchman of some rank, and in due time the baggage secured to his horse was examined by the captor, when, to the surprise of all present, a silver ewer and basin, beaten close together for convenient package, was drawn forth in company with the silver handles of knives and forks, many valuable trinkets, and, shameful to relate! "a richly-embroidered jacket," at a button-hole of which was suspended "the *croix d'honneur* of the celebrated Legion of Buonaparte." As this *honourable* member of the Legion of *Honour* survived his wounds, the precious *mementos* of his rapacity were restored to him. Some very moral and excellent observations are introduced in speaking of Sahagun, where several unburied and stripped French soldiers lay exposed in the snow, who were killed in a battle fought there.

Benevente contains many and very curious objects. "Its principal ornament is the castle, antiently the residence of the Dukes of Benevente. It is now a superb mansion, and formerly must have been a powerful fortress. The architecture is of a mingled Moorish and Gothic taste, executed in the finest and most elaborate style. Its turrets are rich in fretted ornaments, and many of them are bound round their summits with a huge stone chain, admirably sculptured. The North front of the castle is almost entirely open, being formed of ranges of Moorish arches, supported by columns of porphyry and granite." The floor of the grand saloon is tesselated, and upwards of 150 large pillars support its roof, which is profusely adorned with sculpture, richly gilt and painted; a frieze of porcelain, of a damask pattern, extends round this vast hall; the niches and alcoves on each side "raise their arched heads amid labyrinthian twinings of gold, silver, gorgeous colours, and curiously-diversified grotesque work." Numerous magnificent apartments and a grand chapel form the rest of this noble structure.

The armoury is a treasure of every thing curious in antient military weapons and coats of mail; and the furniture was exactly such as the building required. Thus far the admirer of chivalry and antiquity must feel gratified; but the sequel will excite more than equal regret. "Sorry was I to find," says the Writer, "that two Regiments besides Artillery were quartered amid such invaluable remains. These superb saloons lodged several hundreds of a rank of warriors very different from the bannered heroes who used to doff their cuirasses here a century or two ago. Little respect is ever shewn by the lower orders of any profession to the relicks of past times—to the finest specimens of arts, with which they have no acquaintance. And therefore it is not so wonderful as it is lamentable that, like their brothers in degree and necessity, the privates of our armies see no good in any thing that does not administer to their wants. Alas, poor Benevente! how soon wast thou robbed of all thy proud array! how soon were thy regal halls reduced to the ruin which is ever the marks of a retreating army! That such devastation is highly blame-worthy is true; and the officers literally lamented it in dust and ashes; for there was sufficient of both spread over the desolated castle; but to prevent it was beyond their power. When almost every man is of one mind, nothing less than a miracle can compel them to obey perhaps two or three individuals who command in a direction opposite to the general will. Much as we must abhor this destroying propensity, a palliation, though no apology, may be offered for the manner in which our Troops treated the unoffending furniture of Benevente. *The offence then taken against the Spaniards*—a sense of having been allured into the country by false promises of support—of having been betrayed into disadvantageous positions—of having been abandoned to the Enemy, and forced, by such desertion, to relinquish a victory, and retreat where they expected to conquer; all these things excited an indignation in their breasts, which perhaps, luckily for the people we were amongst, wreaked itself upon their chairs and tables, instead of on their heads." Soon after they left Benevente the affair took place between the French Imperial Guards and Lord Paget's Dragoons, when the General of Division and their Colonel, Le Febre, was made prisoner. The lesson

the

the French received on this occasion made them more prudent in future. But even the conviction of our superiority in arms could not repress the discontents which existed amongst our officers and soldiers on the want of every necessary to support life and the fatigues of each day's march; and those they obtained were three-fourths wasted through eagerness and folly, and the indolence of the superior officers, whose business it certainly was to see the rations properly distributed. An attempt had been made at Benevente to persuade the Troops that Corunna was not their destination, but in vain; and, worn out with misery, they no longer seemed to value life nor any of its regulations. The roads and villages now exhibited famishing peasantry flying in every direction; while the British marched by their dying and dead relations without power to rescue the former or save themselves from the same fate. Indeed, so far were the common soldiers from wishing to relieve the inhabitants, that they burnt their houses and villages, and plundered on all sides; "and multitudes of homeless, destitute people were continually hastening to the officers, imploring them for a redress which it was out of their power to bestow. Alas!" continues the Author, "our pity and regret were all we had to offer; and they retired in an anguish the recollection of which even now wrings my soul."...."As soon as the peasantry heard of our approach, they fled; and often on our arrival in a place, we found it deserted;" the way was strewed with broken waggons, dead and dying horses; rain streamed in torrents; and through these miseries they arrived at Villa Franca, where all the ammunition and baggage were destroyed which could be dispensed with.

We have at length reached the extreme point of suffering endured by this devoted Army; and the instances given of individual distress and death would wring the heart even of a Canibal. They were now in the centre of a stupendous country, cleft into abyss-like ravines, and overlaid with a deep and trackless snow. When they had nearly gained the highest parts of these dangerous precipices, the Author looked around and beheld the rear of the Army winding along the narrow road; he saw their foot-steps marked by the wretched people, who lay in red spots on all sides, expiring from fatigue and the severity of the cold, where their bones remain, a sad memorial of our betrayed cause. Upon their arrival at Corunna, numbers of the horses were found to be irrecoverably lamed; those and many others were shot, and their bodies lay bursted and putrifying in the streets. The battle, the death of the Commander in Chief, and the embarkation of his men, close the Narrative; which we recommend in the strongest manner to public notice, as a suitable appendage to the dignified Narrative of the gallant and much-lamented Moore. (See p. 839.)

The Plates are, a very good engraved Plan of the Battle fought near Corunna; and Aqua-tintas of Salamanca, the Field of Battle at Vimeira, the Vale of Tancos, Trajan's Bridge, Mountain of Nogallis, and Corunna; with a Representation of the Explosion of Two large Magazines of Powder intended for the Use of the Patriots, who had left it untouched till the very instant that necessity compelled our Troops to perform that operation or surrender it to the French.

121. *Observations on the Movements of the* British *Army in* Spain; *in Reply to the Statement lately published by Brigadier-general* Henry Clinton. *By a* British *Officer.* Murray.

THE public feelings which have been so greatly agitated by the distressing events in Spain will not be soothed by a difference of opinion among the Officers on the subject. However appropriate these Observations might have been at the time, we will not now awaken melancholy reflections by entering more minutely into the discussion.

122. Bathmendi, *a* Persian *Allegory. By* Mirtea Falanzia, *P.A.* Harris. *pp.* 31.

THIS is a pretty little allegorical poem, very neatly managed; the subject is a search after Bathmendi, or Happiness, by four Brothers, three of whom seek for it by ambitious pursuits, which terminate in shame and disappointment; whilst the fourth, by industry and the proper cultivation of calm, domestic virtues, finds himself possessed of it.

123. *The*

123. *The Letters of a* Peruvian *Princess, by Madame* De Grafigny. *Also, as a Sequel, the Letters of* Aza, *by* Ignatius Hungari De La Marche-Courmont. *To which are prefixed, a Life of Madame* De Grafigny; *and a short Biographical Notice of* Marche-Courmont. *Translated from the* French, *by* William Mudford. Sherwood and Co. 12*mo.* *pp.* 221.

THE Letters of a Peruvian Princess lose as little of their elegance as possible by this Translation of them. The delicacy of Zilia's mind is pourtrayed in its native simplicity; and the impressions she receives from novelty are most happily described. In the prefixed Memoirs the original work is thus mentioned:

"Indignant at some raillery that was directed against her, she produced, as a sort of triumphant vindication, *The Letters of a Peruvian Princess.* These Letters quickly rose into celebrity. They were admired for the delicacy and fervour of their sentiments, for the impassioned glow of their language, and for the interesting simplicity of the narrative. The conception is ingenious; and the execution is, generally, adequate. The tender elegance of female passion is, perhaps, best depicted by female genius. Love, dressed in its mild and modest guise, full of kind protestations, unsuspecting confidence, and blameless purity, should be delineated by woman, for in her breast only is the original to be found. It is woman who breathes the patient sigh in absence, who sheds the unnoticed tear, and who treasures in her heart the fond image of her thoughts: it is woman who lights the torch of Nature at the shrine of Virtue: who dresses Love in the veil woven by the Graces, and ennobles those feelings by their object which, in their motive, shun the eye of Chastity. The placid sentiments of passion, its gentle murmurs, and its soft complainings, are fitted for the female pen, when guided by the inspiration of genius; and a happier subject for the display of all the tender simplicity of Love could not have been imagined than Zilia. Modest, meek, and timid; gifted with a happy ignorance of all beyond her own native plains; indissolubly attached to Aza; torn from him by a cruel fate; ignorant of his destiny; full of the tender recollection of his love; and in perpetual doubt, surprise, and dismay; she arrests powerfully the feelings of the Reader. Madame De Grafigny has been eminently successful in imparting to her character appropriate and natural qualities: and what detracts most, and perhaps alone, from its excellence, is a repetition of sentiments that sometimes wearies, and a refinement of knowledge that is inconsistent. Metaphysical disquisitions upon the origin of language and the force of vocal utterance were evidently beyond the sphere of her acquirements. These are blemishes which every Reader must wish away."

The Letters of Aza, subjoined as a Sequel, are very inferior in every respect; and the Translator frequently complains that the language would not admit of being otherwise rendered.

124. *The Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor, and Stable Guide; a concise Treatise on the various Diseases of Horses, their Symptoms, and most humane Methods of Cure. Calculated to enable Persons to form an accurate Judgment of the Diseases of their own Horses, and apply proper Remedies, without the Assistance of a Farrier. With useful Observations on the Breeding and Training of Colts; Hints to the Purchasers of Horses; General Directions for Riding, and using a Horse on a Journey; Stable Management,* &c. *By* Yorick Wilson, *Veterinary Surgeon,* Lemington, *near* Warwick. 12*mo.* Bone and Hone. *pp.* 123.

THIS, though a small volume, contains original and useful matter enough to entitle it to a very general reading. Its humane Author seems to have been equally actuated by a spirit of feeling towards the noble animal whose sufferings it is intended to alleviate and a desire to protect the proprietors of horses from the chicanery and cunning of professional knaves. As we should give a very imperfect character of the work by selecting any particular Recipe, we refer our Readers to the volume itself; but, as a specimen of the Author's style, we quote his own account of his design and the object of his work, as he has explained himself in his Introduction:

"The following pages are chiefly designed to apprize gentlemen of the care that is due to their horses on a journey; and to furnish them with all the information necessary to guard them against the disorders to which they are subject upon those occasions. The diction which I have adopted throughout is such as I conceive will enable all who take this treatise into their hands to form a true judgment of any disease they may discover, and the degree of malignity, as also to apply proper remedies in every exigence. I hope it will also be found capable of acquainting gentlemen with the GENERAL DISEASES and the MEANS OF PRESERVING THE HEALTH of their horses, whether at *home or abroad.*"

Though

Though there are some articles upon which, we believe, Mr. Wilson could have enlarged with advantage, yet we think his observations are, in general, clear; and that his instructions for breeding, purchasing, and riding horses, are particularly judicious.

125. Sunday *Reflections.* *By the Author of "Thoughts on Affectation."* Hatchard. 8*vo.* *pp.* 389.

THESE Reflections on the Lessons for every Sunday in the Year are introduced by a Preface, wherein the Author speaks, we think, with *needless* diffidence of his performance. He says,

"It is not vanity, or conceit of giving information which has not before and better been given to my fellow-creatures, in many works far superior to mine, that induces me to offer to the Publick the trifle which I hope may prove useful and acceptable to those persons for whom I compose my Sunday Reflections. But a wish humbly to do good leads me to observe that this is a sort of reading not much in the power of the lower class to obtain."...

"If scorn should be my portion, I may be sorry, but in truth shall not be offended with those persons whose opportunity having afforded them insight into such Writers are consequently led by their taste or piety to prefer the Works of Blair, of Horne, or of Porteus, to my feeble endeavours to be serviceable! I only recommend myself rather than *nothing*, to those who have not, as they fancy, time to read a Sermon, or who have not a Sermon to read; and entreat them rather to attend to the *Reflections* I offer on the Lessons for the Sunday, than to read the words of their Bible without any *reflection* at all."

Plain, unsophisticated Reflections on the Sacred Writ must prove acceptable to every class of Readers; and, whilst they assist the uninformed, may stimulate the piety of the more enlightened. Such will be found the tendency of this work; which we earnestly recommend as an addition to every Family Library, where good morals are inculcated.

126. Solomon: *a Sacred Drama. Translated from the* German *of* Klopstock. *By* Robert Huish. Hatchard. 8*vo.* *pp.* 261.

THE Translator of this Drama has made a very complimentary Dedication of his work to Mrs. Hannah More; and he thus prefaces his undertaking:

"Many, it is certain, are deterred, not only from the perusal but from the translation of the Works of Klopstock, by the extreme difficulty of the undertaking, arising from the singularity of his style, from his licentious use of compound words, the roughness of his rhythm, and the obscurity which he throws over his ideas, by his gross innovations of the establisned rules of the German language. His figures sometimes border on the ridiculous. Shakspeare calls thunder the artillery of Heaven; but Klopstock attempts to surpass Shakspeare, and calls it the 'ten-thousander of the Almighty.' Conciseness appears to be his sole study, and the sense is often sacrificed or rendered obscure to obtain it."

This singularity and obscurity of style in the original may account for the inharmonious verse of the Translator; to which if the Reader can conform, he will be repaid by many beauties, and find much interest in the story of the Drama.

127. *Poems, by Sir* John Carr. Mathews and Leigh. 8*vo.* *pp.* 228.

THESE "few wild notes of the simple shepherd," as the Author modestly styles them, are evidently the production of a cultivated mind; and in many of them are displayed traits of philanthropy, and of fraternal and filial affection, which are highly pleasing. Others are the light effusions of a gay and sprightly youth; and, if a few should be thought trifling, none of them (with the exception of a single unnecessary oath) are offensive.

The Loss of a Brother, one of the most plaintive of the Poems, is at the same time one of the most pleasing:

.... "To sacred Memory ever nigh,
Thy wit and humour claim the passing sigh:
When, through the hour, with unresisted skill,
I've seen thee mould each feature to thy will,—
When friends drew round thee with attentive ear,
Pleas'd with the raill'ry which they could not fear.
Oh! how I've heard thee, with concealing art,
Join in the song, though sorrow rent thy heart;
How have I seen thee too, with venial guile,
O'er many an anguish force the faithless smile,—
Seen suffering Nature check each sigh, each fear,
To rob maternal fondness of a tear!

Alas!

Alas! those scenes are past!—Vain was the prayer
That ask'd of Fate to soften and to spare;
Ah! vain, if Wit and Virtue could not save
Thy youthful honours from an early grave."

Some elegant and well-turned compliments are paid to Lady Warren, to whom the volume is dedicated; and the following "Verses to the Tomb of a Friend" are beautiful:

"Dearer to me, thou pile of dust!
Though with the wild flow'r simply crown'd,
Than the vast dome, or beauteous bust,
By genius form'd, by wit renown'd.

"Wave, thou wild flow'r! for ever wave,
O'er my lov'd relick of delight;
My tears shall bathe her green-rob'd grave
More than the dews of Heav'n by night.

"Methinks my Delia bids me go,
Says, 'Florio, dry that fruitless tear!
'Feed not a wild flow'r with thy woe,
'Thy long-lov'd Delia is not here!

'No drop of feeling from her eye
'Now starts to hear thy sorrows speak;
'And, did thy bosom know one joy,
'No smile would bloom upon her cheek.

'Pale, wan, and torpid, droops that cheek
'Whereon thy lip impress'd its red;
'Those eyes, which Florio taught to speak,
'Unnotic'd close amid the dead!'

"True, true, too idly mourns this heart;
Why, Mem'ry, dost thou paint the past?
Why say you saw my Delia part,
Still press'd, still lov'd her, to the last?

"Then, thou wild flow'r, for ever wave!
To thee this parting tear is given;
The sigh I offer at her grave
Shall reach my sainted Love in Heaven!"

"Lines on a little Bird,
*Singing at the Window of the Author, soon after the Death of a beloved Sister.*

"Go, little flutt'rer! seek thy feather'd loves,
And leave a wretched mourner to his woe;
Seek out the bow'rs of bliss, seek happier groves,
Nor here unheeded let thy musick flow.

"Yet think me not ungrateful for thy song,
If meant to cheer me in my lone retreat;
Ah! not to thee, my little friend! belong
The pow'rs to soothe the pangs of adverse fate.

"Fly, then! the window of the wretched, fly!
And be thy harmless life for ever blest;
I only can reward thee with a sigh,
And wish that joys may crown thy peaceful nest!"

"Lines written in a Hermitage, at Dronningaard, near Copenhagen.

"Delicious gloom! asylum of repose!
Within your verdant shades, your tranquil bound,
A wretched fugitive *, oppress'd by woes,
The balm of peace, that long had left him, found.

"Ne'er does the trump of War disturb this grove;
Throughout its deep recess the warbling bird
Discourses sweetly of its happy love,
Or distant sounds of rural joy are heard.

"Life's checquer'd scene is softly pictur'd here;
Here the proud moss-rose spreads its transient pride;
Close by, the willow drops a dewy tear,
And gaudy flow'rs the modest lily hide.

"Alas! poor Hermit! happy had it been
For thee, if in these shades thy days had past;
If, well contented with the happy scene,
Thou ne'er again had fac'd Life's stormy blast!

"And Pity oft shall shed the gen'rous tear
O'er the sad moral which thy days disclose;
There view how restless is our nature here,
How strangely hostile to its own repose."

The

* "Dronningaard is the first private residence in Denmark: it belongs to the wealthy family of the De Coninck. The grounds, which are very extensive, and tastefully laid out, slope down to a noble lake, twelve English miles in circumference, which is skirted with fine woods and romantic country-houses. At the end of a beautiful walk is an elegant marble column, with a tablet, on which is inscribed, by Mr. D. C. 'This monument is erected in gratitude to a mild and beneficent Government, under whose auspices I enjoy the blessings that surround me.' In another part of the grounds, in a spot of deep seclusion, are the ruins of a Hermitage; and a little farther, in a nook, an open grave and tomb-stone. The story connected with this retired spot deserves to be mentioned: Time has shed many snows upon the romantic beauties of Dronningaard since one who, weary of the pomp of courts and the tumult of camps, in the prime of life, covered with honours and with fortune, sought from its hospitable owner permission to raise a sequestered cell, in which he might pass the remainder of his days in all the austerities and privations of an Anchorite. This singular man had, long previously to the Revolution in Holland, distinguished himself at the head of his regiment, when, in an unhappy moment, the love of aggrandizement took possession of his heart, and, marrying under its influence, misery soon followed; and

The "Occasional Lines repeated at Berry Castle*, Devonshire," are lively; and the story of the mourning-coach breaking down on the road to a masquerade is pleasantly told †; but we have only room for the concluding lines of the poem:

"Know, gentle Ladies, once these shapeless walls, [crawls,
O'er whose grey wreck the shading ivy
Compos'd a graceful mansion, whose fair mould
Led from the road the trav'ller, to behold.
Oft, when the morning ting'd the redd'ning skies,
Far off the spiral smoke was seen to rise;
At noon the hospitable board was spread,
Then nappy ale made light the weary head;
And when grey eve appear'd, in shadows damp, [lamp;
Each casement glitter'd with th' enliv'ning

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and here, in a little wood of tall firs, he raised this simple fabrick: moss warmed it within, and the bark of the birch defended it without; a stream of rock-water once flowed in a bed of pebbles before the door, in which the young willow dipped its leaves; and, at a little distance from a bed of wild roses, the labernum gracefully rose, and suspended her yellow flowers; and adjoining was a spot which the Recluse had selected for his grave, of which, like the monks of La Trappe, he dug a small portion every day until he had finished it. He composed his Epitaph in French, and had it inscribed on a stone. If the Reader is as much interested as I was in the history of the poor Hermit, he will be pleased with the translation of it, which follows, from the pen of my respected and distinguished friend, William Hayley, Esq. In this solitude he passed several years, when the plan of his life became suddenly reversed by a letter of recall, which he received from his Prince, containing the most flattering expresions of regard. He obeyed the summons, returned to Holland, and at the head of his regiment most gallantly fought and fell.

"The Hermit's Epitaph.

"Here may he rest, who, shunning scenes of strife,
Enjoy'd at Dronningaard a Hermit's life:
The faithless splendour of a court he knew,
And all the ardour of the tented field,
Soft Passion's idler charm, not less untrue,
And all that listless Luxury can yield.
He tasted, tender Love! thy chaster sweet;
Thy promis'd happiness prov'd mere deceit.
To Hymen's hallow'd fane by Reason led,
He deem'd the path he trod the path of bliss;
Oh! ever-mourn'd mistake! from int'rest bred,
Its dupe was plung'd in Misery's abyss:
But Friendship offer'd him, benignant pow'r! [hour:
Her cheering hand, in trouble's darkest
Beside this shaded stream, her soothing voice
Bade the disconsolate again rejoice:
Peace in his heart revives, serenely sweet; [choice,
The calm content, so sought for as his
Quits him no more in this belov'd retreat."

* "The manor of Berry was given by William the Conqueror to one of his Normans, Ralph de la Pomerai, who built on it the castle which still bears his name, and in whose family it continued till the reign of Edward VI. when it was sold by Sir Thomas Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present Duke. The castle is seated upon a rock, which rises almost perpendicularly from a narrow valley; through this valley winds a small stream of water, which drives the mill seen through the foliage of the surrounding woods from the turrets of the castle. In approaching the castle from the South, the path leads down the side of a hill through a thick wood; and on the North side of the valley, opposite the rock on which the castle stands, is a high ridge, partly covered with oak: these hills completely shut in the ruins on both sides. The valley stretches a considerable way both to the East and West, and opens a view at either end into the adjacent country. From the ivy-covered ruins of the fortress which now remain, it is scarcely possible to say what was its antient form; but it is most generally supposed to have been quadrangular, having only one entrance, a large double portcullis, at the West end of the Southern front, turreted and embattled, as was the whole of the front, with a tower at its Eastern end, corresponding with that on the West. This front, with its gateway and turrets, are perhaps the only remains of the original structure. Winding steps, now almost worn away, lead to what once was a chapel, over the portcullis, and thence to the top of the turrets. In more modern times a magnificent building was erected within the walls of the castle by the Seymour family; but, although upwards of 20,000*l.* were said to have been expended on it, it was never finished; and now the whole forms one common ruin, which, as it totters on its base, the spectator contemplates with awe, while he sighs over the remains of fallen grandeur."

† "A party from Totness went to Lord Courtenay's masquerade in this way, there being no other conveyance to be had, and met with the ridiculous accident here alluded to."

Here

Here the laugh titter'd, there the lute of Love [grove:
Fill'd with its melody the moon-light
All, all are fled!—Time ruthless stalks around, [ground:
And bends the crumbling ruin to the
Time, Ladies, too (I know you do not like him,
And, if a fan could end him, you would strike him),
Will with as little gallantry devour
From your fair faces their bewitching pow'r;
Then, like these ruins, beauteous in decay,
Still shall you charm, and men shall still obey; [smile,
Then, with remembrance soft, and tender
Perchance you 'll think upon this mossy pile;
And, with a starting tear of joy, declare,
"Oh! how we laugh'd, how merry were we there!"

An "Epigram on the Grave of Robespierre" is short, and pointed:

"Passant, ne pleure point son sort;
Car, s'il vivait, tu serais mort."

"TRANSLATION.

"Nay, passenger, don't mourn his lot;
If he had liv'd, why you had not."

A good Portrait is prefixed; the volume is beautifully printed; and, if we did not like the Poetry which it contains, we should not notice that many of the pages contain *very few lines*, a few of them *only two*.

Enthusiastic admirers of "good Queen Bess," we do not like Sir John Carr's Parody on "her *golden days*."

"Some of the Poems have appeared before, at various times, in a fugitive shape; and the Poetry in the Author's Tours is here collected."

128. *The Life of* Alexander Nowell, *Dean of* St. Paul's, &c. *By* Ralph Churton, *M. A.* &c. *(Concluded from p.* 346.)

THE length of time which has elapsed since our first notice of this work demands some apology. Certainly a Reviewer has never more reason to be pleased with his vocation than when it affords him an opportunity to introduce a publication of genuine merit and ability; and never more reason to regret the multiplicity of calls than when they interrupt or interfere with an early notice of such works as are interesting and important. In this light we must undoubtedly consider the specimen of biography now before us, which includes a very remarkable period in Ecclesiastical and Literary History, and clears up many points in which former Historians and Biographers have introduced confusion, if not error.

Dean Nowell was one of the most emin nt characters of his day. In the reigns of Edward and Mary he was Master of Westminster School and a Prebendary of Westminster, and held a seat in Parliament; but, when that infatuated Princess endeavoured to extirpate Reformation and Reformers, he made his escape into Germany. This part of his history affords his learned Biographer an opportunity of giving a concise but very just account of the behaviour of the Exiles during Mary's reign, their disputes on dress, ceremonies, &c.; the consequences of which were so long felt after their return, and continued to distract the Church for above a century, ending at last in its temporary overthrow under the Usurpation.

On the accession of Elizabeth, Mr. Nowell was promoted, among other livings, to the deanry of St. Paul's. He now took his turn in preaching at St. Paul's Cross; and here an expression he happened to make use of was grossly misrepresented; his vindication of it affords Mr. Churton an opportunity to introduce one of those ingenious illustrations of antient language and manners which are frequent in this work.

"He preached at the Cross on the third Sunday after Epiphany; on which occasion a passage of his Sermon was much talked of, and grossly misrepresented by the Papists, who had the confidence to charge him, even in print, with having said that "it would do him good to raze his buckler upon a Papist's face." To this he was forced to answer, and said, "It was a false lie; and that he had rather go a thousand miles about than to be put to that necessity to save his life by such hard means: and have his own face razed ten times, than he would once raze another man's face; or hurt any Christian man: so little good would it do him."

"The truth was this: he preached upon the Epistle of the day, in which are the words "Avenge not yourselves;" and after he had declared that we may not avenge ourselves, he observed that the common old translation had it, that we should not *defend* ourselves. And hereupon he moved this question, "Whether a Christian man might defend himself?" Whereunto he answered by these words: "In case we be, by any magistrate or officer, or at the commandment of the prince, by any man wronged, I know no defence, but

but patient suffering. For no true Christian hath any hand to lift up against the prince. But in case a thief would set upon me by the high way, where I could have no help at the magistrate's hand, I would, if I were able, defend myself; and rather than I would be slain, I would, if I could, *maim* him. For to kill the thief, who, being in that cause slain, should a thousand pounds to a penny be damned, would be most horrible. Yea, said he, if any private person, without authority of office, or commandment of the prince, should quarrel with me, and call me heretick, thief, or would invade me forcibly, I would lift up my buckler hand, and rather than he should kill me, I would lay my buckler upon his face, if I could, though it were rough with studs, and had a pike in the middle: speaking (as he said in his vindication) those words only in case of saving his own life, if he could no otherwise do it *."

"It will readily be admitted that the good Dean fully vindicated himself from this foul aspersion, and carried the Christian doctrine of submission and non-resistance quite as far as is just or necessary. But the alteration of manners, for the better surely, which has long taken place, makes some illustration of the passage requisite. No one now, in the pulpit or elsewhere, would talk of "razing his buckler" on the face of a robber that assailed him; but, till the days of Elizabeth or later, it was almost as common to wear weapons of defence as to wear cloaths. When Dr. Sandys, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, sat in the chair to confer degrees, and perceived some violence attempted, he "groped to his dagger;" and, being a man of great courage, had dispatched some of them, if Dr. Bill and others had not prayed him to hold his hand †. Stow informs us ‡, that every serving-man, from the base to the best, carried a buckler at his back, which hung by the hilt or pommel of his sword, which hung before him; and that thirty or forty, thus accoutred, used to fight in Smithfield, particularly on Sundays; and yet little harm was done, as thrusting was not then in use. The bucklers, an article in every haberdasher's shop, were about a foot broad, with a pike of four or five inches. The sword and buckler, about the 20th of Elizabeth, gave place to the rapier and dagger §; when sturdy apprentices used to wear long daggers at their backs or sides, and to carry the water-tankard, to serve their masters, from the Thames and the common conduits ||. The length of the rapiers, and about the same time the depth of the ruffs, increasing, a Proclamation was issued against them; and grave citizens were stationed at the gates of the metropolis to cut the ruffs, which were above a nail deep, and break the rapiers' points, if they exceeded a yard."

**But one of the most important Sections in this Life is Sect. VII.; in which Dean Nowell is introduced as a benefactor to Religion, by his admirable Catechism. This is preceded by a History of the Practice of Catechising; from which we shall detach a few paragraphs, rather to excite the Reader's curiosity than to gratify it.**

"We are now arrived at that period in the Life of Nowell when he published his Catechism, the principal remaining monument of his fame, and connected with an interesting point in the Annals of our Church, the History of Catechisms. It will not be amiss, therefore, on this occasion, to look back a little, and investigate the subject; especially as the most learned and diligent Enquirers into our Ecclesiastical Antiquities are here full of mistakes; some of which we may hope to remove; but others, I fear, must still wait for more laborious research, or fortunate discovery.

"The practice of catechising, or instructing children in the fundamental principles of the Christian Religion, was carefully observed in the Primitive Church; and the names of Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Cyril of Jerusalem, and others, from the very days of St. Mark, are recorded with honour for their catechetical labours. The intermission of this duty, in succeeding times, was one of the causes which occasioned and perpetuated the ignorance and errors of what are truly styled the dark ages; and when at last, after ten centuries, light began to dawn, the Council of Trent, to prevent the diffusion of it, strictly prohibited the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and forbade the use of all Catechisms, and Expositions even of the Apostles' Creed and Ten Commandments. Genuine Learning, however, and true Religion, could not for ever be suppressed; and when they revived together, in the sixteenth century, the importance of early instruction by catechetical forms was again acknowledged

* "Strype's Annals, i. 236."

† "Fox, ii. p. 2087."

‡ "Stow's Chron. by Howes, 1631, p. 1024, and 869, b."

§ "Stow, ut supra. And see Gervase Markham's remarkable challenge to Sir John Holles, first Earl of Clare, in 1597, "with my rapier and dagger — to fight in our shirts and wastcotes." Gent. Mag. 1803, p. 1004."

|| "Stow, p. 1040."

and

and Erasmus and Luther and Melanchthon, and Calvin and others, wrote Catechisms.

"In our own country, next to the renunciation of Papal Supremacy, and the translation of the Holy Scriptures into English, the Institution of a Christian Man, and Henry VIIIth's Primer, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments, in English, with a strict injunction to all Schoolmasters to use and teach the same, were the main steps which prepared the way for a fuller reformation in the days of the sixth Edward. In the first year of that Prince's reign, Cranmer published and dedicated to him a Catechism, for the "commodity and profit of children and young people." He was not the author of it; but it was translated from the German under his immediate eye, and revised by him. It was not in the form of questions and answers, but consisted of short explanations of the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, Baptism, the Power of the Keys, and the Lord's Supper; and though, neither in form nor size so well calculated for general use, yet, as Dr. Rowland Taylor observed, the "book for the time did much good."

"The first and second Liturgy of Edward VI. each contained a Catechism in the Order of Confirmation; which, as far as it went, was almost *verbatim* the same with our present Church Catechism, ending with the Desire, or Explanation of the Lord's Prayer. The Compilers of this Liturgy are known, but not the distinct parts framed separately by each; unless it may be thought, perhaps, that Bishop Goodrich, one of the number, drew up those two admirable summaries of our duty to God and to our neighbour, which he caused to be inscribed, where they still remain, on a part of the Episcopal Palace at Ely.

"In 1553 was published "A short Catechism, or plain Instruction, containing the Sum of Christian Learning, set forth by the King's Majesty's Authority, for all Schoolmasters to teach." The King's Letter, prefixed to it, is dated at Greenwich, May 20, only seventeen days before his decease; and yet there came out at least two impressions of this Catechism in Latin, and two in English, this same year; with the Articles subjoined, forty-two in number, which were agreed upon in the Convocation of 1552, and now published also by the King's authority. As it is not likely that new editions of such a work would be hazarded after the accession of Mary, it is probable that at least one Latin and one English impression of the Catechism were already in the press, and waited only for the King's Letter to be prefixed to them."

In this extract we have omitted the Author's elaborate Notes of reference and explanation, and must refer the Reader to the book itself for his very curious Dissertation on Nowell's Catechism, and other helps to public instruction, which were devised at that time. We cannot, however, quit this part of the work without expressing our suspicion, although perhaps not immediately connected with the subject, that catechising must have been, for many centuries, the principal if not the only mode of instruction in all branches of knowledge. Before the invention of printing, books must have been in so few hands that what was known could be known only to those few; but, as History informs us of the thousands who were educated in the schools and halls of our incipient Universities, it seems most probable that what was then called Education could have been conveyed only in a traditional way, and, by frequent lecturing and catechising, fixed in the memory, as the only storehouse, before books were multiplied and libraries built. All this may be matter of speculation; but researches, so full and accurate as we find in this volume, may one day serve to clear up the causes why Learning and Religion continued to be propagated to a certain degree in the darkest ages, and why they must have been narrowed and confined to that degree.

The remainder of the Life of Dean Nowell is so intimately connected with the Ecclesiastical History of his times, that what renders it not easy for us to give a detached specimen adds peculiar interest to the narrative in the mind of every curious Reader. By industrious research Mr. Churton has been enabled to rectify many mistakes that have crept into former accounts; and, by a judicious examination of facts and opinions, has presented us with a statement of the history of disputed periods at once accurate, informing, and important. We do not hesitate to rank the Life of Alexander Nowell among the first of those specimens of minute biography which will give dignity and consequence to that branch of History, as well as answer all the moral and religious purposes which a fair representation of the lives of individuals is thought to promote.

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The Appendix contains fifteen articles, most of them of great rarity and value in confirming the Narrative, and throwing light on the principles and manners of the Elizabethan period. But it would be injustice not to add, that, while this is a work replete with entertainment and information, it has very high claims as an elegant book. The printing does honour to the University press; and the work is embellished with *portraits* and *views* executed with uncommon elegance, and a page of very interesting *fac similes*. The contemporary Biography includes much original information respecting the Whitakers, Towneleys, Archbishop Grindal, Bishop Jewell, Mrs. Frankland, and other benefactors of Brazenose College, as well as of many of the principal characters who flourished in Nowell's time, or were connected with him in public duties *.

129. *A Grammar of the* Greek *Tongue, on a new Plan. By* John Jones. *Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 1808.

THE very circumstance of a book having been re-printed is a strong proof of its merit; and Mr. Jones, we find by his title-page, is in full possession of that proof of his abilities in teaching the Greek language. Granting us this position, our Readers will no doubt be perfectly satisfied with an analysis of the Author's Preface; in which we are informed that the first part of the "little volume" before us was composed for the advantage of the few scholars Mr. J. had occasion to initiate into the tongue in question. A liberal offer of his Bookseller, founded on the previous approbation of some of the Author's friends, induced him to enlarge the MS. and publish it, "in hope," he observes, "that the plan here adopted may recommend itself, by its justness and simplicity, to other teachers, as well as to those who, in their private studies, cultivate the Greek language."

This Gentleman adds, that his Readers will perceive that the book and the title-page are in perfect unison; a merit which he claims for it. He acknowledges, however, that novelty does not always imply improvement; "and that whatever, on a trite and familiar subject, pretends to be *new*, is to be suspected of not being just." Admitting a supposition of this nature to be correct, the Writer says he has to lament the indulgence of his unawed freedom of mind and latitude of investigation, which disposes him to think for himself, and form such conclusions, after enquiry, as he conceives to be equally natural and reasonable. He appears sensible, at the same time, that this freedom of thought, existing in a feeble mind, or in one whose fancy exceeds maturity of judgment, and a love of innovation predominates over the dictates of truth, implies a degree of conceit and temerity which merits severe criticism and contempt. It is far different when honest, unassuming industry endeavours to illustrate obscurities, and simplify what is complex in any subject connected with the interests of learning and the improvement of the rising generation; the labours of those should be received with complacency, and treated with candour. Mr. Jones very naturally hopes the Learned will view his work in the latter light; and declares he has misapprehended his own motives if he is discovered to have differed from others merely to exhibit his own superior sagacity, or to undervalue their labours.

In the true spirit of modesty and humility "he solicits the public suffrage only to what shall appear conformable to reason; and is ready to acknowledge and to correct those probably numerous errors into which he may have inadvertently fallen, when pointed out by liberal and enlightened criticism." The study of the Hebrew and Oriental tongues, particularly the former, suggested the principles which distinguish Mr. Jones's Grammar. The Hebrew language is well known, by all competent judges, to be the origin of the Greek. "It cannot, therefore, be deemed surprising that the origin of those qualities which characterise the child can be found only in the constitution of the parent. Proceeding on this ground, the Writer, conformably to the system of the great Grammarian of our age, has traced the definitives, the prepositions, and many of the

* See a correction, by the Author, in our last, pp. 795, 796; and the only one which, after a very careful inspection, appears to us necessary.

the particles, to Hebrew nouns or verbs; and from those roots has deduced a primary signification, into which are resolved all their figurative or secondary senses, however numerous and complicated. "By considering the Greek terms, as existing in their primitives, and before they were modified by Greek terminations, the Author has, moreover, been able to ascertain the exact meaning *of the cases;* and the application of their meaning, thus ascertained, to the syntax of the language, forms another peculiar feature in the character of this Grammar."

The very high antiquity of the Hebrew tongue affords the philosophical enquirer into the origin of language the various gradations by which the human mind formed the art of speech; and among these gradations the following are deserving of notice: active qualities denoted by words; that is, "those ideas which the mind acquires by reflecting on its own operations in given circumstances are no other than the names of the subject and agent in the same circumstances, combined into one term; in other words, *verbs* are the *names* of sensible objects, with the personal pronouns annexed to them." The principle mentioned as suggested by the Hebrew is applied to the Greek, from which proceeds all the variety of terminations peculiar to the Greek verb, too numerous for the memory to retain, and retarding the efforts of the student; they are reduced to six pronouns. "The same principle has enabled the Author to resolve the two classes of verbs in ω and in μι into one common form; to account for the origin of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices; and assign to the two last the cause of their peculiar signification." However useful this principle is in a grammatical point of view, it is still more so in another: terms which denote active or abstract qualities, as having no prototype corresponding to them in nature, which, referred to, might serve to define and continue their signification, are liable to continual misconceptions and changes. "But this is not the case with the names of sensible objects. These, continuing much the same in all ages and countries, convey, when impressed on the organs of sense, accurate ideas of themselves; and thus, in general, render the meaning of their terms correct and invariable, though transferred from one language to another. In order then to fix the primary sense of a verb, it is only necessary to have recourse to the noun whence it is derived; and what cannot be established by this mean, is likely to be effected by recurring to the primitive term, as existing in one of the Oriental dialects." The definition of the primary signification of verbs being attainable by these means, a Greek and English Lexicon might be founded and conducted on philosophical principles, which is generally considered a *desideratum* at present: the Author undertakes to supply what is wanted in this respect. "Of the arduousness of the undertaking he is indeed fully sensible. To assort under one root substantives and verbs which have been separated by long and various usages—to acquire a full command of the language from a perusal of all its authors—to recognize, under the wide differences of character and termination, its primitive terms in the Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, and Coptic, and thus to settle their primitive senses—is a task which requires considerable abilities, long and well-directed diligence, and much more extensive patronage than the Publick is likely to bestow on any obscure individual." One of the principal advantages of such etymological investigation will be brevity, however extensive the grounds of his enquiry appear before Mr. Jones. He asserts, that the original signification of the words, and the deductions from those by analogy of the several tralatitious senses, will greatly assist him in condensing his materials, "to cast, not like Stephens, or even Scapula, *a leaden reservoir*, in which the streams of Grecian learning may stagnate for ages, but *a silver urn*, which, together with the cup now offered to the Publick, shall enable the student himself to go to the fountain-head, and draw its waters living and uncorrupted."

Mr. Jones says, farther, that the merit of his Grammar has been acknowledged by the Publick; but still his own reflection and the suggestions of friends convinced him that it was susceptible of considerable improvement. This edition, therefore, presents

sents it not only altered, but nearly re-composed; and at the same time the materials are arranged in a manner far more simple and easy for the learner. The first 90 pages contain the general properties of the parts of speech. "General rules only occupy the text; while exceptions, with occasional illustrations, are subjoined in notes. The variations of the dialects are inserted underneath the declensions. A paradigm is given of all the moods and tenses in each voice; and, while it is distinct and clear, it is so abbreviated as to exhibit the variable or conjugable part of each verb, which is called the model, apart from the root, which continues invariable. By this means the scholar perceives that, by learning to conjugate one verb, he learns to conjugate all others of the same class. And he should accustom himself to other examples; such as τιμαω, φιλεω, χρυσοω, as well as τιω and τυπτω, which are there used; always remembering to preserve in each all the radical letters which precede the final ω. The formation of the same tense in each voice is stated together, so that the learner may observe their difference, by observing them in one and the same point of view. "The resolution of the four classes of verbs in μι into one general principle, by means of contraction, is a leading feature in this Grammar; but it was thought advisable to insert the explanation in notes, rather than to make it a part of the text. But to this resolution the learner should attend; and by the ease and precision with which he will be enabled to impress on his memory part of the Greek Grammar he will feel the use and importance of general principles."

The contractions which are peculiar to the Greek tongue form one of the greatest impediments in acquiring it. Mr. Jones professes in this work to reduce them into general properties, equally applicable to nouns and verbs; and the chapter on contractions should be studied after the declensions of nouns and the paradigm of verbs have been acquired. The chapter which treats on the classification of nouns is of great importance, and therefore particularly merits the learner's attention; nor is the ninth chapter, on the origin and formation of the Greek verb, of less consequence. "Here," says Mr. J. "he will see laid open, in a few pages, what has employed in so many volumes, and employed in vain, some of the first scholars in England and on the Continent. After he has mechanically committed to memory the several paradigms, he cannot but greatly fix them in his mind, by seeing all or most of the variations of voices, moods, tenses, persons, and members, reduced to *six terminations*, and those terminations only personal pronouns, combined with the primitive verbs." The philosophical structure of the Greek language has been much neglected, although very great attention is and was always afforded it by the best Scholars; and the rules which are learned in the schools are, in many instances, both absurd and incomprehensible. The present publication is intended to remedy this evil; and the Author hopes that the Rules of Syntax are not only stated with brevity and perspicuity, but traced to the circumstances on which they are founded. "By this process the labour of the learner is alleviated, and a foundation laid for a philosophical skill in the language."

A new source of improvement in the Greek language was introduced by the doctrine of the association of ideas, as taught in the school of Locke, Hartley, and Priestley. "In the hands of a Critick thoroughly acquainted with this great law of animated nature, it will prove eminently serviceable, in illustrating obscure passages, in ascertaining the meaning of obscure terms, and in supplying smoothness and continuity of transition to passages apparently abrupt." The utility of association in this respect is illustrated by several instances contained in the tenth chapter. Mr. Jones thinks himself warranted in saying that the principle, fully understood, and applied with judgment, will form a new æra in the History of Greek Literature; and the necessity which exists for making it an object of attention in studying the tongue will be immediately allowed by those who "comprehend the additional beauty, force, and lustre, which it reflects on the passages there specified.

fied. Nor is there a Writer in Greek to whom it may not, and that frequently, be applied with similar success."

Fruitless disputes have occurred, both in England and on the Continent, relating to the *Æolic digamma*, which were the consequence of the nature and origin of it remaining unascertained. "The Author has, in a short compass, traced the digamma to its source; and the light which is hence reflected on this obscure and controverted branch of Greek learning serves, in a striking manner, to elucidate the great advantages which the language and literature of Greece may derive from the Oriental tongues."

Thus concludes the Preface to the Grammar of the Greek Tongue, composed by Mr. Jones; whose labours, we hope, will prove equally satisfactory to the Publick, in their present improved state, as when the work had not to boast the advantages it now possesses.

150. *The* Hungarian *Brothers. By Miss* Anna-Maria Porter. *In Three Volumes.* 12*mo. Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 1808.

THIS Novel had escaped our notice till it was attracted by the demand of the Publick for a second edition. The Authoress is indebted to a friend for the Preface to her work, of which we shall give the Reader the substance, as a sufficient explanation of the design of the Tale. The Revolution accomplished in Germany by the most unnatural means has removed the House of Austria from its antient elevated situation as the head of a vast Empire, and produced changes in the States which composed it altogether unexpected by the rational part of the world, where we find it difficult "to trace the names of countries once familiar to most men, and particularly dear to soldiers; it seems necessary to premise," says the Author of the Preface, "that this Romance was begun, and had proceeded as far as the middle of the third volume, long before the disastrous events took place which overturned the Germanic Empire." Miss Porter selected the triumphant field of the Archduke Charles for the theatre of her heroes' actions, without having the most distant idea that the detestable infamy of General Mack would so soon annihilate all its glories and happy consequences. She painted Vienna as the seat of Honour, crowded with patriotic veterans and youths anxious to procure equal fame. "All is now changed. Vienna and her boast are no more. Germany has passed under the yoke of the Usurper; and the country of Charles of Leopolstat, and his virtuous Commander, is like a tale of other times—a story, of what once was Carthage, once was Rome."

Strange as it may appear to posterity, these words may be applied to passing events. A few months only have elapsed since we saw Austria again in arms, firm in defence of its Monarch, and her soldiers eager to convince the world how dearly they would sell its freedom. The same Guardian Angel presided over their actions, and directed their steps; they fought, and bled; and their fame and honour are established for ever. Europe trembled for the issue; and the Tyrant, with all his inhuman *vassal* Germans, tottered on the brink of ruin a second time. "All is *now* changed; Vienna and her boast are no more; Germany has passed under the yoke of the Usurper," who conquers by artifice, and never offers peace except at the moment when another battle would decide the fate which still awaits him.

Circumstances much at variance with the prosecution of works of fancy interrupted the progress of "The Hungarian Brothers;" but it was completed in January 1807. The Authoress, on examining the incidents, thought she discovered reason to apprehend her description of foreign manners might be mistaken for a dereliction from Nature, as they differ most essentially from those of England; yet she was inclined to hope all who had travelled on the Continent "must recollect the animated salutations which pass between relations and friends of either sex. Whether such (to us, extraordinary) expressions of tenderness arise from a peculiar sensibility, or only a compliance with custom, cannot easily be determined; the fact of their use is notorious." Englishmen demonstrate their kindness by shaking the hands of their friends; Foreigners express the same sentiment by warm embraces:

embraces: the difference between these modes of expression remembered, "neither the affectionate endearments of the Counts of Leopoltstat, the romantic whims of the Baron Ingersdorf, nor the overbearing haughtiness of the Prince Nuremberg, are in the least out of place." The character of the latter gave the Authoress the greatest anxiety, as she conceived it might be probable some of her Readers could not imagine such an union of pride and meanness, the polish of high life and ill-mannered violence, to exist in the man of illustrious birth. Indeed, she believes the middle rank of society generally think it impossible that a prince should be vulgar. In this part of the Preface her friend makes several pertinent and too-well-founded observations on the degeneracy of *some* titled persons. "There are many worthy and noble families in England, who, if they were to set a notary behind the arras, might shew minutes from the mouth of his Lordship, or his Grace, very different from those which fell from the tongue of Sir Charles Grandison. How many trembling wives, with coronets on their brows, will silently assent to this! How many daughters will shudderingly whisper, "It is true!"

The volumes now before us contain the following Address to George Fulton, Esq. of Edinburgh, which we give at length, as most honourable to the Writer:

"As the Publick has sanctioned this production by requiring it to pass through a second edition, I venture to hope it is not altogether unworthy the honour of being inscribed to one of my first and most valuable friends. Neither time nor distance can ever efface from my memory the important obligation which I am under to you for the tuition of my childhood. At that early period your judicious instructions sowed the seeds of whatever is estimable in my mind and my heart; and if those seeds have produced any commendable fruit, it is to you, my dear, honoured Preceptor (after Heaven), that I should give the praise. With these sentiments I presume to offer you the following volumes; which, however deficient in the graces of imagination, are, I hope, free from indifference to the cause of Virtue.

"Suffer me now to repeat, thus publicly, that, although several years have passed since your favourite scholar quitted the scene of her infancy; though she left it when still a child; though various have been the events of her life, and the feelings of her heart, yet she has always cherished the remembrance of Scotland and Mr. Fulton with gratitude and affection," &c. &c.

After reading this entertaining Novel attentively, we think ourselves fully justified in quoting the concluding words of the Preface, as giving our sentiments on "The Hungarian Brothers."

"To draw Nature as accurately as her acquaintance with it would allow, was the intention of the Author; and to produce, from the circumstances of the story, some useful moral, was her aim. She has placed her heroes in various situations, because the destinies of men are various. Temptations are shifting every hour; and to warn youth from those quicksands which gem the ocean of life like the happy isles of the poets, now appearing in all the bloom of Spring, now vanishing into vapour, and now sinking, with the anchored vessel, into the bosom of the deep!—to set up beacons where the danger lies; to shew youth the destructive tendency of uncontrouled passions, and the safety and loveliness of affections belonging wholly to the heart; to present all this in one view, a developement has been attempted to be made in these pages of the usual causes which seduce and precipitate men into error; and much has been said to prove the happy effects of those generous sensibilities which put a boundary to the passions, while they enlarge and ameliorate the heart."

131. *A few plain Reasons for adhering to the Doctrines of the Church of* England, *in preference to those of the Conventicle; addressed especially to the Lower Classes of the People. By a Layman.* Manchester; *printed for* I. W. and W. Clarke. 8vo. *pp.* 20.

"THE Religion of the Church of England, as established at the Reformation, above two centuries ago, was founded on those divine precepts and doctrines of Revelation which are contained in the Gospel of Christ; and its basis was cemented with the blood of that 'noble Army of Martyrs' which was heroically shed in its defence. Thus founded on a rock, it has happily proved invulnerable to the assaults both of the Atheist and Fanatick; and, notwithstanding their repeated efforts, it has hitherto been enabled to continue in that pure and unsullied state in which it was originally established."

After describing the leading peculiarities of the "two principal Sects of Methodists,

Methodists, consisting of the followers of Whitfield and Wesley, and intituled Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists," and delineating "the true character of the Ministers of the Church of England;" this sensible Writer proceeds, by way of contrast, to the "general stamp of Methodistical Preachers," whom he divides into two classes.

"First, those who, having experienced what has been justly called 'the transporting glow of devotional lunacy,' fancy themselves replete with 'divine grace,' and who consider that they have felt a conversion as miraculous and instantaneous as that of St. Paul, and are therefore become *inspired* teachers of the Gospel. And, secondly, those who, under the hypocritical garb of sanctity, assume a sacred habit and profession for the better carrying forward their designing views upon the understandings and purses of their deluded followers. The first are entitled to our compassion; the second to our unqualified detestation and abhorrence; for *they* are the reapers 'who sedulously apply the sickle to a neglected harvest,' and secretly bless the happy hour when, forsaking their original and suitable avocations in life, they became the private confessors to thousands; by which fortunate change in their situations, their laborious exertions on the anvil and the awl have given place to an easy profession and a handsome competence. But beware, I exhort you most earnestly, of these false teachers, for "*by their fruits ye shall know them*;' and you will find that, 'without any *capacity to instruct*, or any *authority to preach*, they substitute the *combinations of fraud* for the *truths of inspiration*, and make the absurdities of *fancy* the basis of *religion*.' (Religion without Cant, p. 1.)

"If these few pages," the Author adds, "should be the cause of opening the eyes of a single individual amongst the Methodists, I shall consider that my labour has not been in vain. I have no wish or ambition to engage in a controversy; and under the conviction that I have not, in a single instance, advanced any thing against the truth, I now lay aside my pen."

132. *The Gaol of* Newgate *Unmasked; in a Letter to* Joshua Jonathan Smith, *Esq. Alderman and Sheriff of the City of* London *and the County of* Middlesex. *By* Richard Andrews. *Published and sold by the Author in the* Fleet Prison. 1800. 8vo. *pp* 29.

A Repetition, principally, of the old song, that "Gold from Law can take out the Sting!" But Mr. Andrews may rest assured, that, if the grievances he alledges are found in any degree to exist, they will not long be tolerated.

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Curiosus asks for particulars relative to William Bentley, some time master of the Free School at Colchester; who was educated at Shrewsbury, and died or resigned that situation in 1598.

A Constant Reader wishes for some Account of the Demerits of Dr. John Aylffe's State of the University of Oxford; or if it was a party business only that caused the severe sentence of expulsion to be passed on him by the University for his publishing of it. His name does not appear in the *Biographia Britannica*, or any other Biography, although author of the work in question, and two folios on the Canon and Civil Law. The Compiler of *Oxoniana* seems to have made a good deal of use of "The State of Oxford;" but says nothing of its Author, except the date of his expulsion.

W. P. enquires whether there is extant any antient Map or Survey of authority to determine the *Boundaries* of the Counties of England, with the Wapontakes, Hundreds, &c. &c. as settled by the celebrated Division of *Alfred*? Or, if nothing of that sort can be found, what Maps, more antient than those of Camden and Speed, are deemed, by competent Judges, of sufficient accuracy to ascertain the actual Bounds of the respective Counties of England, with their appropriate Districts or Sub-divisions?

Dr. H. asks, Who was supposed to have greatly assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in the Compilation of his History of the World? On what or whose authority, prior to 1698, is such a supposition founded? —— Also, How were the Cases of Spherical Trigonometry solved numerically before the invention of Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, &c.

Our Winchester Friend's Second Hints will be duly and attentively considered.

In answer to another Correspondent, there is no Work extant with "Engravings of the Churches in Suffolk."

Our Friend in Lower Seymour-street will always receive proper attention; but he must not be too impetuous; and may confidently rely on the fidelity of the Post-office. He is too Protean to receive regular acknowledgments, which we can only make on particular occasions.

A Correspondent who assumes so *many various Signatures*, and is so extremely anxious lest his Communications should miscarry, need not be under any alarm: they all came safe; but it is impossible to use, or even to notice, every Article we receive.

From a very great number of Letters and Poems on the subject of the Jubilee a few of the most interesting are selected in pp. 899, 957.

Christianus in our next; with Mr. Nisbett; Memoirs of Mr. Thicknesse; Mr. Fitz-Gerald's Ode; &c. &c. &c.

## JUBILEE;

*Or, Lines on the 25th of* October, 1809, *being the Day on which our beloved* MONARCH *entered on the 50th Year of his Reign.*

*By* SAMUEL ELSDALE,
*Author of "Short Pieces in Verse."*

FAIR Orb of day, with heav'nly splendour bright,
Chase from yon crystal arch the shades of Night;
Let brazen trumpets pour a shrill-ton'd voice,
To hail the day that bids our hearts rejoice.

Let thund'ring cannons roar with loud acclaim,
Till ev'ry shore re-echo GEORGE's name;
At that lov'd name innum'rous shouts arise,
And loud huzzas ring through the vaulted skies.

Twice five-and-twenty years their course have run,
Since o'er our hearts his gracious reign begun;
Beneath his sacred sway and mild command
Freedom and Plenty crown Britannia's land.

Her hardy offspring till her peaceful shore,
While round her coast the hostile thunders roar;
No fairer virgins through the world are found,
Than the sweet Nymphs who grace our native ground.

Our Merchants are like princes, ev'ry sea
Wafts the rich freight of British industry;
No hearts so gen'rous other lands can show,
To melt with Charity, with Valour glow.

On all alike Freedom her gifts bestows,
*No slave can breathe the air which o'er her Island blows;*
Soon as he springs on England's sacred shore,
His chains are broken, Slav'ry galls no more.

Shrouded in storms the Fiend of Discord low'rs,
And deluges the world with bloody show'rs;
From land to land she drives her iron car,
Her fell attendants, Pestilence and War.

The murd'rous Corsican, with furious mind,
To death or bondage dooms all human kind;
Where'er his sanguinary hordes advance,
By force or fraud subdued, all bow to France.

Britons alone, triumphant in the field,
On land and ocean make the Tyrant yield;
A proud superiority they claim,
And join a Moore's to Nelson's honour'd name,
Alike in death, alike in deathless fame.

May our lov'd Isle, for godlike deeds renown'd,
The pride and glory of the World be crown'd;
May foreign wars, domestic quarrels cease,
And ev'ry clime be hush'd in smiling Peace!

Long may our gracious Sov'reign's rule extend,
The King of Freemen, and his people's friend;
To Britain's cry may bounteous Heav'n give ear,
And GEORGE's Life, so lov'd, so honour'd, spare!
God save the King, and grant him long to reign,
Britannia's guardian, monarch of the main!
And when that hour shall come, which comes to all,
When Heaven shall give the signal of recall,
Still may his soul in endless Glory live,
*And for an earthly crown a heav'nly Crown receive!*

---

*For the* JUBILEE *on the 25th of* October, 1809, *when* HIS MAJESTY *entered the 50th Year of his Reign.*

TO the great Pow'r on Heaven's eternal throne,
Let GEORGE's subjects high their voices raise;
And in a Nation's chorus grateful pay
The general tribute of their prayers and praise.

Glory to HIM whose potent arm protects
This favour'd Isle from her inveterate Foe!
Through a long period of successive years
Blest, her lov'd King's paternal care to know.

O Lord of Hosts! his sacred person keep,
Go forth with all his armies to the field,
Still grant his Fleets victorious on the sea,
And be this Realm's impenetrable shield.

The mild, yet firm Defender of thy Faith,
From youth to age hath he not kept thy laws?
Behold, from thy celestial place on high,
Thy faithful servant, and maintain his cause.

Extend his life to patriarchal years,
From tumult and sedition still defend,
In tranquil blessings let him close his reign,
In peace and honours to the grave descend.

And when th' inevitable hour shall come,
Which lays his venerable form to rest,
May he in Christian hope and joy expire,
"* His people blessing, by his people blest."
W. B.

*** The 3d, 4th, and 5th stanzas are taken from another poem, by the same writer, as peculiarly appropriate to the present occasion.

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PARAPHRASE OF THE PRAYER APPOINTED FOR THE 25TH.

O THOU, Omnipotent supreme!
From whom proceeds or life or death;
Thy mercies are our constant theme,
Thy praise employs our every breath.

'Tis thine to stretch life's scanty span,
Thy richest blessings to display;
Thou canst extend the years of man,
Or thou abridge his earthly stay.

---

* Pope's Homer.

To

To Thee we offer cheerful praise,
To Thee our grateful thanks we give;
Thou hast preserv'd our Sov'reign's days,
And bid the Lord's Anointed live.

Thro' sev'n times sev'n revolving years,
Thou hast upheld his rightful sway;
'Midst dire alarms and hostile fears,
And millions fall'n in life's decay.

And still may Thine Almighty care,
Watch o'er and shield him from his foes!
Let him thy choicest favors share,
And in the eve of life repose!

From threat'ning shafts that daily fly,
Be Thou his firm, his sure defence;
From dangers that in secret lie,
Guard him by Thine Omnipotence!

Instruct his councils, give them zeal;
Illume them through their mazy way;
And thus promote our country's weal,
And guide us to a brighter day!

And when 'tis Thine unerring will,
To bid War's horrid dangers cease;
Let gratitude our bosoms fill,
To Him who gives the nations Peace.

Then pour thy mercies all around,
On us, our friends, and e'en our foes;
Let all in joyful strains abound,
And none Thy sacred will oppose.

T. G.

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*Brick-court, Temple, Oct.* 18.

Mr. Urban,

AT a time when the public mind is intent on devising the best means of celebrating the Accession of our aged Sovereign to the Throne, I was pleased by being favoured with a copy of a Song, breathing the good old English Spirit, written on his Coronation.

These stanzas form one of the Juvenile productions of Dr. Joseph Brown, a native of Cumberland, who has resided many years at Islington: a few copies of them were printed by Mr. Shepherd, who had recently ereeted the first Printing Press that was established in the populous Town and Port of Whitehaven, where, being set to music, and dignified by the name of "*an Ode*," they were sung, accompanied by the Band of the Harmonie Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in an assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, at the Lodge, then (September 22, 1761) situate near the Quay. I am, &c. T. A. Yeates.

NO more her Prince* Britannia mourns,
This day her wonted smile returns;
This day King George the Third is crown'd;
"God save the King!" the heav'ns resound.
"Charlotte's your Queen!" Britannia cries,
"Charlotte's your Queen!" resound the skies;
"Charlotte's your Queen! great George's bride!
"To ev'ry Virtue,—ev'ry Grace allied."

Chorus.

Commerce shall spread her amplest sail,
Freedom shall fix her standard here,
Ceres her grateful sons ne'er fail,
And George and Charlotte reign, for many a circling year.

What though the Gallic Tyrant boast,
And threaten to invade our coast;
Surely Belleisle* has plainly shewn,
He knows not how to guard his own;
Yet if, for perfidy renown'd,
Lewis land his slaves on British ground,
The base intruders soon shall feel
The dire effects of our well-temper'd steel.

Commerce shall, &c.

In all our ranks, the cry shall be,
"Or give us Death, or Victory,
"Till George command the War to cease,
"And give the World a lasting Peace."
Britons†! let mirth and joy abound,
Charlotte and George, this day are crown'd;
Long may they bear imperial sway,
And promptly we with loyal hearts obey.

Commerce shall spread her amplest sail,
Freedom shall fix her standard here,
Ceres her grateful sons ne'er fail,
And George and Charlotte reign, for many a circling year.

* King George the Second.

---

ON AN OLD GIBRALTAR SOLDIER,

*Written Sept.* 13*th*, 1809,

*The* 27*th Anniversary of the* Grand Attack.

By One.

HIS face was Roman—but his manly ‡ form
As good old English stuff as ever grew;
Fitted to lead or stem a martial storm,
Such as stern Calpe's "*Salamanders*" knew.

But now, alas! his harmless gibes are o'er,
That playful turn—for ever winning friends,
Which threw a charm on *hungry* days of yore;
And, undiminish'd, with the present blends.

For, though old Time strews silver o'er the head,
Thoughts long *embay'd* are easily retrac'd,
Clinging to soul—by strong remembrance fed,
While later scenes, and later, are effac'd.

* Belleisle, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Britanny had recently surrendered to the British arms.

† "Born and educated a Briton." See His Majesty's first Speech to Parliament.

‡ A Lieutenant of Grenadiers.

And

And shall our Comrade mingle with the dust? [*gone?*"
No fellow Soldier say—"*alas! he's*
No!—This shall be his monumental bust,
And moulder only with the mould'ring stone.

Tread lightly—lightly—when ye hither come; [ture flow!
Embalm those risings which from Na-
The hallow'd privilege of—a Veteran's tomb
Orders—*attention!*—towards the trunk below.

Then turn thee where—the varied legends tell— [prospects fade."
How "man and youth, 'midst brightest
Here "humble worth"—there "intellectual" fell: [Maid!
And "sweet Simplicity"—Cœlestial

Such to the pensive say—or seem to say,
"Go!—trim thy little lamp, and keep it clear; [clay,
"Ere long thou too shalt mix with mother
"A crumbling neighbour to the huddled here." A Rambler!

---

## MUTUAL LOVE.

WHILE on thy bosom I recline,
Enraptur'd still to call thee mine,
To call thee mine for life;
I glory in the sacred ties,
Which modern wits and fools despise,
Of Husband and of Wife.

One mutual flame inspires our bliss,
The tender look, the melting kiss,
Ten years have not destroy'd.
Some sweet sensation, ever new,
Springs up, and proves the maxim true
That Love can ne'er be cloy'd.

Have I a wish? 'tis all for thee,
Hast thou a wish? 'tis all for me.
So soft our moments move,
That angels look with ardent gaze,
Well pleas'd to see our happy days,
And bid us live and love.—

If cares arise, and cares will come,
Thy bosom is my softest home,
I lull them there to rest—
And is there aught disturbs my Fair?
I bid her sigh out all her care,
And lose it on my breast.

Have I a joy? 'tis all her own,
Or her's or mine, 'tis *all but one.*
Our hearts are so entwin'd,
That, like the ivy round the tree,
Bound up in closest amity,
'Tis death to be disjoin'd.

---

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 16.

THE poetical world has recently lost a true brother, in the late Dr. Downman. His didactic poem on Infancy will always be considered as a work of permanent value, teaching the duties of a young Mother. His Tragedies have, perhaps, not yet received their full measure of fame; not indeed adapted for the theatre, they interest in the closet; and he aims at restoring the noble genius of the golden age of our dramatic Bards, by their higher strains of feeling, combined with that familiar, yet forcible diction, requisite in dramatic composition.

Of this estimable Poet, and most excellent man, I possess an unpublished critical Epistle, written many years ago, when I happened, in the freedom of conversation, to be more prodigal in my panegyric on the most eloquent French authors, than his taste, and more particularly his patriotism, approved. He was of opinion, that the light and tender Vines of the Seine would not form an ornamental appendage to British Oaks.

This critical Epistle I think well deserving of preservation; the verses are not highly polished, but he was careless of the minuter graces of Poetry; and revision was the only poetical labour he disliked. There is something novel in the subject; and it is marked by strength of conception, while the didactic flow of the verse does not diminish the truths it impresses.

Yours, &c. ***

A Poetical Epistle to ***,
On his Partiality for French Writers.
*Written in* 1791,
*By the late Dr.* Downman, *of* Exeter.

IF from the Gallic Worthies whom you praise
My verse withholds an equal share of bays,
Attribute it to my untravel'd mind,
Which, still within its native Isle confin'd,
Views every object there with partial sight,
And asks no fairer region of delight.
With polish'd manners you would join in vain [taigne.
The smut of Rabelais, coarseness of Mon-
To sage Boileau what *genuine* strains belong?
From Horace, and Tassoni, flow'd his song.
Pope from their open fountain likewise drew: [due!
What mighty thanks are to the Frenchman
Before Racine, e'en in our James's time,
Old Beaumont taught the couplet and the rhime,
Deny'd the stanza's boasted power to please,
And wrote with equal elegance and ease.
His flow'rs from Montesquieu I will not tear,
The wreath he merits let him ever wear;
Yet must he own, beneath our English skies
He saw the brightest and the sweetest rise;
Yes, o'er this land of Lawgivers were spread
The fairest blossoms which adorn'd his head, [ground;
The Laws here triumph'd in their native
The spirit, and the substance, here he found.

Voltaire

Voltaire might aim his irony and wit;
Yet, often while the mark he strove to hit,
The arrow on the shooter's breast recoil'd,
His art was frustrated, his fancy foil'd.
While he his many-mingled simples press'd,
He saw not poison in the juice confess'd.
Deep drank his Country of the envenom'd bowl,
And madness now fires each licentious soul.
Rousseau a Frenchman! He despis'd the name,
On other sentiments he built his fame;
Not for Parisian converse was he born,
Their music and their manners were his scorn.
Fancying the spacious Universe he lov'd,
In his small sphere, a Misanthrope he rov'd;
A victim to his discontent and pride,
Without a real friend he liv'd and dy'd.
By these instructors was our judgment form'd? [warm'd?
By these our taste inspir'd, our fancy
Doubtless from them our flimsy novels rose,
From them such verse as Della Crusca's flows; [deep,
From them our frigid plays, with plots so
Which run nine nights, and sink in endless sleep.
But, long ere they began their fated course,
Ours was wit, genius, elegance, and force.
Ere they a single sprig of grace had won,
Boccacio, Dante, Ariosto, shone; [fire,
From Greece and Virgil, Tasso caught his
And strung for high heroic notes the lyre.
Sunk in barbarian ignorance was France,
Taste had not darted there her slightest glance, [dews,
When Spain, besprinkled with Castalian
Beheld her Epic and her Comic Muse;
When Wit and Humour to Cervantes gave
To free from mad'ning errantry the brave;
When Tagus heard the trump which Camoens blew,
As to Heaven's glorious arch aloft he flew;
When Spenser pour'd his energy of strain,
And all the polish'd Virtues join'd his train;
When Surrey, form'd in camps or courts to shine,
Tun'd his melodious notes to Geraldine;
O'er ev'ry Bard when Milton fix'd his rule,
The noblest pupil of the Italian school.
But who to Shakspeare gave that magic skill
To turn and wind the passions at his will?
What masters form'd his bold, his ardent mind?
Greeks, Romans, and Italians, lag behind;
France and her sons are wrapp'd in pale despair,
At what immense an interval—Voltaire!
Bacon untutor'd shot his fulgid ray,
And the dark wilds of Science blaz'd with day: [design'd,
By whom was Locke's perspicuous plan
When he unravel'd all the powers of mind?
Who taught our Newton Nature's laws to trace? [displace,
Who bade his hands that antient veil
Which none e'er rais'd before from Isis' face? [flows?
In France, what Genius, what Invention
What is her utmost boast but polish'd prose? [sublime?
Where has she reach'd the nervous, the
Her best of Poetry is Prose in rhime.
Her pigmy merits let her still possess,
Her art of writing is the art of dress.
Easy, familiar, sprightly,—lo! she plays,
And turns a thought a thousand diff'rent ways—
With many a lily decks her barren ground,
And many blooming roses scatters round.
But this allow'd—I grant her not a name,
"Dear as Achaian worth to letter'd fame."
In vain your much-lov'd Nation you advance;
She ever was, and ever will be, France.
Like Greece or Britain never can she shine;
Ours are the great Originals divine.

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## THE BAG OF THE BEE.

*(From an old English Poet.)*

ABOUT the sweet bag of a Bee
Two Cupids fell at odds;
And whose the pretty prize should be
They vow'd to ask the Gods.
Which Venus hearing thither came,
And for their boldness stript them,
And taking thence from each his flame
With rods of myrtle whipt them.
Which done to still their wanton cries,
When quiet grown she 'd seen them,
She kiss'd and wip'd their dove-like eyes,
And gave the bag between them.

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## INSCRIPTION,

*By General* Fitzpatrick, *in a Temple erected to Friendship, in Mr.* Fox's *Garden at* Chertsey.

THE Star whose radiant beams adorn
With vivid light the rising morn,
The season chang'd with milder ray,
Cheers the calm hour of parting day:
So Friendship, of the generous breast
The earliest and the latest guest,
In youthful prime with ardour glows,
And sweetens Life's serener close.
Benignant Power, in this retreat
O deign to fix thy tranquil seat,
Where, rais'd above the dusky vale,
Thy fav'rites brighter suns shall hail,
And from life's busy scenes remote
To thee their cheerful hours devote,
Nor waste a transient thought to know,
What cares disturb the crowd below!

---

*On seeing a* French *Watch round the Neck of a beautiful young Woman.*

MARK what we gain from foreign lands,
Time cannot now be said to linger,
Allow'd to lay his two rude hands,
Where others dare not lay a finger!

Pre-

## Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Commons, *June* 12.

Mr. *Vansittart* proposed his financial resolution relative to the amount of the National Debt, &c. The resolution was read *pro formâ*, and the debate upon it adjourned.

On the third reading of the Seats in Parliament Bill, Sir *T. Turton* said, that, in its passage through the Committee, he thought the Bill had been much deteriorated, especially by the omission of the oath, and by the introduction of the term "express agreement." It still contained one good principle, however; the recognition that Parliament had in itself the power of its own regeneration. He should therefore vote for the Bill, although he acknowledged that the hopes and expectations which he had cherished on its introduction had been very much disappointed in its progress.

Mr. *G. Johnston* declared he should vote against the Bill, because it was the first of a series of intended innovations, and an acknowledgement in itself that a change was necessary in the Constitution of the House of Commons.

Mr. *Windham* expressed himself to the same effect.

Mr. *Abercrombie* thought the influence of the Crown in that House ought to be diminished. This Bill, on the contrary, tended to add to that influence; and it was besides deficient in two points: 1st, from wanting an oath; and secondly, from the use of the word *express*, in the clause introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Adam* and Lord *A. Hamilton* were for deferring the further consideration of the Bill till next Session.

Messrs. *Tierney* and *Wilberforce* spoke against the Bill; which was supported by Messrs. *Curwen*, *Giddy*, *Perceval*, &c.

The House then divided on the third reading—Ayes 98, Noes 83.—Next upon the question that the Bill do now pass, Ayes 97, Noes 85; and upon the title, For the present title 133, against it 28—Majority 105.

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*June* 13.

On the order of the day being read for the House going into a Committee on the Animal Cruelty Prevention Bill, Mr. *Windham* stated, at some length, his objections to it; and declared that he did not consider it of sufficient importance to call for an Act of Legislation, and particularly one of so novel a kind as this was. He was of opinion, that the Bill would open a dreadful source of arbitrary vexation. In fact, any man who wished either to gratify private spleen, or indulge the ambition of seeming virtue, would have nothing more to do than proceed to an undefined accusation of any person he may find convenient. Great censure would alight upon a poor man for whipping-up his fatigued horse to the discharge of his duty, while the man who a little before had been riding for the creation of an appetite, overlooked the application of his spur to the sides of his own horse. Thus men would never be wanting to exercise all the Christian virtues at the expence of others. He should object to the ambiguity also in which the Bill was worded. Was it not as malicious an act if a horse was wantonly disabled in hunting, as in the soberer occupation of the farmer? Yet we had heard, that on such a day the hounds threw out at such a place—fine running—and a number of horses thrown behind, three in at the death, and three killed in the chace. And the account closed with remarking, that it was a glorious day's sport. Would we send such offenders as these to the House of Correction? If not, where was the fairness of the Bill? He should conclude by moving, that the Bill be committed on this day three months.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *Giddy*, though friendly to the principle of the Bill, opposed it, as tending to establish a system of indefinite jurisprudence, verging to tyranny.

Sir *S. Romilly*, Lord *Porchester*, Messrs. *W. Smith*, *Jekyl*, and *Morris*, supported it.

On a division, there appeared—For the Speaker's leaving the Chair 40, against it 27.

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House of Lords, *June* 15.

The Royal Assent was notified, by Commission, to about 30 public and private Bills. Among the former were, the Irish Glebe-houses, English and Irish Spirits, Vote of Credit, Bankrupt Laws Amendment, Manchester Water-Works, and Irish Militia Regulation Bills, &c.

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In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett*, to prevent those ambiguities and misconceptions of which he had so much reason to complain, was now prepared to state, how far he was inclined to go on the subject of Reform. The first article of his plan was, that Freeholders, Householders, and others, subject to direct taxation to the State, the Church, or the Poor, should be entitled to vote. The second would prescribe a convenient division of the places entitled to send Members to Parliament; and that each subdivision should return a Member. By the third,

third, he would have the elections taken in the several parishes, and Parliament reduced to a Constitutional duration. The adoption of this plan would prevent the usual inconveniences; for all the elections might be terminated in one day. He should not trespass any longer upon their patience, but submit the following motion; "Resolved, That this House will, at an early period of next Session, take into its consideration the state of the Representation."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* spoke against the motion. On a division, there appeared for the Motion 15, against it 74.

Sir *C. Bunbury* proposed the House going into a Committee on the Animals' Cruelty Prevention Bill; which being opposed, on a division there appeared, Ayes 27, Noes 37. The Bill was consequently lost.

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HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 19.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Irish Militia Regulation, Insolvent Debtors, and to several other Public and Private Bills.

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In the Commons the same day, Sir *Thomas Turton* moved the following Resolutions:—"That this House doth not concur with the Report of its Committee appointed to investigate into the abuses of East India Patronage, in that part which stated—that, in consequence of information before them, it would be immediately necessary to recall certain persons who by undue means had obtained their appointments, and declare them incapable of holding hereafter any situation in the same; and that the House considers such a measure one of extreme severity, as directed against persons either innocent or ignorant of the offence; and that it is repugnant to British justice and the common rights of humanity."

Messrs. *Windham, Stephens, Moore, Hutchinson*, and Sir *S. Romilly*, supported the Resolutions; which were opposed by Mess. *Perceval, Dundas, Grant, Thornton, Lushington*, and the *Attorney-General*; and subsequently negatived by a majority of 42.

Mr. *Wardle*, after a few preliminary observations, entered into the statement of which he had given notice, and by which 11 millions might be annually saved to the publick. Adverting to the documents on the table, he observed that the expenditure of the year ending Jan. 1, 1808, was 71,989,000*l.*; and that for the year ending the 1st day of Jan. 1809, 79,391,000*l.*; being an increase of 7,400,000*l.* in one year of the public expenditure. On investigating the subject, he was convinced that a material saving might be made by reducing the establishment of the household troops. They consisted of three Regiments, viz. the Blues, consisting of 654 men, and two Regiments of Horse Guards, of 841. It was well known that these troops, especially the former, had been for some years wholly unemployed, except for purposes of parade—now he thought, if 500 were kept for parade, it would be a greater number than what was really useful. Of Dragoon Guards and Light Dragoons, there were employed at home, 23,499 men; this establishment, in the opinion of military men, might be reduced to 15,000 horses and 18,000 men; by which, a saving would be effected of 340,000*l.* a year. The foreign corps, with artillery, consisted of 24,570 men, and maintained at an expence of 1,008,000*l. per annum*; under a proper system of national representation, these corps would be disbanded, and the country saved the expence. The Royal Staff Corps, which had been formed of late years, ought to be re-united to the Engineer Establishment. The Militia of the United Kingdom amounted to 109,000 men, the annual expence of maintaining whom was 3,000,000*l.* If one half of these men were allowed to be absent from their regiments during the harvest months, which would be infinitely serviceable to the agriculture of the country, the annual saving thereby effected would be 300,000*l.* Fifteen of the Militia Regiments (chiefly Welsh) were very small corps. If these were incorporated, a saving would accrue of 20,000*l.* a year, and the establishment would be placed upon a better footing. The next point to which he should advert, was one which was very expensive, and, in his mind, totally useless; he meant the Local Militia. By the estimate on the table, it appeared that the expence for the pay while embodied, was 456,532*l.*; for the Staff, while not embodied, no less a sum than 306,960*l.*; for clothing, 417,831*l.*; for allowances and contingencies, 36,800*l.*; making in the whole, the annual expence of 1,219,803*l.* Of this sum, 700,000*l.* might easily be saved.—The Volunteers had been paid 24,000*l.* for going into the Local Militia—a sum which was surely enormous for a mere exchange of home service. A million of money was required annually for defraying the expence of the Volunteer Establishment—an expence which would be wholly unnecessary, if the old system were adhered to, of requiring Volunteers to serve without pay.—The Royal Waggon Train cost the country annually 48,993*l.* yet the waggons were totally useless, except for home service, for which they were never wanted. The maintenance of the Manks Fencibles ought also to be saved. The general annual expence of the Staff of the army, amounted to no less a sum than 449,649*l.* The expence of the Home Staff

for

for the present year, was 255,590*l.*; of this sum, 200,000*l.*, he pledged himself to prove, might be saved, and the remainder be more than was required to put the Staff of the country on a respectable footing. In the Recruiting Department, a saving of 300,000*l.* might be effected; and in the Army Agency, for which 61,071*l.* were now paid, the business might be done by adding an additional 10,000*l. per ann.* to the General Agency Office. In the Ordnance Department, 299,000*l.* might be very well deducted, as he should hereafter be able to prove. He should now advert to the money that had been lavished on Fortifications at home, 500,000*l. per annum* of which might, with tolerable management, be saved to the publick, as well as the whole of the expences in constructing military canals, Martello towers, &c. The Hon. Gentleman then said, that the following sums might be saved in the particular Departments: In the Commissariat, 500,000*l.*; Barrack, 350,000*l.*; in the Contract for Clothing, 170,000*l.*; Stamp Office, 100,000*l.*; Collecting the Revenue in Ireland, 538,367*l.*; for Auditing the Public Accounts, 75,000*l.*; the Interest of 10 millions and a half placed in the Bank, together with the Interest of the sum appropriated to paying off the National Debt, 710,000*l.*; in Pensions and Sinecures, 822,960*l.*; and for Bounties, 526,807*l.* In Mr. Palmer's time, the expence of the Post-Office amounted to 200,000*l.* it was now 400,000*l.* a year; he thought he could make a saving here. He then spoke of the expences incurred in establishing a new Mint: a house had been unnecessarily given to the President of the Board of Controul, which cost the nation 9000*l.* and, in addition to that, 3000*l.* had been expended in repairing one in the Adelphi. About a million and a half had been sent in Army Extraordinaries to our Colonies, while 16,000*l.* had been sent to Sierra Leone. The Fishery of Cape Breton now cost us no inconsiderable sum in bounties, though in 1745 it did not contribute less than 1,000,000*l.* to the revenue of France, while it employed 28,000 men. The expenditure for Ireland in the last four years of the American War, did not exceed 400,000*l.* annually. In 1799, it amounted to 2,000,000*l.* and since that period it had been doubled, and now amounted to 4,000,000*l.* Since 1799, 2,000,000*l.* had been added to keep those in check who, if allowed a proper and constitutional indulgence, would be very far from standing in need of such a force to bind them to England.

Mr. *Huskisson* observed, that the Hon. Gentleman seemed to consider it his duty to come forward on the last night of the Session, to make a shew of saving the country 11,000,000*l.*; and, by disseminating such an idea, excite discontent in the country, by raising public expectation so high, that it could not be satisfied. The Hon. Gentleman had spoken as if he would not have come forward, had he not been challenged and defied to prove the truth of the assertion he had made. It was rather extraordinary that he, a guardian of the interests of the publick, should not think it worth his while to save the country 11,000,000*l.* annually, unless challenged to prove the assertions he had made were not without foundation. Mr. Huskisson then entered into some statements to prove the fallacy of Mr. W.'s assertions; after which, a variety of papers were moved for, and granted; and it was understood to be Mr. Wardle's intention to make the evidence as applicable as possible by the next meeting of Parliament.

An account of all livings and benefices under 150*l.* was ordered to be laid before the House.

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House of Lords, *June* 20.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Judges Salaries, Strand Bridge, Sale of Offices' Prevention, and several other Public Bills.

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*June* 21.

The Usher of the Black Rod was sent to the House of Commons, to desire the attendance of that Hon. House to hear his Majesty's Commission read, for giving the Royal Assent to the Local Militia Regulation Bill, and to the Commission for proroguing the Parliament; both of which being done, the *Lord Chancellor*, in the name of the Commission, and by order of his Majesty, addressed the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen, We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled, by the state of the Public Business, to release you from your laborious attendance in Parliament. His Majesty doubts not that on your return into your respective Counties, you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate, both by instruction and example, a spirit of attachment to those established Laws and that happy Constitution, which it has ever been His Majesty's anxious wish to support and to maintain, and upon which, under Providence, depend the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We have it in command from His Majesty, to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the Services of the present year; and to express the satisfaction which His Majesty derives from your having been enabled to provide for those Services without any great or immediate addition to the burthens upon His People.

His

His Majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to His wishes respecting an increased Provision for the poorer Clergy; an object in the highest degree interesting to His Majesty's feelings, and deserving the favourable consideration of Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen, The atrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery by which the Ruler of France attempted to surprize and to enslave the Spanish Nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resistance against the Usurpation and Tyranny of the French Government, has, at the same time, awakened in other Nations of Europe a determination to resist, by a new effort, the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independence. Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicissitudes attendant upon War, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the Common Enemy of Europe, His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the Arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles. To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, His Majesty has directed us to assure you, that He is determined to continue His most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with Him in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other Nations is no less conducive to the true interests than it is becoming the character and honour of Great Britain."

The Parliament was then prorogued.

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## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Downing-street, Sept.* 4. The following Dispatches were yesterday received from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.

My Lord, In my Dispatch to your Lordship of the 9th ult. from Milazzo, I did myself the honour to acquaint you with a project which I had formed, in concert with Rear-admiral Martin, to make such a movement as, although it should produce no issue of achievement to ourselves, might still operate a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies, under the heavy pressure of reverse with which we had learned, at the period, they were bravely, but unequally struggling.—The first measure that suggested itself to our contemplation was, a menace upon the kingdom and the capital of Naples; and, the army as within detailed being embarked, we sailed under convoy of his Majesty's ships Canopus, Spartiate, Warrior, and some frigates and smaller vessels, on the 11th of last month, leaving orders to the division of his Sicilian Majesty's troops, which had been placed under my conduct, and were waiting my instructions at Palermo, under the command of Lieut.-gen. de Bourcard, to proceed to a given rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, I found at our subsequent junction, had embarked with this division. Our appearance on the coast of Calabria, which we reached on the morning of the 13th, had the effect of inducing the body of the Enemy stationed in that province to abandon, for the purposes of immediate concentration, the greater part of their posts along the shore, when those upon the line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a corps under Lieut.-col. Smith, who had been detached from the fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary orders for that purpose. Major-gen. Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a part in this Expedition, returned also at my request about this period, for the general superintendance of these services, as well as to hold the general command in Sicily, which becomes a charge so important during the term of our present operations.—On the 24th ult. the advanced division of the British and Sicilian fleet, namely, that which contained the British troops, anchored off Cape Miseno, in the vicinity of Baia, when our preparations were immediately made for a debarkation upon the Island of Ischia; and the necessary arrangements and dispositions of boats being entrusted by the Admiral to Sir F. Laforey, a descent was forced on the following morning by the troops named in the margin*, commanded by Major-gen. Mac Farlane, under the immediate fire of his Majesty's ships Warrior and Success, aided by the British and Sicilian gun-boats, in the face of a formidable chain of batteries, with which every accessible part of the shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned, and successively abandoned, as our troops gained their footing. About 250 or 300 men of the first *legere*, in the first instance fell into our hands. Gen. Colonna, who commanded, retired with his principal force into the Castle, where he rejected a summons from Major-gen. Mac Farlane, and held out until the 30th ult. when, a breach-

* Troops that landed under the command of Major-gen. Mac Farlane, assisted by the Hon. Brig.-gen. Lumley:—1st Bat. Light Infantry, 850; 2d Bat. Light Infantry (foreign), 330; 81st Regt. 600; Corsican Rangers, 400; Detachment Calabrian Free Corps, 150; Artillery Staff Corps, &c. 50—amounting to 2380 men; with four 6-pounders, and two howitzers.

breaching battery having been erected against his works, be surrendered upon terms of Capitulation. As it was conjectured by the Admiral and myself that the success and promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected, might probably operate an influence upon the adjacent garrison of Procida, a summons was immediately sent to the Commandant thereof, who, in the course of the day, submitted to our proposed terms—an event which contributed most fortunately to the almost entire capture or destruction of a flotilla of about 40 heavy gun-boats, which attempted their passage during the night and following morning to Naples from Gaeta, and expected to find protection, as well as co-operation, under the artillery of the fortress, in their passage through the narrow streight that separates the Island from the Main.—This important service was executed by Capt. Staines, of his Majesty's ship Cyane, assisted by the Espoir sloop, and the British and Sicilian gun-boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid attack upon the frigate and corvette of the Enemy in the Bay, the above gallant Officer has received a wound, which must for some time deprive the service of his assistance.—The amount of prisoners who have fallen into our hands already exceeds 1500 regular troops, exclusive of their killed and wounded, both of military and marine, in different partial encounters, which we have reason to think are considerable. Among the prisoners are a General of Brigade, two Colonels, and upwards of 70 Officers of progressive ranks. Nearly 100 pieces of ordnance, with their corresponding stores, have also become our capture. It is with much greater satisfaction, however, my Lord, than any that can be derived from these local or momentary advantages, that I contemplate our success in the material and important object of diversion for which this Expedition was designed. A considerable body of troops which had been recently detached from Naples as a reinforcement to the army in Upper Italy, as well as almost the whole of the troops which had been sent into the Roman States to aid the late usurpation of the Papal dominions, were precipitately recalled on our first appearance on the coast; and I venture to hope, that the check which has been operated, and which I shall endeavour to preserve, will have already, though remotely, contributed to support the efforts of our brave allies. The preponderating regular force which the Enemy has now assembled in the contiguity of Naples, aided by a large body of national guards, preclude the hope at this moment of any attack upon the capital. But our footing upon these healthy islands (which were essentially necessary to us as a temporary lodgment as well as depôt), in affording us the earliest means of information, is also a position from which we can profit from circumstance, and can move with facility and promptitude to ulterior objects; while our Enemy, who are observing us from the unwholesome plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the uncertainty of our operations, and harassed by the necessity of corresponding with our every movement.—A flotilla of gun-boats, which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina to aid the army in that narrow Streight, under the direction of Capt. Reade, of the Q.-M.-General's department, has acquired the approbation of the Admiral by their conduct upon this service. Capt. Cameron, of the 21st regiment, who commanded a division of these boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen. The harmony and perfect concert that have subsisted between the naval and military branches upon this duty, and between his Majesty's forces and those of his Sicilian Majesty; the great disposition to concurrence and support which I have received from Lieut.-gen. Lord Forbes, and the other General Officers, the able arrangements of the Adjutant-general's and the Q.-M.-general's departments under Major-gen. Campbell and Lieut.-col. Bunbury, as well as those of the Ordnance branches, under Lieut.-cols. Bryce and Lemoine; the providence of the Commissariat and Medical departments under Mr. Burgman and Dr. Franklin; and the zeal, readiness, and good will of the army throughout, are the means by which I am prepared to avail myself of opportunities to prosecute further a service, the plans and progress hitherto of which I humbly hope will meet his Majesty's most gracious approbation. J. Stuart.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation of the castle of Ischia; the principal conditions of which were, that the garrison should march out with the honours of war, and be conducted as prisoners of war to Malta, there to be exchanged as soon as possible, and that none of the inhabitants should be molested for their political opinions.]

[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation of the Island of Procida, by which the Island was surrendered to his Sicilian Majesty, the garrison to be sent prisoners of war to Malta, there to be exchanged, private property to be respected, and the inhabitants not to be molested for their past political opinions.]

*Killed and Wounded belonging to the Army under the Command of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Stuart, K. B. &c. between the 24th and 30th of June.*

*Ischia, July* 4. 21st Foot, 1 subaltern killed.—6th Batt. 18th King's Germ. Leg. 1 rank and file (rifleman) killed; 3 rank and file (1 rifleman) wounded.—Corsican Rangers

Rangers, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.—Calabrian Free Corps, 1 bugle, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant wounded.—Army Flotilla, 2 marines killed; 2 marines wounded.—Total, 1 subaltern, 1 bugle, 2 rank and file, 2 marines killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 2 marines wounded. Officers killed and wounded: 21st Foot, Lieut. Cameron, doing duty with the flotilla, killed.—Corsican Rangers, Capt. Arata, wounded. J. Campbell, Major-gen. A. G.

[Here follows a Return of Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores taken in the Islands of Ischia and Procida, viz.—In Ischia, 47 brass and iron guns, and a great quantity of round, case, and grape shot.—In Procida, 51 iron and brass guns, and an immense quantity of shot of various descriptions.]

[A second Dispatch, from Lieut.-gen. Stuart, here follows, dated Ischia, July 9, stating that Lieut.-col. Smith having been detached with the 10th and the 21st Regiments, and the Chasseurs Britanniques, with orders to occupy and disarm the posts upon the Streights opposite to Messina upon the retreat of the Enemy, was in the first instance unsuccessful in his attempt to reduce the Castle of Scylla, from the sudden re-appearance of a large preponderating force of the Enemy, which constrained Lieut.-col. S. to raise the siege, and embark for Messina, without, however, sustaining any other loss than that of his besieging train. It fortunately, however, proved only a sacrifice of the moment; for, by official reports from Major-gen. Mackenzie, it appears that on the night of the 2d, the Enemy, from some sudden panick, retreated again from the coast, having previously blown up the works of Scylla, and not only left the captured stores, but an immense quantity of ordnance and stores of their own, which had been placed in depôt. Major-gen. Mackenzie mentions in particular, that 30 pieces of brass cannon had been thrown from the rock into the sea, from whence there could be no difficulty in raising them, the water being extremely shallow. These stores had been progressively assembling, by means of coasting navigation, for a considerable time past, as preparatory to the long menaced and really intended invasion of the kingdom of Sicily.]

*Return of Casualties in the Division of the Army under the orders of Lieut.-col. Smith, 27th Regt. from the 13th to the 28th of June.*

Royal Artillery, 1 mule killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.—10th Foot, 2 rank and file missing.—21st Foot, 1 captain, 1 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 7 rank and file missing.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 13 rank and file missing.—Dillon's Regiment, 2 rank and file missing.—Total, 1 captain, 1 rank and file, 1 mule, killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file, prisoners; 24 rank and file, 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.

*Names of the Officers killed and taken prisoners:*—21st Foot, Capt. Hunter, killed; Captains Mackay and Conran, Lieutenants M'Nab and Mackay, taken prisoners. J. Campbell, Major-gen.

[This Gazette also contains the Copy of a Dispatch from Major-gen. Carmichael, announcing the surrender of the City of St. Domingo to the United British and Spanish Forces on the 7th July. The English force employed on this occasion consisted of troops from Jamaica, which place they left on the 7th June, landed at St. Domingo on the 28th; and in consequence of demonstrations made by Gen. Carmichael for storming the City, the French General Barquier capitulated. The terms were, that the troops should march out with the honours of war, but surrender as prisoners of war, and be sent to France to be exchanged. The Officers to retain their swords and wearing apparel, and be sent to France on their parole not to serve until exchanged. Private property to be respected, and public property to be given an account of.—Not a man was lost either by shot or sickness. The city and fortress have since been delivered up to the Spaniards to garrison.]

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*Downing-street, Sept. 7.* Dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received.

*Truxillo, Aug. 20.*

My Lord, I wrote some days ago a letter to the French Commander in chief, which I sent to him by Lieutenant-colonel Walters, to request his care and attention to the wounded officers and soldiers of the British army, who had fallen into his hands, in return for the care and attention which I had paid to the French officers and soldiers who had fallen into my hands at different times; and that he would allow money to be sent to the officers; and that officers, who should not be deemed prisoners of war, might be sent to superintend and take care of the soldiers, till they should recover from their wounds, when the officers should be sent to join the British army. I received a very civil answer from Marshal Mortier, promising that every care should be taken, and every attention paid to the British officers and soldiers who were wounded; but stating, that he could not answer upon the other demands contained in my letter, having been obliged to refer them to the Commander in Chief. Since the receipt of

of this letter, Mr. Dillon the assistant Commissary has arrived from Talavera, having been taken prisoner near Cevolla on the 27th of July, previous to the action, and having been allowed to come away. He reports that the British officers and soldiers who are wounded, are doing remarkably well, and are well fed and taken care of; indeed, he says, preferably to the French troops. I propose to send Col. Walters with another flag of truce to-morrow morning, and a letter to the Commander in Chief of the French army, requesting that a sum of money which I shall send may be given to the officers; and I shall endeavour to establish a cartel of exchange as soon as possible. A. Wellesley.

*Truxillo, Aug.* 21.

My Lord, When I marched from Talavera on the 3d instant, with a view to oppose the French corps which we had heard had passed through the Puerte de Banos, and had arrived at Plasencia, Sir Robert Wilson was detached upon the left of the army, towards Escalona; and before I marched on that morning, I put him in communication with the Spanish General Cuesta, who, it had been settled, was to remain at Talavera. I understood that Gen. Cuesta put Sir Robert in communication with his advanced guard, which retired from Talavera on the night of the 4th. Sir R. Wilson, however, did not arrive at Valada till the night of the 4th, having made a long march through the mountains; and as he was then six leagues from the bridge of Arzo Bispo, and had to cross the high road from Oropesa to Talavera, of which the Enemy was in possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arzo Bispo, and he determined to move by Venta St. Julien and Centinello towards the Tietar, and across that river towards the mountains which separate Castile from Estramadura. Some of Sir R. Wilson's dispatches having missed me, I am not aware by which of the passes he went through the mountains, but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banos on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French corps of Marshal Ney, which, with that of Soult, returned to Plasencia on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca. I enclose Sir R. Wilson's account of the action. He has been very active, intelligent, and useful in the command of the Portuguese and Spanish corps with which he was detached from this army. Before the battle of the 28th of July, he has pushed his parties almost to the gates of Madrid, with which city he was in communication; and he would have been in Madrid, if I had not thought it proper to call him in, in expectation of that general action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the Enemy on the right of his army; and, throughout the service, shewed himself to be an active and intelligent partizan, well acquainted with the country in which he was acting, and possessing the confidence of the troops which he commanded. Being persuaded that his retreat was not open by Arzo Bispo, he acted right in taking the road he did, with which he was well acquainted; and although unsuccessful in the action which he fought, (which may be well accounted for, by the superior numbers and description of the Enemy's troops), the action, in my opinion, does him great credit.

A. Wellesley.

*Miranda de Castenar, Aug.* 13.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I was on march yesterday morning on the road of Grenadella from Aldea Neuva, to restore my communication with the allied army, when a peasant assured us, that a considerable quantity of dust which we perceived in the road of Plasencia, proceeded from the march of a body of the Enemy. I immediate returned and took post in front of Banos, with my pickets in advance of Aldea Neuva, selecting such points for defence as the exigency of the time permitted. The Enemy's cavalry advanced on the high road, and drove back my small cavalry posts; but a picket of Spanish infantry, which I had concealed, poured in on the cavalry a steady and well-directed fire, that killed and wounded many of them. The 200 Spanish infantry in advance of Aldea Neuva continued, under the direction of Colonel Grant and their officers, to maintain their ground most gallantly, until the Enemy's cavalry and chasseurs à cheval, in considerable bodies, appeared on both flanks, when they were obliged to retreat. The Enemy's chasseurs à cheval and cavalry advanced in great numbers in every direction, and pushed to cut off the legion posted between Aldea Neuva and Banos; but, by the steady conduct of officers and men, the Enemy could only advance gradually, and with a very severe loss from the commanding fire thrown on them. The Merida battalion, however, having given way on the right, a road was laid open, which cut behind our position, and I was obliged to order a retreat on the heights above Banos, when I was again necessitated to detach a corps, in order to scour the road of Monte Major, by which I saw the Enemy directing a column, and which road turned altogether the Puerto de Banos, a league in our rear. At this time, Don Carlos Marquis de Estrague came up with his battalion of light infantry, and in the most gallant manner took post along the heights commanding the road of Banos, which enabled me to send some of the Merida battalion on the mountain on

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our left commanding the main road, and which the Enemy had tried to ascend. The battalion of light infantry, the detachment of the legion on its right, continued, notwithstanding the Enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, to maintain their ground; but, at six o'clock in the evening, three columns of the Enemy mounted the heights on our left, gained it, and poured such a fire on the troops below, that longer defence was impracticable, and the whole was obliged to retire on the mountains on our left, leaving open the main road, along which a considerable column of cavalry immediately poured. The battalion of Seville had been left at Bejar with orders to follow me next day; but when I was obliged to return, and the action commenced, I ordered it to Puerto Banos, to watch the Monte Major road, and the heights in the rear of our left. When the Enemy's cavalry came near, an officer and some dragoons called out to the commanding officer to surrender, but a volley killed him and his party, and then the battalion proceeded to mount the heights, in which movement it was attacked and surrounded by a column of cavalry and a column of infantry, but cut its way and cleared itself, killing a great many of the Enemy, especially of his cavalry. The Enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great expedition; I lament that I could no longer arrest his progress, but, when the enormous superiority of the Enemy's force is considered, and that we had no artillery, and that the Puerto de Banos on the Estremaduran side, is not a pass of such strength as on the side of Castille, especially without guns, I hope that a resistance for nine hours, which must have cost the Enemy a great many men, will not be deemed inadequate to our means. I have to acknowledge the services rendered me on this occasion by Col. Grant, Major Reiman, Don Fermen Marquis, Adjutant-Major of the Dragoons of Pavia, Capt. Charles and Mr. Bolman; and to express the greatest approbation of two companies of the Merida Battalions advanced in front, and of the commanding officer and soldiery of the Battalions of Seville, and the Portuguese Brigade. I have already noticed the distinguished conduct of Don Carlos, and his battalion merits the highest encomiums. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of our loss. From the nature of mountain warfare, many men are missing who cannot join for a day or two, but I believe the Enemy will only have to boast that he has achieved his passage, and his killed and wounded will be great diminution of his victory. ROBERT WILSON.

*Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c.*

Next is an article describing some unimportant movements of Cuesta, and stating that that General resigned the command of the Spanish army on the 12th, on account of the bad state of his health. The command devolved upon General Equia. The head quarters of the Spanish army were at Deleytosa. Vanegas being repulsed on the 11th, was obliged to retreat towards the Sierra Morena. The French force was distributed as follows: Marshal Victor's corps is divided between Talavera and La Mancha; Sebastiani's is in La Mancha; Marshal Mortier's at Oropesa, Arzobispo, and Navalmoral; Marshal Soult's at Plasencia; and Marshal Ney's at Salamanca.—"Distress for want of provisions," says Lord Wellington, "and its effects, have at last obliged me to move towards the frontiers of Portugal, in order to refresh my troops."

Lord Collingwood has transmitted two letters from Capt. Stewart of his Majesty's ship Seahorse, and one from Capt. Maxwell, of His Majesty's ship Alceste, detailing their proceedings on the coast of Italy. Capt. Stewart reports the destruction of the Enemy's forts on the small islands of Gianuti and Pianoso, in which services great gallantry appears to have been displayed. About 100 of the Enemy were made prisoners. One private marine of the Seahorse only was killed, and another wounded. Capt. Maxwell states the destruction of two gun-boats at Terrarina, by the Alceste and Cyane; the bringing off from a depôt of timber on the coast as much wood as the two ships could carry; and the demolition of three strong Martello towers by a detachment of seamen and marines.—Lord Collingwood at the same time communicates an account he had received from Capt. Duncan, of the Mercury, of the destruction of a number of trabaccolos and other vessels, on the beach of Rotti, near Manfredonia, by the boats of that ship, under Lieut. Gordon.

A letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood from Capt. Raitt, commander of his Majesty's sloop the Scout, gives an account of the boats of that sloop having carried an Enemy's battery near Cape Croisette, on the coast of France, and captured and destroyed seven sail of the Enemy's coasters, which had taken shelter under it. One man was killed, and five wounded.

Lord Collingwood has transmitted another Letter from Capt. Raitt, giving an account of a gallant attack made on the 15th July, by a party of seamen and marines, under the direction of Lieut. Battersby, on a strong battery, which commanded the port of Carry, between Marseilles and the Rhone. The fort was carried without any loss on our side, and all the guns in it spiked; five of the Enemy were killed, and seven made prisoners.

Lord Collingwood has transmitted a letter

ter from Capt. Brenton of his Majesty's ship the Spartan, giving an account of the reduction of the citadel and batteries on the island of Lussin, on the coast of Croatia, on the 10th of May last, by that ship acting in concert with a detachment of Austrian troops, under the command of Lieut.-col. Baron Ocharnick. The garrison, consisting of one hundred and seventy men, was compelled to surrender at discretion.

Lord Collingwood has also inclosed a letter from Capt. Bullen of the Volontaire, giving an account of the destruction of Fort Rioux, on the coast of France, and the capture of five vessels which it protected.

A letter to lord Collingwood, from Adm. Martin, dated the Canopus, at anchor, S.E. end of the island of Ischia, July 2, gives a detail of the late proceedings along the coast of Naples, when the islands of Ischia and Procida were taken. Eighteen gun-boats belonging to the Enemy were taken, and four destroyed by our squadron, under the immediate direction of Capt. Staines of the Cyane. The Admiral then says—"No language which I am master of, can convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the gallantry, judgment, and good conduct displayed by Capt. Staines. From the time of our arrival before the Bay of Naples, he was frequently engaged with the batteries and gun-boats near Baiæ; captured a polacca from thence with troops destined for Procida landed himself, supported by some Sicilian gun-boats, and destroyed a battery, with which he had been for some time engaged, of four 42 pounders and a ten inch mortar; and on the 27th of June, Captains Staines and Mitford attacked the Enemy's frigate and corvette, which, with a number of gun-boats, were mooring from Baiæ to the Mole of Naples." They were however unable to continue the action.—Capt. Staines has lost his left arm out of the socket at his shoulder, and is wounded also in the side, but is in a fair way of recovery. Lieut. Hall is also severely wounded in the thigh and arm, but there is every reason to hope he will do well.

In the action of the 26th of June there were two men killed and seven wounded on board the Cyane.

On the 27th, in the action with the frigate and gun-boats, there were two men killed, and two officers and eighteen men wounded.

Lord Collingwood encloses a letter from Capt. Griffiths, giving an account of his having on the 31st of May, made an attack by the boats of the Topaze, on nine of the Enemy's vessels lying at anchor in the road of Demata, on the coast of Albania, which were with great gallantry boarded and brought out, notwithstanding the opposition of a very superior force; three of them being vessels regularly armed for war, and in complete preparation for resistance. One marine was killed, and one seaman slightly wounded.

A letter from Captain Barrie of his Majesty's ship Pomone, mentions the capture on the 13th of June, of the Neapolitan privateer Le Lucien Charles, a new bombarde of about sixty tons; she mounts one 12 and two six-pounders, with a complement of 53 men.

A letter from Capt. Campbell of his Majesty's ship Nassau, gives an account of the capture of the Jean Bart, French lugger privateer, of four guns and twenty-five men.

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*Admiralty-office, Sept.* 12. Letter transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

*Lynx, off Dais Head, Aug.* 13.

Sir, Yesterday, on my way to resume my station, His Majesty's gun-brig Monkey in company (after leaving the Melpomene's convoy), I saw a lugger to the South East, to which I gave chace; and on standing in shore discovered two others, who immediately weighed and anchored within the reef off Dais Head, where the other joined them, and drew up in a line, hoisting Danish colours, the larger one with springs on her cable. The water being too shoal to enable the Lynx to get within gun-shot of them, at four p. m. I ordered Lieut. Fitzgerald, in the Monkey, with the boats of the Lynx under Lieut. Kelly, first of the sloop, to attack them. On the approach of the brig, the luggers opened their fire on her, which was not returned till she anchored about half-gun-shot from them (just at which time she took the ground, but was got off without damage), and after two broadsides, the luggers cut their cables and ran on shore, where they attempted to skuttle them; but by the well-directed fire of the carronade in the launch, they were instantly driven out of them, boarded, and their own guns turned on them before they were enabled to do them much injury, and by five o'clock this morning, the whole were afloat again. The Enemy once or twice attempted to annoy our people with musketry, but they were instantly dispersed by the marines of the Lynx. To Lieut. Fitzgerald, of the Monkey, great credit is due for his conducting that brig through a very intricate channel, with the wind on shore, and for the very judicious manner in which she was placed. To Lieut. Kelly, and the Officers and men in the Lynx's boats, great credit is due; and it gives me particular satisfaction in adding, this little piece of service has been performed without a single man being hurt on our part. Before the Danes quitted the largest lug-

ger, they placed a cask of powder close to the fire-place, with the evident intention of blowing the vessel up, and as it was not discovered till some time after she was taken, the escape was most providential: this disgraceful mode of warfare should be known, to be guarded against.

J. W. Marshall.

*Luggers Names:*—Capt. Jepen, pierced for 10 guns, 4 guns and 4 howitzers mounted, and 45 men; 2 howitzers thrown overboard.—Name unknown, 4 guns and 20 men.—Speculation, 3 guns and 19 men; 2 guns thrown overboard.

Sir J. Saumarez has also transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a Letter from Lieut. W. Wells, commanding the Idas (2) hired cutter, giving an account of his having captured the Danish cutter privateer Flora, of six guns and 30 men, about nine miles from the Scaw. She had been six weeks out from Copenhagen, and had made but one capture, a Danish vessel, which had been previously taken by his Majesty's sloop Albert, and which was also re-captured by the Idas.

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*Admiralty-office, Sept.* 16. Letter to Vice-Admiral Whitshed, commander in chief on the coast of Ireland.

*Helena, at Sea, Sept.* 1.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop under my command, captured this afternoon Le Jason, French lugger privateer, pierced for 10 guns, and 44 men, after a chase of 70 miles.

I am, &c. J. A. Worth.

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*Admiralty office, Sept.* 19. Letter transmitted by Sir J. B. Warren.

*H. M. sloop Bonne Citoyenne,*

Sir, *Halifax, Aug.* 1.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 18th day of June, having sailed from Spithead in company with his Majesty's ship Inflexible, and the Quebec trade, on the 2d of July, in lat. 44 degrees North, long. 27 degrees West, I had the misfortune to lose sight of the convoy in reconnoitering a strange suspicious sail astern; and by traversing between the Parallels of 43 and 44 degrees North, edging to the Westward in proportion to the distance I supposed they would sail with such winds, in order to regain the fleet, I had the good fortune, on the 5th, at three p. m. in lat. 43 deg. 41 min. North, and long. 34 West, to fall in with a French Frigate in the act of taking possession of a large English merchant ship, which they shortly relinquished on our approach, and steered to the Northward under a press of sail. Finding they did not answer the private signal, I immediately bore up in pursuit, and, after a chace of 18 hours, at 25 minutes past nine a. m. on the 6th, had the satisfaction to lay his Majesty's sloop alongside within pistol-shot of the enemy, who had brought to engage us.—A brisk cannonade, with round and grape, immediately commenced, and the combat continued with unabated fury, gradually closing until 16 minutes past four a. m. when our powder being nearly all expended, I determined to carry her by boarding with all hands, and at the instant of laying her aboard for that purpose, they called out they had surrendered, and struck their colours to his Majesty's sloop. Thus ended a conflict obstinately maintained for 6 hours and 50 minutes, during which the Enemy fired away more than 70 broadsides, whilst His Majesty's sloop, not less sparing, discharged 129 destructive broadsides, alternately from the starboard and larboard sides, as circumstances would permit me to change her position with advantage, so as to avoid the necessity of slackening our fire from the guns being over heated, three of which were dismounted and rendered useless early in the action. She proved to be La Furieuse, a frigate of the largest French class, that escaped from the Saintes on the 1st April, commanded by Capt. Le Marant Ker Daniel, pierced for 48 guns, but having only twelve 42 pound carronades and two long 24 pounders on the main deck, with six of smaller calibre; 40 soldiers at small arms, her full proportion of Officers, and a complement of 200 men, besides the Colonel, two Lieutenants, and a detachment of the 66th Regiment of the Line; partly loaded with sugar and coffee, and sailed from Basse Terre the 14th June, bound to France, is seven years old, and sails very fast. After a hard contested action, a most arduous duty still remained to be performed. On taking possession, we found the frigate in a most perilous state, with 14 shot-holes between wind and water, and five feet water in her hold. Her topmasts, and all her yards (except the cross jack and spritsail), shot away, and her lower masts so badly wounded, as to render it almost impossible to prevent them from falling, with more than 70 men killed and wounded, whilst His Majesty's sloop was reduced to a mere wreck, having all her lower masts badly wounded in several places, as well as the fore and main topmasts and mizen topmast shot away, nearly all the standing and every part of the running rigging, sails, boats, &c. cut to pieces. After securing the prisoners (the weather being very favourable during the night), by the exertions of Mr. Sandom, Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Atwater, the Carpenter, several of the most dangerous shot-holes were stopped, so as to enable them to keep the ship free: but all their efforts to save her masts proved ineffectual, as the main and mizen masts went overboard the next day, leaving the bare fore-

mast

mast standing, wounded in three places. The indefatigable exertions of every officer and man in the Bonne Citoyenne in fishing and securing the masts, so as to be able to take the frigate in tow, and surmounting every other difficulty, merits my warmest praise and admiration; and I feel highly gratified in reporting to their Lordships, that nothing could exceed the animated zeal and unwearied intrepidity of the officers, seamen, and royal marines, whom I have the honour to command, in a contest with an enemy apparently of so great a superiority of force; and I beg particularly to mention the able assistance that I received from Mr. Symes, the First, Mr. Sandom, the Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Williamson, the Master, which greatly contributed to the success of the action; Mr. Scott, the Purser, Mr. J. Black, and Mr. M'Aulty, passengers, in the handsomest manner volunteered their services, assisted at the guns, and wherever they could make themselves most useful; and Mr. Stewart, the Surgeon, deserves much praise, for his humanity and great attention to our own as well as the wounded prisoners; indeed, the patience with which all hands have borne the extreme fatigue and privation of being constantly on deck for 25 days and nights, does them infinite credit, and urges me to so long a detail. Thus circumstanced, I was induced to make the best of my way to this port, where I arrived with the prize on the 1st inst.—The Bonne Citoyenne requiring three lower masts, top-masts, &c. to enable her to proceed in the prosecution of their Lordships' orders. I have the honour herewith to inclose a list of the killed and wounded; and I am happy to say our loss has been inconceivably small, which I can attribute only to the lowness of the Bonne Citoyenne's hull, and being so close under the enemy's guns. W. Mouncey.

*Killed and wounded on board the Bonne Citoyenne*:—W. Pokes, seaman, killed; J. Anderson, R. Carr, R. Lawrence, and W. Gordon, seamen, badly wounded; R. Chapman, marine, ditto. *The Furieuse*:—Two quarter-masters, 27 seamen, and six soldiers killed. The first captain, two lieutenants, two midshipmen, four cannoniers, 19 seamen, one lieutenant of artillery, and seven soldiers dangerously wounded.—Total killed and wounded, 71.

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*Admiralty-office, Sept.* 23. A Letter from Capt M'Kinley of the Lively, to Vice-Adm. Campbell, announces the capture, by the Plover, Capt. Brown, His Majesty's ships Lively and Isis in company, of the new French lugger privateer Aurore, of 16 guns, and 69 men.

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At the Council Chamber at the Queen's Palace, the 27th Sept.

It is ordered that the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare the Form of a Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Protection afforded the King's Majesty during a long and an arduous Reign; such Prayer to be used in the Service appointed for the day, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Wednesday, the 25th of October, being the day on which his Majesty began his happy Reign. [See the Prayer in p. 977].

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## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### FRANCE.

Advice has been received, through a channel which is considered authentic, that Peace between Austria and France was concluded on the 5th inst. No official copy of the Treaty has been received, but the principal conditions are stated to be as follows: "The chief part of Austrian and Polish Gallicia to be ceded by Austria, partly to France and partly to Russia.—The Bishoprick of Saltzburgh to be ceded to Bavaria.—Trieste, Fiume, and the whole of the Austrian possessions on the shores of the Adriatic, to be ceded to France; by means of which Austria is left without a single port, and of course without any means of communication with the sea."

Paris papers to the 21st have come to hand, which state, that the Treaty was not signed till the 14th. The event, it is added, was celebrated at Paris on the 20th by the firing of cannon; and we know that on the 21st a general firing took place along the French coast.

Buonaparte, it would seem, does not mean to be long idle. A new levy, of 36,000 conscripts, is to be called out immediately.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th has annexed to it a supplement of five sheets, containing a report of the trial of the Captains of La Ville de Varsovie, L'Aquilon, Tonnere, Calcutta, and the Indienne frigate, for misconduct in the affair in Basque Roads. The report, however, is not complete; and it was only known that Captain Lafon, of the Calcutta, has been condemned to death.—Private accounts however state, that the Captain of the Calcutta has been shot for cowardice, and another has been sentenced to three years imprisonment. Many other officers are kept under close arrest.

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The triumphal arch erected in the Carousal at Paris, by order of Buonaparte, to immortalize the glory of the French armies, is now entirely finished. It faces the Thuilleries on one side, in the direction of the Vestibule, and the Louvre on the other. It is 40 feet in height, 60 in length, and twenty and a half in thickness.

Charles the Fourth, his Consort, and the Prince of the Peace, are still at Marseilles. The establishment of the Ex-King and Queen was considerably reduced; and the payment for maintaining it so irregular and precarious, that they were reduced to the necessity of selling part of their jewels to provide for their subsistence.

The *Moniteur* of the 29th ult. contains some severe strictures on the late movements of the British army in Spain, and on the Dispatches from Lord Wellington relative to the Battle of Talavera—the British General is accused of rashness and precipitation; but the troops, it is admitted, fought well on that day. As for Marshals Soult, Ney, Victor, and Sebastiani, they are accused of having committed multiplied errors, to which the escape of the British army from destruction is attributed.

## GERMANY.

*Munich, Sept.* 14. Our Court Gazette contains the following General Orders, published in the Austrian head-quarters:

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest; self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my Crown, and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my execution. The chance of war disappointed my expectations: the Enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned, at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation for peace. My Ministers empowered for that purpose have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace; a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and the possibility of duration.—The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could never allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the Monarchy, and disgrace us.—The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security, that, should the Enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance

"*Comorn, Aug.* 16, 1809. FRANCIS."

The celebrated Canova, who is to receive 100,000 crowns for a colossal statue of Napoleon in bronze, has engaged the assistance of the German artists at Vienna, who cast the statue of Joseph II. under the direction of the celebrated professor Zauner.

M. Degen, a watch-maker in Vienna, has invented a machine, by which a person can rise into the air. he has since made several public experiments, and rose to the height of 54 feet, flying in various directions with the celerity of a bird. A subscription has been opened at Vienna to enable him to prosecute his discoveries. The machine is formed of two parachutes of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure, and the person who moves them is placed in the centre.

An ingenious German (M. Bozzine) has announced, in several journals, the invention of a machine, intended to throw light into the interior of the animal body. It is composed of a recipient containing the light; of tubes which direct its rays to the cavities which it is wished to enlighten; and of reflecting tubes, which transmit the luminous rays to the eye of the observer.

The art of printing from stone continues to be practised with great success in Germany. At Stutgardt a printing-office had been established for the more extensive application of this invention. The engraving of music is the chief branch.

The Senate of Hamburgh has purchased the absence of two regiments of Westphalians, by giving their King (Jerome) 40,000 franks.

*Munich, Sept.* 26. The late expedition against the insurgents in Tyrol, has proved destructive to the troops engaged in it: Near the Penzerbridge, 300 men and 100 horses were either killed or made prisoners; two pieces of cannon and three ammunition waggons were also taken.

## HOLLAND.

The Dutch Papers contain a long letter from Champagny, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to General Armstrong, on the subject of neutral commerce. The French diplomatist has condensed into it the substance of all the arguments in favour of the liberty of the seas, that have been employed from time to time to irritate the Continental Powers against

against Great Britain. The *gist* of the argument is, that if we (who are masters of the Ocean) will cease to blockade the ports of France, she will retract her order of blockade against us; and that, if we withdraw our Orders in Council, she will rescind the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

The *King* of Holland ordered telegraphs to be erected in the principal cities of his kingdom.

Gen. Monet, the Governor of Flushing, has fallen under the displeasure of Napoleon, for surrendering that place to our arms, an act which is imputed either to treachery or cowardice; and a Council of Inquiry is directed to assemble, for the purpose of investigating his conduct.

A subscription has been opened in Walcheren for the succour of the poor inhabitants. It has met with the most cordial support from the British army; and Sir Eyre Coote has subscribed 100*l.*

## SPAIN.

We have Spanish papers to the 9th, and Portuguese to the 12th instant.

The Enemy has withdrawn from the left bank of the Tagus, and appears to be concentrating his force between that river and Madrid. The Spanish armies of Estramadura and La Mancha have moved forward; and it was expected that the combined English and Spanish force would advance once more upon Talavera de la Reyna.

The Supreme Council of Spain and the Indies presented, some time ago, an address to the Supreme Junta on the subject of a Regency. This important document has not been suffered to be published in Spain. Of the introductory part the following is an extract:

"It is but a short time since we obtained victories which held out the prospect of a speedy deliverance, and of the restoration of happiness to our Capital, and to the Monarchy; but, to-day, we are covered with mourning, and have to lament the loss of many of the gallant sons and defenders of the country.—Our armies were at the gates of the Capital; and, to-day, we see them beaten, mostly dispersed, and compelled to fall back nearly upon the same points whence the Enemy threatened us about the latter end of March. Two large national armies inspired us with the most flattering hopes; and we expected, that, united with the numerous and brilliant army of Great Britain, they would soon accomplish the Enemy's destruction, and drive them beyond the lofty Pyrennees; and, to-day, we are on the point of being abandoned by our generous benefactors, our warlike allies.—Such was the faithful picture of our situation a short time ago; and what is it at present? Ah! the armies which defend us, and the people who are fully acquainted with it, could describe it far better than the Council; and, if possible, a still more correct representation might be given by the wretched inhabitants of Estramadura, La Mancha, and Madrid, who are already made to pay for their premature exultation, by a fresh plunder of their property, and the ignominious kind of death they suffer on scaffolds!"

The whole of the Spanish fleet has sailed from Ferrol for Cadiz.—Agreeably to instructions from the Admiralty, it had previously been fitted out by Admiral Berkeley; who had also emptied all the arsenals, and embarked on board the fleet the whole of the naval stores collected at that great naval depôt.

The Spanish Papers announce the fact of the City of Gerona having been relieved by a division of Gen. Blake's army, which broke the Enemy's line, and entered the place with military stores and provisions.

Joseph Buonaparte has abolished all the Orders of Spain; with the exception of that created by himself last year, and the Order of the Golden Fleece.

*King* Joseph, it would seem, is hardly put to it to provide for the payment of the troops and defray the expences of his Government. He has ordered, under pain of seizure and confiscation, all the bullion and plate of every description, to be sent to the Royal Treasury, for the purpose of being converted into specie.

Letters from Spain mention the death of the Governor of Biscay, a Spaniard, of the name of Amaros, who was surprised in making a survey of the country. The Patriots surrounded the house in which he was. He made a strenuous resistance, and was not overcome till after a hard struggle.

Barcelona, which lately contained 120,000 inhabitants, is, it is said, abandoned by almost every Spaniard; and the grass is growing in those streets which were on cecrowded with the productions of almost every quarter of the world.

*Treut, Sept.* 4.—The unhappy inhabitants of Saragossa, who have survived the most dreadful siege, and the most destructive epidemy, are now undergoing a treatment scarcely less hard than death itself. After so many calamities, the barbarous Suchet has levied upon them exorbitant contributions, and allowed his soldiers to cut down the corn before it was ripe to feed their horses, without being moved by the tears of the unfortunate widows and orphans. To these are added many other vexations; one of which is, that no one upwards of 14 years old can go about the streets

streets without a permit for that purpose, for which he must pay.

ITALY.

By an order of a Decree of Joachim Napoleon *King* of the two Sicilies, most of the Religious Orders and Convents throughout the whole of his dominions are suppressed.

A letter from Rome states, that all the heads of religious houses, throughout the whole of the Papal States, have been carried to France under an escort.

At Rome, the Consulta has ordered, that from the 1st of October of the present year, the division of time at Rome, and throughout the whole Roman territory, shall be the same as in France and other European countries. It is well known, that it has hitherto been the custom there to begin to reckon the hours from sunset, and count forwards through the whole twenty-four.

A Letter from Naples, of the 9th ult. states, that on the 4th September, a new crater on Mount Vesuvius opened to the South-east, from which there had been a continual eruption of lava. The torrent took a direction towards the town of Hella Torre, had divided into two branches, and formed an island; at the extremity of which it had united, and produced a lake of fire in the district of Trio del Cavallo. In the night of the 5th, there was an eruption of an immense quantity of ashes and stones.

Eugene Beauharnois, the Viceroy of Italy, is, according to report, to be King of Austria. This new Monarchy is, it is said, to comprise the two Austrias, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Letorale, Dalmatia, Saltzburg, and the Tyrol: Bavaria to receive Switzerland in lieu of the latter province.

DENMARK.

A distiller at Copenhagen has lately published an account, stating, that having several times distilled brandy and gin from wheat steeped in salt water, he constantly obtained nearly two 2/7ths more spirit than from an equal quantity of wheat not so steeped.

SWEDEN.

Ministers have been appointed by the Swedish and Danish Governments to negotiate a Peace between the two countries. They are to meet at Jonkoping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland; and it is expected that the peace will be concluded before the end of next month. The squadron, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, has arrived at Carlscrona, where it had hitherto experienced a friendly reception.

RUSSIA.

Immediately subsequent to the conclusion of Peace between Russia and Sweden, the following official notification was issued:

"*To the Civil Governor of Livonia and Acting Councillor of State Repiel.*

"On the 5th of this month, a Treaty of eternal Peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded, signed at Fredericksham, by our Minister Plenipotentiary Count Romanzow, and Baron Stedink on the part of Sweden—All the propositions by us made, with regard to the said Peace, have been accepted, and the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Russian Empire has been confirmed. The town of Torneo and the river of the same name form the frontiers of the two States.—Thus has a war been ended, the various events of which have covered the Russian armies with immortal glory, and the termination whereof has added to the Russian Empire a country, inhabited by an industrious people, celebrated on account of its progress in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications, and the fortress of Sweaburgh, which has been enlarged, and has secured for ever on that side the frontiers of our native land.—While we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being which has vouchsafed to favour Russia, and crowned her arms with success, we hasten to acquaint you with this fortunate event, feeling perfectly satisfied, that all our faithful subjects will join us in offering up thanks to the Most High, for the happy conclusion of a much wished-for Peace.—For the rest, after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the Treaty of Peace will be publicly made known by a distinct manifesto.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

"*St. Petersburg, September* 7, 1809.

ASIA.

The extent of the conspiracy against the Nizam, which was set on foot by Rajah Mahiput, one of his confidential officers, has been fully ascertained, and his designs frustrated. It appears that he had nearly 15,000 men in his interest; 10,000 of whom had actually withdrawn themselves from the royal army, and a number of others were preparing to follow the example, when the Chief was betrayed by his followers, and put to death.

In the course of the present year, a Jubilee is to be celebrated throughout the whole extensive empire of China, on the occasion of the Emperor Kia-King having attained the 50th year of his age.

AMERICA.

Our Minister, Mr. Jackson, has been well received by the Government of the United States.

His Majesty's sloop Lark, of 18 guns, was lately lost off St. Domingo, when all the crew, except three seamen, perished.

THE

## THE JUBILEE.

The happy event of a British Monarch's entrance into the 50th year of his reign, an event which has occurred but twice before in the long and splendid history of this country, was celebrated by all ranks of people throughout every part of the United Kingdom, in a manner worthy of an amiable, patriotic, and venerable King, and a loyal and enlightened Nation. The day was one of the finest imaginable for the season, and favoured the public expressions of satisfaction in the highest degree. The celebration was announced in this great metropolis by the pealing of bells, the hoisting of flags, and the assembling of the various bodies of Regular troops, and the different corps of Volunteers, throughout the town. The forenoon was dedicated to public worship and the acknowledgement of the Divine Providence (exemplified in the protection of his Majesty's person, and of the many national blessings almost exclusively enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom) in every Parish Church and Chapel: and we add with pleasure, that among the various classes of Dissenters of all persuasions, we have heard of no exception to the general loyalty and piety of the day. Indeed, we sincerely believe, that the blessings of Toleration are too deeply felt, and the advantages of the British Constitution too generally acknowledged, to give room for any material difference of opinion in any respectable portion of society. All the shops were closed. The Lord Mayor and the whole Civic Body went in procession to St. Paul's; and it was truly gratifying, amidst the multitudes in the streets, of both sexes of every rank and description, to see the children of our innumerable Charitable Institutions, walking to their respective places of Divine Worship. Piety and Charity must ever go hand in hand; and for this reason we are well pleased with the celebration of an event, which is the cause of general and national hospitality and benevolence. This is, in fact, the true nature, the best blessing, and the nearest resemblance to the origin and antient practice of a Jubilee. The annals of no Nation, we fondly believe, when the accounts reach us from different parts of the Empire, will be found to have exhibited greater marks of the best virtues that enrich the human heart. The debtor has been set free; the hungry have been fed; and the naked, in many instances, have been clothed! In all such cases, vanity and fashion may have led some to acts of generosity; but we should not be over-scrupulous in our inquiries into the motives of conferring general benefit, and producing happiness to thousands, though it be but for a day. We are satisfied, that to the general character of our countrymen and countrywomen, no such suspicion even attaches; and that the blessing of "him that has none to help him," will fall upon no small number. Such an union of piety and charity, while it is a comfort to ourselves individually, brings out, and makes a happy exposition to Europe and the world, of the national character of Britons; and, thus combining moral and political good, is, we believe, in a word, "that righteousness which exalteth a Nation."

At one, the Tower guns fired, and the Guards assembled on the parade in St. James's Park, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the event. After church hours, the streets were crowded with the population of the Metropolis, in decent or in lively attire; every house pouring forth its inhabitants: the number of well-dressed persons, and the display of the genuine beauty of a great majority of the sex, who do not constantly shine at "midnight dances, and the public shew," but whom this celebration brought into public view, exceeded any former example. Most of them wore ribbons of garter blue, and many had medals with the profile of the King.

The magnificent preparations for the evening were the general objects of notice, which the serenity of such a day as October does not often see gave them full opportunity of observing, while the Volunteer corps, returning from their respective parades, enlivened the scene with a martial as well as a patriotic and a festive feature. As the evening approached, the Corporation of London and various other bodies were hastening to the Mansion-house, and to their different halls, taverns, and other places of meeting, to celebrate, in a more mirthful way, the 50th year of the reign of a British King. At the Mansion-house the Corporation sat down to a dinner provided by the Chief Magistrate of the City; the Merchants and Bankers met at Merchant Taylors' Hall to the number of 400, Mr. Beeston Long in the chair, (where they were joined by the Earls of Westmorland, Chatham, Bathurst, Camden, Liverpool, St. Vincent, Lords Harrowby, Mulgrave, Erskine, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir T. B. Thompson, Mr. Rose, &c.); and many of the chief Companies of London, at their halls; and numerous other parties, at various places of public or private entertainment. — Day-light was scarcely gone, when the full blaze burst forth upon the eye in all the skill

of

of Art, and in all the radiant splendour and varied magnificence of the general illumination of the British capital.—Hands could hardly be procured to light up the innumerable lamps; and therefore the illuminating of most of the public edifices commenced as early as two in the afternoon. All the other customary demonstrations of popular satisfaction were abundantly exhibited, with, perhaps, some little of the awkward, though, we trust, honest coarseness with which the great body of the people express their homely but sincere participation of the festivities in which all were called upon to share and unite.

Our limits preclude us from entering into minute particulars. The following, among other public buildings, however, excited universal admiration: The Bank, Mansion-house, East India House, Lloyd's Coffee House, Royal Exchange, Admiralty, Trinity House, Post Office, Horse Guards, War Office, Somerset House, Ordnance Office, Opera House, the Theatres, Fire Offices, Glass warehouses, &c.

The Jubilee was celebrated with every demonstration of joy at *Windsor*. Between eight and nine their Majesties, Princess Elizabeth, and the Dukes of York and Sussex, attended Divine Service at the Private Chapel in the Castle. At half past ten her Majesty and Princess Elizabeth passed under the triumphal arch, towards Frogmore, to inspect the preparations. At one, the Queen, Princess Elizabeth, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex, attended by Lady Ilchester, Lord St. Helens, the Mayor, and Corporation of Windsor, with white wands, and others, walked to the Bachelors' Acre, for the purpose of seeing the ox roasting whole. The Bachelors lined the entrance to their Acre, and the Corporation conducted the Royal Party to a booth fitted up for the occasion. From the booth they proceeded towards the ox, upon a temporary platform placed for the occasion; they proceeded to view the construction of the grates and walls for roasting the ox, which were so well contrived as to roast two whole sheep at the same time; they returned to the booth. The butchers employed in managing the cooking of the whole animals, dressed upon this occasion in blue frocks and silk stockings, cut the first prime pieces from the ox and sheep, and put them upon silver plates, and the bachelors and butchers waited upon the Royal party with them. They all tasted, and appeared highly pleased with the novelty.—The Prince of Wales and Princess Charlotte of Wales arrived about half past 12.—At one, fifty pieces of cannon were discharged from the Grove in Windsor Park.—At night the Queen gave a most superb *fête* at Frogmore, which, in point of taste, splendour, and brilliancy, has on no occasion been excelled. At half past nine the gates were thrown open for the Nobility, Gentry, and others having tickets of admission. On the entrance into the gardens, the spectator was struck with astonishment and delight at the charming and fanciful scene of variegated lamps of different figures and colours. The avenues and walks were hung with brilliant coloured lamps in the shape of watchmen's lanthorns. The lawns adjoining to the house afforded a rich display of the choicest shrubs and plants, taken from the green-house. At ten the Queen arrived; and after her Majesty had joined the company, the fire-works began; at the conclusion of which there appeared on a sudden, and as it were by magic, on the beautiful piece of water opposite the garden front of the house, two triumphal cars, drawn by two sea horses each, one occupied by Neptune, and preceded by the other with a band of music. The cars had a very superb appearance. On coming to the temporary bridge erected over the canal opposite the garden front, transparencies were displayed in an equally sudden and unexpected manner on the battlements, with the words "Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves," inscribed on them. At the same moment the band struck up the tune. Opposite the bridge, an elegant Grecian Temple was erected on a mount, surrounded by eight beautiful marble pillars. The interior of the temple was lined with purple; and in the centre was a large transparency of the Eye of Providence, fixed, as it were, upon a beautiful portrait of his Majesty, surmounted by stars of lamps. From the temple a doubled staircase descended to the water's edge. On the windings of the staircase were erected nine altars with burning incense.—On the lawn twelve beautiful marquees were erected, where the company partook of tea and coffee during the fire-works. Covers were laid in the principal dining-rooms; and at 12 the company sat down to an elegant supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. The frames were beautifully done in emblematic figures, part of which represented Britannia kneeling by the Lion, the Eye of Providence above, and underneath was written by her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, "Britannia, grateful to Providence, celebrates the 50th year of a reign sacred to Piety and Virtue."—Her Majesty and the branches of the Family present

present retired at half past one, when the company began to depart. Amongst the company present were, the Earls of Uxbridge, Harcourt, Cardigan; Lords St. Helen's and Walsingham, Countesses of Cardigan and Harcourt, Ladies Cranley, Bective, &c.

On this happy occasion, a Proclamation was issued, for pardoning all deserters from the Fleet, whether they return to their duty or not; and another, pardoning all deserters from the Land Forces, provided they surrender in two months from the 25th.—The Lords of the Admiralty ordered an extra allowance of 4 lbs. of beef, 3 lbs. of flour, and a pound of raisins to every eight men in His Majesty's Ships in port, with one pint of wine, or half a pint of rum each man.—Eleven Crown Debtors were this day discharged from prison, in addition to above 100 liberated by the Society for the Relief of persons imprisoned for Small Debts. The donations to this laudable Society for the above charitable purpose have been most liberal. The City of London set the example by subscribing 1000*l.*

The following is a Copy of the Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God (appointed to be used on the 25th instant), for the protection afforded the King's Majesty, during a long and arduous reign:

"O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening, as in shortening the days of men, we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving, for the protection Thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray Thee, Thy watchfulness over him: shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers —from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness; enlighten his Councils for the public good: strengthen all his measures; and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both, the restoration of peace and security to his People, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings, and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.—Amen." (See our Poetry, p. 957.)

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## Country News.

*Sept.* 20. The following instance of humanity and activity in the *Ramsgate* boatmen, merits record:—A sailor, looking through a telescope on the pier this morning, saw a boat at sea, seemingly coming towards the harbour, when he perceived her suddenly to upset, at about three miles distance. He immediately gave the alarm; and the Nile Ramsgate boat, Wilkinson master, in a moment manned and put off, with a great press of sail to their assistance, at the imminent danger of being themselves overset, as there was a fresh breeze and a considerable scud. The Nile fortunately arrived in time to save every person belonging to the boat, nine in number, *viz.* a Lieutenant, Midshipman, and seven seamen, belonging to the Diana frigate in the Downs. The Admiralty have rewarded the men with 40 guineas.

*Sept.* 24. A daring highway robbery was committed between Chatteris and Doddington, in the Isle of *Ely*. Mr. Green, of March, accompanied by his wife, was driving in a one-horse chaise, when two men on the road seized the horse's bridle, and demanded his money. Mr. G. declared he would not be robbed, and jumped out of the chaise; whereupon one of the villains discharged a pistol at him, the ball from which took off three of his fingers, and wounded him severely in the face. They then robbed him of five 10*l.* bills of the St. Neot's Bank, and a few small notes, with which they escaped.

*Sept.* 29. At *Wigtoft*, near Boston, a nurse charged with the care of a woman lying in, and her infant, only two days old, and also of a little girl about three years of age, being obliged to bring water from a pit 80 yards distant, the girl during her absence went out, and brought in an armful of straw, and stood close by the fire. The straw was quickly in flames, and having communicated to the clothes of the child, she ran out of the house shrieking: the distracted mother immediately sprang from her bed, overtook her, and extinguished the flames, but alas! too late. The little girl lived 40 hours, in less agony than might be expected (her left breast being dreadfully scorched), and then expired; and the afflicted mother lies in a state which precludes all hope of recovery.

*Oct.* 7. A Gentleman supposed to be a merchant in the City, was seen this day walking to and fro in a hurried manner on *Shorn Cliff*; and before the persons who were near could approach to prevent the execution of his intention, he had precipitated himself into the sea. The body was soon washed on shore, but all the means used to restore animation proved fruitless. On searching his pockets, some papers were found,

found, and a scrap of poetry, from which it is inferred that a disappointment of a tender nature had induced him to commit this fatal act.

*Oct.* 8. The remains of a Roman pottery were lately discovered in Church-street, *Lancaster*, by some workmen employed in digging a drain. Several coins were also dug up.

*Oct.* 15. A servant lad at *Long Stratton*, while in the act of setting down a loaded gun, with which he had been guarding a field of new-sown wheat, the piece went off, and lodging the contents in his head, he instantly expired.

*Oct.* 17. A man, named Watson, while gathering apples at *Tivetshall*, fell from the tree, and, pitching upon his head, was killed on the spot.

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## Domestic Occurrences.

*Saturday, Oct.* 7.

A well-dressed man was found murdered this night in a lane between Old Brompton and Kensington: he had received several deep gashes on the head; and it is supposed the murderer had also robbed him, as neither money nor watch was found upon him.

*Sunday, Oct.* 8.

An alarming fire broke out this evening at a house inhabited by Mr. Cleaver, a coal-merchant, in Clayton-street, near Kennington Cross. The family were at chapel when the flames were discovered, and notwithstanding the doors were burst open, the neighbours were unable to save a quantity of goods which had been lately brought on the premises. The lower part of the house contained coals and wood, which burnt rapidly.

*Saturday, Oct.* 28.

We stated in our last, p. 882, that the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre intended to submit their accounts to a Committee; which consisted of Sir C. Price, the Solicitor General, the Recorder of London, the Governor of the Bank, and Mr. Angerstein. The report made by these gentlemen states, that the rate of profit for the last years was about $6\frac{3}{8}$ *per cent. per annum*, on the capital advanced. And that the future profits of the New Theatre, at the proposed advance in the prices of admission, will amount to only $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent. per ann.* upon the capital expended in the Theatre, if the same be insured; and that, upon the same supposition of insurance, at the former prices of admission, the proprietors will annually sustain a loss of $\frac{1}{4}$ *per cent. per annum* on their capital. This Report was not satisfactory to a great part of the audience, and the Theatre for these last five weeks has exhibited a continued scene of uproar and confusion. Tranquillity, however, is at length partially restored. The performances were this evening for the first time distinctly heard. An attempt was made at half price to renew the disturbances, but it failed of success.—Mr. Mainwaring, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Westminster Sessions, alluded to the disturbances, and reprobated in very strong terms the conduct of those concerned. True bills have been found by the Grand Jury against 16 persons.

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## Theatrical Register.

### Drury-Lane Company,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.

*Oct.* 2. The Jealous Wife—The Deserter.
3. The Heir-at-Law—Rosina.
5. The Haunted Tower—The Mayor of Garrat.
7. The West Indian—The Weathercock.
9. The Jealous Wife—The Deserter.
10. The West Indian—The Weathercock.
11. The Haunted Tower—The Mayor of Garrat.
12. The Heir-at-Law—The Deserter.
13. Love in a Village—Three and the Deuce.
14. Soldier's Daughter—Fortune's Frolicks.
16. The Stranger—The Three and the Deuce.
17. The Soldier's Daughter—Fortune's Frolicks.
18. The Cabinet—Honest Thieves.
19. The Wonder!—No Song No Supper.
20. Grieving's a Folly—The Prize.
21. The Will—Three Weeks after Marriage.
23. The Beaux Stratagem—Three and the Deuce.
24. The Cabinet—Honest Thieves.
25. Sylvester Daggerwood—*Britain's Jubilee*—The Three and the Deuce.
26. The Busy Body—Britain's Jubilee.
27. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
28. The Jew—Ditto.
30. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
31. The Cabinet—Ditto.

### Covent-Garden New Theatre.

*Oct.* 4. The Beggar's Opera—Is He a Prince?
6. John Bull—The Poor Soldier.
9. King Richard the Third—Raising the Wind.
10. The Woodman—The Village Lawyer.
11. The Heir-at-Law—The Padlock.
12. Love in a Village—Animal Magnetism.
13. Speed the Plough—Rosina.
14. The Poor Gentleman—The Flitch of Bacon.
16. King Richard the Third—The Farmer.
17. The Road to Ruin—Peeping Tom.
18. Wild Oats—Lock and Key.
19. The Merchant of Venice—Who Wins?
20. The Duenna—All the World's a Stage.
21. Othello—Is He a Prince?
23. The Woodman—Oscar and Malvina.
24. The Iron Chest—Ditto.
25. The Man of the World—*The Jubilee.*
26. Laugh When You Can—Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
27. The Jubilee—The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
28. The School of Reform—Raising the Wind.
30. Ditto—The Grecian Daughter—The Flitch of Bacon.
31. Ditto—The Exile.

Pp. 790, 883. Matthew Boulton, esq. was born at Birmingham, Sept. 3, (O. S. 1728; being the son of Mr. Matthew B. hardware-manufacturer, by Christiana, daughter of a Mr. Peers, of Chester; and was educated principally at Deritend, in the academy of the Rev. Mr. Ansted. At the age of 17 he invented, and afterwards rapidly brought to perfection, the inlaid steel buckles, buttons, watch-chains, trinkets, &c. which were for so many years in great request. Of these, vast quantities were exported to France; whence they were re-purchased with avidity by the English beaux, as the offspring of French ingenuity. In 1762 Mr. Boulton, who had inherited considerable property at the death of his father, very naturally sought a larger scope for his industry than could be conveniently found within the walls of a town. He purchased, therefore, a lease of the Soho, near Handsworth, in Staffordshire, about two miles from Birmingham, at that time a barren heath, on the bleak summit of which stood singly a naked hut, the habitation of a poor warrener. These tracts of common were converted by Mr. B. into the present extensive and superb manufactory, of which he laid the foundation at an expence of nearly 10,000*l.*; and in 1794 he purchased the fee-simple of Soho, and much of the adjoining land. Until 1767 Mr. B. had carried on his works by means of water-mills; but the power of this element thus applied, even aided as it was by the strength of horses, was found very inadequate to the extent of his designs. In this year, therefore, he had recourse to that master-piece of human ingenuity the steam-engine. That which he first constructed was on Captain Savary's* plan; but it fell far short of his purposes. Two years after this, however, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow (who had obtained a patent for an important improvement in the steam-engine), and soon induced him to come and settle at Soho. In 1775, so obvious were the advantages of Mr. Watt's improvement, that Parliament prolonged his patent for 25 years. These two ingenious men now formed a partnership; and, under the direction of Messieurs Boulton and Watt, a very extensive manufactory of these engines was established at Soho, whence most of the great mines and manufactories in England continue to be supplied; and they are now rendered applicable to almost every mechanical purpose in which great force or power is required. About 1788 Mr. B. projected a conversion of the steam-engine to the purposes of coinage; and he has of late years brought his coining-mill to amazing perfection. He has been employed by the Government to coin halfpence, penny and two-penny pieces; and so ingeniously has he contrived their form and structure as to render counterfeiting apparently impossible. Speaking of Mr. B's mode of applying the steam-engine to the purpose of coining, the late Dr. Darwin said, "The whole of this expensive and magnificent apparatus moves with such superior excellence and cheapness of workmanship, as well as works with such powerful machinery, as must totally prevent clandestine imitations, and, in consequence, save many lives from the hands of the executioner; a circumstance worthy the attention of a great Minister. If a civic crown was given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen; Mr. B. should be covered with a garland of oak." The impression of the coin, being on a concave ground, is less liable to friction; and, of course, the coin will be more durable than the preceding coinage on a flat surface could be expected to be. Eight of Mr. B's mills were employed on the late coinage, each of which received, stamped, and delivered out, with the attendance only of a little boy, from 70 to 90 pieces of copper in one minute. From Mr. Boulton's mint have also issued coinages of copper for the East India Company, of silver for the Sierra Leone Company, and two complete coinages for the Russian Government. The works of Soho have been rendered by Mr. B. a fruitful seminary of Artists. Wherever men of taste or ingenuity were to be found, he cordially invited and liberally patronized them; and, by collecting around him Artists of various descriptions, rival talents were called forth into exertion, and, by successive competition, have been multiplied to an extent highly beneficial to the Publick. On the 30th of December, 1797, Mr. B. pursuing his public-spirited projects, obtained a patent for an apparatus and method of raising water and other fluids. This is an invention perhaps only inferior to the steam-engine; and the uses to which it may be applied are numerous, and of daily occurrence.

P. 887. By the death of Sir William Jerningham, his tenantry, both in Suffolk and on his great estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire, have lost a liberal landlord, the poor a most charitable patron, and the numerous friends, to whom his unbounded hospitality offered an ever open mansion, can never forget his frank and courteous manners, and the extraordinary suavity of his deportment. He was a great admirer of literature; and the *Album* at his seat at Costessy was abundantly supplied with poetical effusions left by

* This gentleman, about the year 1700, erected many of these machines for draining the tin-mines in Cornwall.

by the various guests whom his intelligent conversation drew near him. Descended from one of the most antient families in the country, he added to the solid worth of the old English gentleman the winning courtesy and gracefulness of modern refinement. Precluded by an adherence to the religious faith of his ancestors from parliamentary and most other civil duties, he employed his leisure hours in beautifying, on a great scale, the country around his venerable mansion. Of the taste diplayed in the execution of his plans of improvement the Publick have been enabled to judge for themselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all to ride or walk about his extensive plantations. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, George Jerningham, esq. of Haughley park, near Bury.

P. 890. General Robert Melville was an excellent classical scholar, a man of the strictest honour, and a complete gentleman. In the year 1743 he entered into the Army as an ensign in the 25th Regiment; and, after serving with great military reputation in various parts of the world, he was, in the year 1763, appointed governor-general of the Ceded Islands, comprehending Grenada, with its dependent Islands, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and Tobago; which last, from an uncultivated wilderness, was brought to be a valuable sugar colony under his administration. By his humanity and prudence an alarming insurrection of the Slaves in Grenada was terminated without bloodshed or expence. His kind treatment of the new French subjects attached them to the British Government, and enabled him to obtain, from the Court of France, in the year 1783 an abolition of the *droit d'aubaine* in favour of the inhabitants of Tobago, which had been ceded to that Power at the Peace. This was his last public transaction; and ever since his thoughts and his fortune have been employed in works of philanthropy and beneficence. It is no addition to the honour of this truly good man, that he was descended of an antient and noble family. Born a Gentleman (a character he supported in all its enviable excellences to the last), and having received a suitable education, tutored with the early habits of industry, he was a scholar, a philosopher, a soldier, and man of business, with an enlarged and comprehensive mind. Being of a lively disposition, he was, in old age, what he had been in youth and riper years, the desirable companion of men of science, business, and pleasure, both to young and old, and never so happy as when promoting the interest and consequence in society of young men whose principles and talents he thought favourably of; and there are many now living who do honour to his judgment and friendship, both in military and civil life. His urbanity was exemplary; his ear was ever open to the cry of the distressed widow and fatherless; and his hand ever ready to bestow liberally to the deserving poor. In the course of the General's office he was blown up by the springing of a mine, and very nearly lost his life. In consequence of the explosion his sight was much injured, and he became entirely blind for many of the last years of his life. He was moreover disabled from walking by an enormous swelling on one of his legs. When reduced to this state, he discontinued his hospitable dinners, at which his guests were always sure, twice a week, to meet with the choicest company, the flow of reason, and a hearty welcome. Nevertheless, he had his levees to the last, and his friends met frequently in their visits at proper seasons. But latterly it may be truly said he lived with great œconomy in his own house, that he might be able to give more liberally to the public charities and the needy. He is succeeded in his estates and name by his nephew, John-Whyte Melville, esq. of Bannoche, in Fifeshire.

P. 890, col. 1, l. 67, for "Watkies," r. "Watkins."

P. 894. Mr. Scott, the King's messenger, died in consequence of a fever which he caught in the Isle of Walcheren.

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Births.

Lately, at Bray, co. Wicklow, the Countess of Massarene, a son.

Viscountess Duncannon, a son and heir.

At Deal, in Kent, the wife of Governor Trott, a son and heir.

The wife of James Torkington, esq. of Stukeley, near Huntingdon, a son.

The wife of Edward M. Atkins, esq. of Kingston-Lisle, Berks, two daughters.

At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of William Dent, esq. a daughter.

At Norton court, Kent, the wife of S. R. Lushington, esq. M. P. a son.

At Wentworth-house, Yorkshire, the lady of Lord William Beauclerc, a daughter.

*Sept.* 20. At Woodley-lodge, Bucks, the wife of James White, esq. a daughter.

26. The wife of Jas. Roberts West, esq. of Alscot, Stratford-upon-Avon, a daught.

28. At Gosport, Hants, the wife of Mr. William Midlane, a daughter.

*Oct.* 1. The wife of William-Henry Ashhurst, esq. of Waterstock, Oxon, a daugh.

2. At Bixley-hall, Norfolk, Viscountess Primrose, a son.

The wife of John Brett, esq. of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, a son.

3. At Roydon, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Charles Arnold, a daughter (see p. 990).

4. At Koningsberg, her Prussian Majesty, a prince.

At

At No. 27, Panton-street, Hay-market, Elizabeth, wife of John Allen, three daughters, all likely to do well, and making a large addition to an already numerous family.

At Westfield-house, Brighthelmstone, Lady Jane Houston, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, a son.

5. At Paultons, Hants, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a son and daughter.

At Potterells, Herts, the seat of her father (Justinian Cazamajor, esq.), the wife of Capt. Vernon, of the 12th Light Dragoons, a son.

6. At the manor-house, Lisson-green, Paddington, the wife of Benjamin Tucker, esq. a son (see p. 990).

The wife of George Grant, esq. of Waltham-place, White Waltham, Berks, a dau.

7. The wife of John Ede, esq. of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, a daughter.

11. At Torquay, in Devonshire, Lady Sinclair, a son.

13. In Devonshire-street, Portman-squ. the wife of Lieut.-col. Henry Wheatley, of the 1st Foot-guards, a daughter.

14. At Shelford cottage, near Cambridge, the wife of Brig.-gen. A. Campbell, a son.

18. At the Admiralty, Lady Mulgrave, a son.

19. The wife of Dr. Arnold, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, a daughter.

22. In Guildford-street, the wife of Jn. Milford esq. a son.

24. At West-End, Hampstead, Middlesex, the wife of John Cary, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Barrett, esq. of Mark-lane, a daughter.

26. At Elm-park, Leatherhead, Surrey, the wife of Wm. Stanley Clarke, esq. a son.

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MARRIAGES.

*Aug.* 2. AT the house of Lord Amherst, British Minister to the King of the Two Sicilies, William Baker, esq. son of the late M. P. for Hertfordshire, to Miss Fagan, daughter of Robert F. esq. Consul-general from the King of Great Britain to the Islands of Sicily and Malta.

*Aug.*.... At Messina, Augustus Granet, esq. deputy-commissary-general to the British Forces in the Island of Sicily, to Miss Jackson, daugh. of William J. esq.

*Sept.* 26. At Weymouth, the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, of Newark park, Gloucestershire, to Frances, 2d dau. of Edw. Elton, esq. of Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone.

27. At Honiton, Devon, R. C. Bartlett, esq. of West Water cottage, near Axminster, to Miss E. Sophia Thomas, daughter of Capt. T. of the same place, and late of the South Devon Militia.

Samuel Lovat, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Major M. of the 74th Foot.

28. Henry Erskine, jun. esq. of Amondell, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Gen. Sir Charles Shipley.

At Woodford, Essex, William Weckham Greenhill, esq. of East Ham, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Hawes, jun. esq. of Woodford-bridge.

29. At Salt-hill, near Galway, the Hon. Charles Ffrench, eldest son of Lord F. to Maria, eldest daughter of John Browne, esq. of Mayne, co. Galway, Ireland.

30. Mr. Redfern of Dowgate-hill, to Miss M. Greenwood, daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kentish-town.

John Davison, esq. to Miss Eliza Spearing, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

*Oct.* 1. Richard Croker Pyne, esq. master in the Royal Navy, to Miss Pizzie, of Edmonton, Middlesex.

2. Rev. George Parry Marriott, rector of Hazeleigh, Essex, and vicar of Eynsford, Kent, to Miss Jane Bonham Bax, second daughter of John B. esq. of Great Baddow, Essex.

John Hodgson, jun. esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Harris, dau. of Lieut.-gen. H. of Belmont, Kent.

3. At Standish, co. Lancaster, Kirkman Gardiner, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Charles Greaves, esq. of Merton-place.

At Halkin, Archibald Thomson, esq. merchant, of London, to Charlotte, dau. of Rd. Ingleby, esq. of Springfield, co. Flint.

Hon. Samuel Henley Ongley, brother to Lord O. to Frances, sister of the late Sir Philip Monox, bart. of Sandy-place, Beds.

5. Jonathan Noad, jun. esq. of Noad-hall, Somersetshire, to Miss Boyd.

John Morris, esq. eldest son of Sir John M. bart. to Lucy-Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Byng.

At Canterbury, George Curling, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Miss Abbott, eldest daughter of John A. esq. of Canterbury.

At Eaglescarnie, in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Stewart, minister of Bolton, to the Hon. Margaret Stuart, daughter of the late Alexander Lord Blantyre.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Henry Macdonald Mawe, of Beighton-house, Yorkshire, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Henry Holland, esq.

7. Edward L. Harmsworth, esq. in the East India Company's Service, to Miss Hoffmann, of Bishopsgate-street.

Henry Grace, esq. of Old-street, to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of William Browning, esq. of Newington-green.

9. George Hatton, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Amelia Hodges of Monmouth.

At Kirkhammerton, co. York, the Rev. Andrew Cheap, vicar of Knaresborough, and rector of Elvington, both in that county, to Miss Fisher, niece to the late Sir James Saunderson, bart.

10. Mr. Robert Lincoln, of St. James's-street, to Miss E. Shee, of Half-moon-str.

John S. Taylor, esq. of Harpur-str. Red Lion-squ. to Miss Gunner, of Alton, Hants.

14. At

11. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Rear-admiral Sir W. Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold.

Rev. Charles Baker, rector of Tilmanstone, Kent, to Miss Turing, daughter of the late John T. esq. of Devonshire-place.

At Overbury, Charles Handford, esq. to Elizabeth, 2d dau. of James Martin, esq.

At Rochdale, Edward Christian, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, chief justice of the Isle of Ely, and Downing professor of Law, to the eldest daughter of the late John Walmsley, esq. of Castle-meer.

12. Mr. William Hewlett, of the Strand, to Mrs. Anne Hurst, of Finsbury-square.

J. Clark, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss S. Brett, of Peckham, Surrey.

14. At Streatham, Surrey, John Rymer, jun. esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Richard Harris, esq. of Esher.

Capt. Joseph Spear, R. N. to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, co. Murray.

16. At Duff-house, Richard Wharton Duff, esq. of Orton, comptroller of his Majesty's Revenues of Excise for Scotland, to Lady Anne Duff, second daughter of the Earl of Fife.

17. Rev. Dr. Flamank, rector of Glympton, co. Oxford, to Miss Hughes, of the Hot-wells, Bristol.

19. Charles Walker, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, son of Thomas W. esq. late accomptant-general of the High Court of Chancery, to Miss Curwen, eldest daughter of John-Christian C. esq. of Workington-hall, Cumberland, M. P. for Carlisle.

At Burlington-house, Chiswick, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Elizabeth Forster, widow of the Hon. John F.

21. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, Mr. John Clementson, to Miss Judd, daughter of Mr. Thomas J.

Richard Pereival, jun. esq. of Lombard-street, to Sarah, only daughter of John Blackett, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington.

Booth Grey, esq. of Aston-Hayes, Cheshire, to Lady Sophia Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

23. By the Rev. Henry Ley, rector of Kenn in the county of Devon, by special licence, at the Earl of Breadalbane's in Park-lane, John-Henry Ley, esq. to Lady Frances Hay, second daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale.

24. Mr. Sanderson, of Stepney causeway, to the eldest daughter of Mr. William Cousins, of Great Alie-street.

25. M. M. Butlin, esq. youngest son of Thomas B. esq. of Turville-park, Bucks, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Hugh Gibson, esq. of Watling-street.

26. Jeremiah Dick, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Harriette, youngest daughter of the late John Le Coq, esq. of John-street, Bedford-square.

27. Rev. Robert Collett, M. A. to Miss Frances Meyler Smith, daughter of Henry S. esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1807. *May* 30. AT Rewari, near Delhi, in the East Indies, of an abscess in the liver, aged 17, Lieut. Richard Kennaway, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry (which he had joined but a few months), and second son of Mr. Thomas K. merchant, of Exeter. In the following month of August, the Honourable East India Company, appreciating his worth, and unconscious of his death, appointed him to a writership on the Madras Civil Establishment. To a superior capacity were united in him a disposition so truly amiable, and manners so fascinating, that he early obtained the esteem and regard of a large and respectable circle of friends, whose favour he preserved, unabated and pure, during the too bounded period which he survived in an Eastern climate. All the Officers at the station attended his funeral; and those of his Regiment have, at their own expence, erected a very handsome monument over his remains, engraven with a suitable inscription. In his private walk of life his dutiful and affectionate behaviour endeared him daily more and more to those with whom he was most nearly and tenderly connected; and his public conduct will ever remain an honour to himself and a source of consolation to his mournful family. — The above imperfect sketch of this very amiable youth, long deferred from tenderness to his deeply-afflicted parents, is drawn by one who knew him from his infancy, and who pays this sincere tribute to his many opening virtues.

At our settlement in the Bay of Honduras, some months ago, Lieut. Hazlegrove, of the 5th West India Regiment. Being on duty, and having occasion to pass a bridge recently erected (to visit his guard), which was without railing, the night being extremely dark, he unfortunately slipped off into the river. Captain M'Kay, of the same regiment, being at the quarters of a brother-officer in the neighbourhood of the bridge, from which Lieut. Hazlegrove had just gone, and hearing the plunge, instantly flew to his assistance, by attempting to cross the bridge for lights; when he also missed his way, and was precipitated into the river, and drowned. The bodies of these unfortunate young men, neither of them having reached the age of 25, were found next day. It appeared that Capt. M'Kay had two of his ribs broken, which must have happened from his striking some part of the bridge in his fall, and which no doubt contributed to his death, as he was an excellent swimmer. Both these officers were married, about a year past, to sisters, both of whom are left with families.

1809. *Feb.* 19. At Messina, Thomas Dickson Reide, esq. of the 21st or Royal North British

British Regiment of Fuzileers, and Major of Brigade to his Britannic Majesty's Forces in the Island of Sicily. He was descended from an antient and honourable family in Scotland; and, after receiving a very liberal education at Edinburgh, was sent to London to study Medicine under the care of his kinsman, the late ingenious and learned Dr. Miller, who was at that time physician to the Westminster Dispensary. On his studies being completed, he passed his examintion for an assistant-surgeoncy in the Foot-guards; but, from a desire to travel, preferred that of the 29th Regiment, which he joined at Chatham on the 26th of February 1776, and immediately embarked with it for the relief of Quebec, the siege of which city he had the pleasure of seeing raised on the 6th of May following. With the Troops from Ireland the 29th Regiment continued in pursuit of the Enemy up the river St. Lawrence; who, in attempting to cut off the British at Trois Rivieres, on the 8th of June, experienced a complete defeat. In October, detachments of the Regiment were ordered on-board the ships at Fort St. John, destined to act against the American Fleet, consisting of 17 top-sail vessels, on Lake Champlain, under the command of General Arnold. On this occasion Mr. Reide was embarked on-board the Inflexible, a very fine ship, built and commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Shanks, whose friendship and esteem he enjoyed to the end of his days. He was in the two actions fought between the Fleets on the 11th and 13th of the same month, in which the Americans were defeated with the loss of more than half their Fleet. When the British proceeded to Crown Point, the barracks of which had been burnt and the works evacuated by the Enemy, his Excellency Lord Viscount Dorchester commanded the expedition in person, on-board the Maria schooner, with Commodore (afterwards Admiral) Pringle. In 1785 the 29th Regiment was ordered to garrison Niagara, Kingstone, &c.; this afforded Mr. Reide an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the manners, customs, and language of the Indians, with whom he soon became an inordinate favourite. In November 1787 he returned to England with the Regiment. In 1788, two Battalions being added to the 60th, he was promoted to the surgeoncy of the 3d, and went with it, the same year, to Antigua. Whilst in the West Indies he visited several of the Islands, for the laudable purpose of acquiring professional knowledge in the prevention and cure of diseases so fatal to Europeans in tropical climates. He published a very valuable work on the subject, in one volume, octavo, soon after his arrival in England, the latter end of 1791. He was shortly after appointed surgeon to the 1st Battalion of Royals; but this corps he never joined. Being displeased with some gentlemen high in office, he hastily determined on quitting the Service, resolving never more to enter it in a medical capacity. His request to be placed on the Half-pay being complied with, he resided in London; but, a retired life being ill-suited to his active mind, he readily embraced the first opportunity that presented itself of returning again to his Majesty's Service in a new line; which he did, in 1793, as a lieutenant in the Norfolk Militia, commanded by the Hon. Horatio Walpole. This being totally a different situation to what he had formerly held in the Army, and being anxious to excel in whatever he undertook, he, for his own guidance, made minutes of a new system of discipline then practised in the Army: these soon attracted the notice of several Officers of rank; at whose request he published them in a convenient-sized volume, intituled "Reide's Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and the present System of Discipline." The avidity with which it was purchased, and the number of subsequent editions it has undergone, must be the best testimony of its utility. From the Norfolk he was promoted to a company in the Loyal Essex Fencibles, with which he went to Ireland, where he remained eight years, esteemed and respected by all ranks in that country. The Fencibles being disbanded in 1802, he returned to London; and, on the renewal of the war, was appointed adjutant of the 5th Battalion of Reserve; from which he was removed to the 21st, as a lieutenant; when the Earl of Harrington, to whom he had been well known in the 29th, appointed him to his own Staff in the London district, where he was attached to the Earl of Banbury's Brigade; in which situation he acquitted himself highly to the satisfaction of his Lordship and every other superior Officer with whom he was officially concerned. He then published an admirable little work, intituled "Reide's Staff-Officer's Manual; detailing the Duty of Brigade-Majors and Aides-de-Camp: with a Preliminary Essay on the Education of young Gentlemen intended for the Military Profession." And about the same time he brought out a new and improved edition of his Treatise on Military Finance. In 1806, the 21st being ordered to the Mediterranean, he was placed on the Staff of that Army; in which situation he continued until his death, which was occasioned by a sudden attack of the gout in the stomach. The day preceding his decease he dined with a friend in good spirits; and two evenings before, sustained a character

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ter in a play got up by the Officers. He was a great amateur of the Drama; and was author of several pieces never acted but in local and private theatres. His talents as a comic performer were certainly far above mediocrity; and his correct conception and representation of several characters particularly excited the admiration of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, both at Quebec and in the West Indies. In Dublin he was a member of the private theatre, in which he took parts in several pieces with much *eclat*. As a companion he was cheerful and pleasant: his general knowledge of the world, added to his refined taste for polite literature and philosophy, rendered his society particularly instructive and agreeable. His memory was uncommonly retentive; and his information on all military subjects equaled by few. In fine, it has seldom fallen to the lot of one man to possess such a versatility of talent, in all of which he attained a considerable degree of eminence. Similar expressions of sorrow and regret for the loss of an individual have rarely been equaled to those evinced by the Army in Sicily upon the present melancholy occasion. His body was followed to the grave by a vast concourse of Officers, all anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to so valuable a man; and his death will be long and deeply deplored by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; and by none more than his old friend the writer of this article. W. M.

*March* 9. At his quarters in Fort William, aged 46, Major-general Sir George Brathwaite Boughton, bart.

*April* 19. At Ceylon, Major Beaver, of the 19th Foot, who embarked with his regiment from that island for Travancore, at the commencement of the late disturbances in that quarter, and had returned a few days before his death in the Piedmontaise frigate, with a complaint that left no hopes of his recovery, and which terminated in death at two o'clock this morning. Major B. was a native of the East Indies, being the second son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Lewknor. He has left a widow and three children in England, to lament his loss; and the only consolation that can be offered, under the afflicting misfortunes which his death has entailed upon them, is the grateful though melancholy record of the general esteem and regard that were entertained for him when living, and of the just and well-merited tribute of regret which was paid to his memory when dead. His funeral was attended by the whole Garrison, the chief mourner being the governor, the Hon. General Maitland, who had ever been his warm and sincere friend.

*July* 26. At Jamaica, Brigadier-general Joseph French, second in command in the Expedition against St. Domingo. He was taken ill in consequence of the extreme fatigue he underwent, from that activity and exertion remarked by General Carmichael in his letter in the Gazette, concerning the attack of that place, and was carried back to Jamaica, in hope of recovery, but scarcely survived his arrival there two days.

30. In Jamaica, John Perry, esq. of Montego-bay, member of the Assembly, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in that island.

*Sept.*.... Mr. Aveling, deputy-inspector of hospitals. He fell a sacrifice to the raging epidemick of the Isle of Walcheren.

Lieutenants Steel and Humbly, of the 66th Foot. These officers were returned severely wounded in the battle of Talavera.

*Sept.* 6. At Flushing, of the malignant fever, Capt. Barbor, of the 36th Regiment of Foot, late of the 9th Light Dragoons.

9. At Flushing, Capt. James Summers, of the 68th Light Infantry Regiment. He fell a victim to determined and indefatigable exertions during the siege.

10. At Portsmouth, Major-general Dugald Campbell.

Mr. John Miller, a respectable young farmer, of Thorney fen, co. Lincoln. Returning home, he was thrown from his horse in the village of Eye, and received so much injury as to cause his death in about three hours.

In Queen-square, Bristol, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Bower, a respectable merchant of that city.

At Marshfield, Somerset, in his 66th year, Isaac Freeme, esq. attorney-at-law; a gentleman of great knowledge and integrity in his profession.

Mrs. Tomkins, wife of Mr. T. banker, of Abingdon, Berks.

13. An old man, named Langford, in possession of a bankrupt's house in Queen-street, Cheapside. After retiring to bed, he came down in his shirt, crying out that he was a dead man; and, though every assistance was afforded him, he died in less than ten minutes.

14. At West Clandon, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 84, Francis Creuze, esq. of Woodbridge-house, in that county.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 50, the Rev. Lawrence Boyne, a priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion. His remains were interred, on the 18th, in the churchyard of that place.

At Dundee, aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Williams, of the island of Grenada, relict of the late Hon. Samuel W. many years president of that island.

15. At Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, on his way from Weymouth to Bath, of apoplexy, aged 62, Edward Ford, esq. late of Golden-square, London, F. S. A. member of the Court of Assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons, and for many years

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surgeon of the Westminster General Dispensary. (See vol. LXXI. p. 661.) The finances of the Dispensary being low about the time of Mr. Ford's resignation, he very generously gave up his just claims upon it, and refused to receive his stipulated salary for the last three or four years of his attendance, amounting, altogether, to several hundred pounds. He is succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Thomas Coupland, who was for some time his uncle's assistant, before his ill health obliged him to give up the exercise of his profession, and to whom he bequeathed the place of his residence in Golden-square, and a considerable legacy. This gentleman has sold out of the Guards, as emulous as he is well qualified to attain the surgical eminence and amiable respectability that distinguished his uncle; of whom a more particular account will be given in our Magazine for the next month.

Suddenly, at Plymouth, the famous pugilist, Nicholas (otherwise Nicky) Glubb. He has, for nearly 40 years past, been employed as a porter, in carrying coals to different parts of the town, although, for the last 10 years, quite blind. During the latter period he was led by his wife; and they gained the appellation of "The Constant Couple." He lost his eyes in two severe pugilistic combats, in which he generally came off victorious. His remains were followed to the grave by several of his profession, and a concourse of boys.

At Ethie-lodge, in Scotland, Lady Leslie, of Findressie and Wardes.

17. At Saucethorpe, aged 69, Mrs. Emmitt, wife of Peregrine E. esq. In her was united every social and relative virtue that could adorn and add worth to the station which she filled: liberal and beneficent, her heart was ever open to the complaints of the necessitous, and her hand to relieve them: with a spirit of universal philanthrophy she regarded her fellow creatures, and viewed their errors and imperfections with the truest Christian charity; and with truth it may be said, she quitted this world without an enemy. In the circle of her numerous friends and relatives her loss will be sensibly felt and regretted, while amiable qualities hold a place in their remembrance.

18. On-board his Majesty's ship Marlborough, of the fever, on his passage home from Flushing, Lieut. Miller, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At Barrow, co. Lincoln, in her 73d year, Mrs. Alice Dinsdale.

19. At Castle-Fraser, in Aberdeenshire, aged 63, Caroline dowager Lady Lyttelton. She was daughter of John Bristow, esq. of Quiddenham, Norfolk; and married, Feb. 19, 1774, to William-Henry Lyttelton, esq. afterward created Baron Lyttelton, by whom she had several children, of whom only two survive her; viz. Caroline-Anne, married to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P. of Antony, co. Cornwall; and William-Henry, M. P. for the county of Worcester.

Suddenly, the Rev. Edmund Gapper, rector of Charlton-Adam and Keinton-Mandefield, in Somersetshire, in the commission of the peace for that county, and vicar of South Elkington, co. Lincoln.

20. At Brecon, Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Claude Clifton, esq. late captain in the Royal Artillery.

At Woolwich, Kent, after a few hours illness, the wife of Brigade-major Adye, of the Royal Artillery.

At her house in Sydney-place, Bath, Mrs. Owen, widow of Brigadier-general O. of the 61st Foot.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Miss Mary Gostleton, a maiden lady.

21. At his mansion at Freemantle, near Southampton, John Jarrett, esq. of Portland-place, Mary-le-bone.

At Grantham, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Laxon, a widow lady.

At Eckington, in his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Gales, father of the Misses Gales, booksellers, of Sheffield, and of Mr. Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, in North Carolina, formerly of Sheffield, and publisher of "The Iris" paper, which he established 22 years ago, under the title of "The Sheffield Register."

Capt. Charles Mac Intosh, of the 77th Foot; another sacrifice to the malignant fever at Walcheren. He had served in India with high repute during the whole period the 77th was in that country, and in one action had been severely wounded.

22. At Hitchin, Herts, at the advanced age of 91, Mr. Joseph Margetts Peirson, a native of the town of Bedford, whence he removed to Hitchin. By habits of very active industry, in his trade of a grocer and tallow-chandler, he acquired a sufficient property to retire from business.

At Worksop, Notts, in his 62d year, Mr. William Skynner, many years an eminent solicitor.

Suddenly, aged 70, Mr. Edw. Swallow, of Lincoln, formerly of Hackthorne, near Spittal, farmer.

At Newtown park, Paul Thomas Gore Langton, fourth son of Col. Gore Langton, M. P. for Tregony, Cornwall.

Lieut.-col. Bell, of Berwick. While shooting on the Lowhaughs, near that place, with a double-barreled gun, having fired at a bird, and loading again, the other barrel, which was charged, went off, and lodged its contents in his body, of which he soon expired.

23. At Exeter, Hugh Downman, M. D. who for upwards of 30 years had practised medicine

medicine in that city with singular reputation and success. His virtues and talents, the blameless simplicity of his manners, and the extent of his literary attainments, gained him universal esteem. His poetical productions have been generally and highly respected; and, as equally subservient to his profession and the dearest interests of humanity, his didactic poem of "Infancy" has been received with peculiar applause. See a Review of his "Poems sacred to Love and Beauty," p. 544; and also a Poem of his in our present Magazine, p. 959.

At an advanced age, in an obscure lodging, Mr. P. Tomkins. "This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most *correct*, but the most INCORRECT bookkeeper in the kingdom, and obtained a very handsome independence by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their OWN INTEREST, *obliged* to appear before certain gentlemen at Guildhall. It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of Bankrupts to speculations in the Lottery, and procured the unsuccessful numbers, collected at 2s. each, as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers. This man's singular talent would have deceived a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the financial state of the Nation." *Drakard's Stamford News.*

24. In his 64th year, the Rev. William Bradley, B. D. vicar of Hamstead-Norris and West Hendred, Berks, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At the house of his uncle Major Heron, Portland-place, Bath, most deeply regretted, in his 19th year, Joseph Fortescue, esq. He had returned in a very delicate state of health from Rio Janeiro with Rear-admiral Sir Sidney Smith, under whose immediate command he had the honour to serve as a midshipman nearly five years.

At the house of her father, the Rev. H. Chatfield, Balcomb, Sussex, universally and deeply lamented, in the 25th year of her age, leaving an infant son, Anne, the wife of James Cranborne Strode, esq. to whom William Strode, esq. lately deceased (see pp. 686, 781) left a very handsome fortune; and on the 30th her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Hatfield, Herts.

Sylverius Moriarty, esq. Vice-admiral of the White. He commanded the Ramilies, in 1782, under Admiral Graves, on his return from the West Indies, when the Ville de Paris was lost, and the Ramilies so disabled, in consequence of the storm, her guns being thrown overboard, that she was set fire to by order of the Admiral, but every man was saved through the Captain's exertions. He was many years Regulating Captain of Cork; and went, about three years ago to England, to offer his services, whence he had only returned about a fortnight when his death took place. He has left four sons, now midshipmen in the Navy. He lost his eldest son in the service; and his second son was blown up in the Queen Charlotte, in the Mediterranean.

25. At the house of John Thompson, esq. at Wisbech, in his 43d year, the Rev. Henry Bayley, vicar of Luton, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, and formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B. A. 1796.

Mr. Alderman Chatwyn, of Leicester.

Mrs. Cooper, of Queen-str. Cheapside.

26. At his apartments in Conduit-street, Wm. Duff, esq. late of Edinburgh.

Mr. Beer, of Taunton, Somerset. His death was occasioned by falling from the top to the bottom of the stairs of the Swan inn, where he had met a few friends, on the preceding day.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 68, Mr. Richard Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, a respectable brewer, of Prospect-street, Hull. While walking and conversing in the butchers' shambles, as cheerful and well in health, apparently, as he had ever been, he suddenly dropped down, and expired in a minute or two.

After a short illness, in her 27th year, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Thomas H. merchant, of Hull, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, of Leicester.

At Lyme, Wilts, in her 21st year, the Hon. Miss Wyndham Arundell, second daughter of Lord A. of Irnham, co. Linc.

At the house of Mrs. Taylor, at Fiskerton, near Lincoln, after a few days illness from a fever, aged 12 years, Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Carter, of Firebeacon, near Louth, co. Lincoln.

Aged 31, Mrs. Une Cameron Barclay, wife of John Innes, esq. of Cowie, daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of Ury, M.P. for Kincardineshire, and sister of the celebrated Pedestrian.

27. Aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of William Brooke, esq. of Lambeth, whom she survived only six weeks.

At her house in Duke-street, Westminster, aged 76, Mrs. Bentham, mother of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

At Hackney, in her 23d year, Miss Henrietta Stewart Braidwood, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. B.

Mr. Bulley, surgeon, of Reading.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 40, Mr. Brough, wheelwright. He went to bed the preceding night in apparent good health.

28. Aged 44, Mary wife of Gabriel Goldney, esq. of Clifton, co. Gloucester. She was the eldest daughter of Wm. Bracher, esq. late of Fonthill-Gifford, Wilts, and sister to John Kellow B. esq. of Trinity college, Oxford, who died at Sidmouth, Devon, on the 16th of May last.

At his seat at Henlade, Somersetshire,

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in the 81st year of his age, Robert Procter Anderdon, esq.

At Bath, Peter-Anthony Sapte, esq. many years a merchant of great eminence in London.

At Deal, Cornet Bateson, of the 12th Light Dragoons. His death was occasioned by a mortification in his bowels, produced by eating an immoderate quantity of nuts on the preceding Saturday, on which day he came of age.

At Barnwood, Major Bird, of the 18th Foot, quartered in Gloucester. He was only 36 years of age, 15 of which he had passed in the active service of his Country.

George James, an industrious waterman, of King's Stairs, Rotherhithe. Returning from Gravesend, in his open wherry, accompanied by his son, a youth near 14 years of age, whom he had taken to initiate into the duties of his occupation, on a sudden, by a violent gust of wind, his boat was upset, and they were both drowned. He has left a widow and five helpless children.

29. In his 68th year, Mr. V. C. Mitchell, of Cornhill.

At Tottenham-green, of a decline, Miss Mary Cameron, youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. of Monmouth.

Mr. William Hare, of Bristol; who during a long life supported the character of an upright and most worthy man.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas M'Cann, caulker. He had been in the employ of Messieurs Teast, ship-builders, of Bristol, from the 9th year of his age; a faithful servant, and a truly honest man.

At Bristol, aged 19, Thomas Allix, esq. fourth son of the late J. P. A. esq. of Swaffham-house, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Norman, printer and bookseller, of Aylesbury, Bucks,

While on a visit to a relation at Dover, where he arrived the preceding day, Mr. Clevely, the Marine Painter, whose talents as an Artist are well known. In the evening, as he was walking in the garden, unfortunately stepping too far upon a point overhanging the harbour, he was precipitated 18 feet, and so much injured by the fall, that he survived but a very short time.

At Lynn Regis, Master Saint John Richard Oddy, second son of Joshua Jepson O. esq. of St. James's-square, London, one of the candidates for the representation of the borough of Stamford in Parliament at the vacancy lately occasioned by the accession of General Albemarle Bertie to the earldom of Lindsay. He was born on the 27th December, 1802; and his remains were interred at Exton in Rutland, by the permission of Colonel Noel, in the vault belonging to the family of that gentleman.

At Bath, aged 52, Mrs. Franks, daughter of Capt. Russell.

30. At his house on Blackheath, Kent, aged 76, Mr. Richard Best, late of Greenwich, wine-merchant.

At Colchester barracks, Robert Selby Cunningham, esq. of Pittarthie, in Fifeshire, and lieutenant in the 2d Battalion of the 4th Regiment of Foot.

At Speen-hill, Berks, on his way to Bath, Colonel Barnaby Boles, in the East India Company's Service.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Jane Worthington, of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

At Castle Donington, co. Leicester, in her 66th year, Penelope Hearson, late wife of William Hearson, gent. of that place; who supported herself with exemplary fortitude under a severe indisposition for 15 days without any kind of nutriment, solid or liquid.

Lately, at Smradiatka, a bathing-place in Moravia, the Howard of Austria, Count Von Berchtold, a victim of his humane efforts. He travelled in Europe for 13 years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and wretchedness of mankind, and every where to promote the former and mitigate the latter. He was the founder of the Moravian Humane Society, and of similar Institutions at Prague and Brunn. Not one hour, scarcely, of his life passed unprofitably. At the period of his death he had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz in Moravia into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians; in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his valuable life. Count Berchtold was the author of an ingenious Essay, published by him in English, to direct and extend the Inquiries of patriotic Travellers, 1789; reviewed in our Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 1015.

In Spain, during the retirement of the British Army towards Portugal, Captain Hoblyn, youngest son of the Rev. Robert H. of Bath.

In Spain, of a malignant fever, brought on by being removed too early from Talavera, Lieut.-col. G. H. Adams, of the 66th Foot. He was reported severely wounded in that ever-memorable battle.

At Ter-Vere, in the Isle of Walcheren, where he was stationed on the Medical Staff, Mr. John-Joseph Hope, youngest son of the late Rev. C. H. of Derby.

At Walcheren, Mr. W. A. Shaw, hospital mate, son of Rev. W. S. of Edmonton.

At Deal, on his return from Walcheren, Lieut. St. George Ryder, of the 71st Foot, son of the Rev. J. R. of Castlelyons, Cork.

At Flushing, John Gray, esq. third lieutenant of the 77th Foot, after having served as a subaltern in the East Indies and Europe above 14 years.

At Falmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Hingston, a merchant and contractor, of the first respectability. This gentleman was of such great

great bulk and stature that a part of his house was obliged to be pulled down, to permit him to be carried from his chamber. He was inclosed in three coffins; the external one of lead, which was 6 feet 6 inches long, 2½ feet deep, and 3 feet 2 inches wide. He was drawn about ten miles, to the place of interment, on very strong wheels (for no hearse could bear him), and put into the grave by tackle fixed to a large tree which overhung the spot. Though the day on which he was interred was extremely unfavourable, yet such was the respect paid to the memory of this much-lamented gentleman, that thousands of persons attended the funeral; and every chaise within 50 miles was put in requisition on the occasion.

Miss Jane-Elizabeth Hurdis, one of the sisters of the late Rev. J. Hurdis, D. D. author of "The Village Curate," and some time Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

*Oct.*... In Ireland, in his 75th year, Arthur-Saunders Gore, Earl of Arran, Viscount Sudley of Castle-Gore, Lord Saunders of Dieps, and Knight of St. Patrick. His Lordship was three times married, and has left children by each marriage. In 1760 he married Catherine Annesley, only daughter of William Viscount Glerawly; and by her, who died November 23, 1770, had issue Viscount Sudley, now Earl of Arran; and William-John, a Lieutenant-colonel in the Army; Anne-Jane, the present Marchioness of Abercorn; Elizabeth-Araminta, married to Henry Monk, esq; Catherine-Charlotte, now Lady Carbery; and Jane, married to Dudley Loftus, esq. He married, secondly, Miss Knight, of Yorkshire, who died in 1778, leaving George; Mary-Louisa, married to J. Knox, esq. of the county of Westmeath; and Eleanor, married to the Hon. F. Cavendish, brother to Lord Waterpark. His Lordship married, thirdly, in January 1781, Miss Underwood, a most beautiful and interesting young lady, by whom he has left issue, and with whom his Lordship enjoyed the happiest domestic life. He was a Nobleman of the mildest disposition, and most elegant manners.

At Lichfield, suddenly, Mrs. M. Mallet, sister to the late Mr. Alderman M. of the borough of Leicester.

Rev. John Pedley, fellow of Trinity college, Cambr.; B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762.

Mr. Bastin, master of the Parade coffee-house, Bath.

At Bristol, regretted and respected by the whole corps, Mr. Cottrell, serjeant-major of the Royal Bristol Volunteer Infantry Regiment. His remains were conveyed to Temple church, Bristol, followed by a numerous body of his brother-officers and privates, in due military parade, accompanied also by the Lodge of Knights Templars, and another Free Mason Society of which he was a member.

At Turnham-green, in his 79th year, John Galpine, esq.

*Oct.* 1. At Newick park, near Lewes, Sussex, aged 77, Sir Elijah Impey, knt. He was, during a part of Lord North's Administration, Supreme Judge of India, and amassed immense wealth. His remains were removed for interment at Hammersmith, Middlesex.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Field, wife of Mr. Charles F. late of Petersburg.

At Harewood-house, advanced in age, Mr. Wm. Walker, who had lived upwards of 46 years in Lord Harewood's family.

In Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell, Jn. Donahue, a hawker of rabbits. While in conversation with some friends, he dropped from his chair and expired.

2. At the Hyde, near Ingatestone, aged 63, Mrs. Disney, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. of that place, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Blackburne, rector of Richmond, and archdeacon of Cleveland, Yorkshire.

In South-str. Paddington-road, a young lady named Datchett. She was sent up stairs by her mother on some domestic business; soon after which her sisters were alarmed by screams, and, on entering the room, found that the candle had communicated to her garments, and she was enveloped in flames. Immediate medical assistance was procured, but in vain, for she died in a few hours.

Mr. John Burrard, midshipman R. N. son of Gen. Sir Harry Burrard. He was unfortunately drowned in passing the bar of Weymouth harbour, in a boat on duty from his Majesty's yacht Royal Sovereign, which was upset by a sudden gust of wind, and all on-board but him were saved by the exertions of persons from the shore and shipping. Gen. B. lost his eldest son at the battle of Corunna (see p. 185).

3. Mr. Griffith Maurice, of the Navy coffee-house, Newcastle-street, Strand.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Lady Dorothy Nowell, relict of the late Sir Michael N. knt. of Penwarne-house.

At Bedford, in his 82d year, Mr. Wm. Okely, many years a respectable tradesman there, but had retired from business.

At Ewell, Surrey, in his 70th year, John Cholmley, esq. of Austin-friars.

Francis Wadman, esq. of the Hive, in Kent, gentleman-usher to the late Princess Amelia, aunt to his Majesty.

Rev. Joseph Hodgkin, rector of Elmswell, in Suffolk.

Found dead in his bed, aged 87, Mr. Rd. Chambers, of Eagle, near Lincoln.

At Broughton-on-the-Bane, in Lincolnshire, in consequence of a fall from his horse on the preceding day, Mr. Gervas Curtiss, farmer.

In Spain, of the fever, Major Strutt, of the 3d Dragoon-guards, much regretted.

4. At

4. At the rectory-house, James-street, Covent-garden, highly respected, aged 80, the Rev. Richard Bullock, D. D. 32 years rector of St. Paul, Covent-garden; and also rector of Streatham, in Surrey. He proceeded B. A. 1750, M. A. 1755, S. T. P. 1785. Dr. B. was formerly rector of Drayton in Cambridgeshire, and St. Andrew Leyham, Suffolk. He published a Sermon preached at a School-feast at Market Stortford, 1754.

At East Acton, Middlesex, Mrs. Ouvry.

At Mawson-house, in Chiswick, James Bate, esq. many years an eminent stationer, and one of the Common Council for Cornhill ward, London.

At Ipswich, Edmund S. Poulter, esq. of the 1st Foot-guards, recently returned from Flushing, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. P. prebendary of Winchester cathedral.

At Knockaloe-moar, near Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Christian, son of the late Rev. Vicar-general Christian.

5. In an apoplectic fit, the wife of Mr. Phipps, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-str.

In his 80th year, John Leader, esq. of Bexley, in Kent.

6. At his house on Denmark-hill, Surrey, John Barber, esq.

Aged 85, Mrs. Jane Armiger, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, relict of General A. to whom she was married, by special licence, in 1770, and became a widow in four hours afterwards.

At Roselee, in Scotland, at a very advanced age, and after a short illness, the Countess of Crawford, &c.

7. At his house in Doughty-street, aged 72, Benjamin Winthrop, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Eliza Dickinson.

At her father's house in Philpot-lane, Miss Paine, eldest daughter of Mr. John P. stationer, Royal Exchange.

In Harpur-street, Red-Lion-square, aged 64, the wife of William Pennington, esq.

On the Terrace, Kentish-town, in her 85th year, Mrs. Brown.

At the deanry in Canterbury, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Powys, D. D. dean of that cathedral, rector of Fawley, Bucks, and of Silchester, Hants, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham. He was formerly of St. John's college, Oxford; M.A. 1760, B. and D.D. 1795.

8. At Dundee, Alexander Thomas, esq. merchant, and late chief magistrate there.

At Rushton-hall, co. Northampton, aged 53, sincerely and deservedly lamented, the Hon. William Cockayne. He was the only son of Charles Lord Viscount Cullen of the kingdom of Ireland, by his second wife Sophia, and the only surviving brother of Borlase the present Viscount. Oct. 11, 1777, he married Barbara, now the only surviving daughter and heiress of the late George Hill, esq. of the adjoining parish of Rowell, his Majesty's antient Serjeant-at-law, by Anne-Barbara, eldest daughter and heiress of Thomas Medlycott, esq. of Cottingham, in the same county; by whose will, she, as successor to her mother in that estate, assumes the name with the arms of Medlycott, in addition to that of Cockayne. By her he has left ten daughters, who, with their mother, have to lament so great a loss.—His noble father and mother are thus recorded on their monument at Rushton:

"Here lies the body of Charles, fifth Viscount and Baron Cullen, of the county of Donegal in Ireland, whose ancestor was so created by King Charles the First, Aug. 11, 1642. He was also lord of the manor of Rushton, &c. &c. which he inherited from his worthy progenitor Sir William Cockayne, knt. who purchased the same A. D. 1619, and was the son of William, who was the son of Roger Cockayne, of Baddesley Endsor, in the county of Warwick, son of William second son of Sir John Cockayne and Isabella daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley; which Sir John Cockayne was son of Edmond Cockayne, esq. and Elizabeth de Herthull, heiress of Sir Richard de Herthull, knt. of Pooley in the said county; which Edmond was the son of Sir John Cockayne, knt. and Agnes daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, knt. Lord of Haddon, and lineally descended in the male-line from Andreas Cockayne, lord of the manor of Ashborne, &c. &c. in the county of Derby, A. D. 1135.

"In addition to his antient and honourable descent in this county, he became the representative of the elder branch of the illustrious house of O'Brien of Ireland, being the immediate descendant of Lady Mary wife of Charles the first Viscount Cullen and eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry O'Brien, fifth Earl of Thomond and Baron of Ibrican.

"Here also are deposited
the remains of Sophia Viscountess Cullen, his second wife, daughter of John Baxter, esq. and Ann his wife, sister and co-heiress of George Woodward, esq. of Stoke Lyne in the county of Oxford.

He died, aged 91, June 7, 1802;
she died, aged 63, July 13, 1802.

'In their lives they were united, and in their deaths they were not divided.'

This stone
is inscribed by their son
the Honourable William Cockayne,
in affectionate regard
for their memory,
1804."

At Watlington, co. Oxford, Mr. John Andrews. Travelling in that part of the country with a collection of wild beasts, he

he dropped down without any previous illness, and immediately expired.

9. Mrs. Bliss, wife of the Rev. G. B. prebendary of Chichester, and M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Isaac Godmond, of Ripon, Yorkshire, many years one of the vicars of the collegiate church there.

T. R. Swaine, esq. of the Grove, Highgate, Middlesex.

At Sheffield, far advanced in age, Mrs. Peech, relict of Mr. Samuel P. of the Angel inn there, whom she survived only a few weeks.

At Chertsey, Surrey, in her 65th year, Mrs. Sanders.

After only 48 hours illness, at Fineshade, the seat of the Hon. John Monckton, her father, aged 38, Eleanor Countess of Harborough, dowager of Philip Earl of Harborough, of Stapleford, co. Leicester, and mother of the present Earl (a minor), and four daughters.

10. At his house at Cheshunt, Herts, the infant daughter of John Sympson Jessopp, esq. barrister-at-law. She was inoculated with the small pox on the 19th of September, and lingered under that fatal disease for three weeks.

11. At Trowbridge, Wilts, Mrs. Bythesea, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Wickhouse, in that county.

12. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 66, Mrs. Crisp; who for upwards of 35 years lived housekeeper to the late Mrs. Armiger (above-mentioned), from which she had retired on an annuity granted by her mistress, whom she survived only 6 days.

13. In Berkeley-square, aged 81, Caroline dowager Lady Selsey.

At Bromley, in Kent, aged 91, Mrs. Mills. Her shawl catching fire, and communicating to her dress, she was burnt so much as to occasion her death.

14. At the St. Andrew Tavern, Hermitage-street, of a rapid decline, in his 25th year, on his way to his native soil for the recovery of his health, First Lieutenant David Ross, of the Royal Marines, second son of the Rev. John R. minister of Loggie Easter, county of Ross.

At Ickleford-house, Herts, of the gout, aged 51, Thomas Cockayne, esq. late of Soham in Cambridgeshire. Mr. C. descended from a junior branch of the noble family of Cullen. He married a daughter of —— Hewit, esq. now of Dublin, but late of the county of Bedford; by her (who died in 1790) he had a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Thomas; both of whom survive to lament the loss of a most indulgent and affectionate parent.

15. Aged 16, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jackson, of Leadenhall-street.

16. After a lingering illness, Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Hansard, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street.

17. At Roydon, in Essex, a few days after the birth of her first child, Anna, the wife of the Rev. Charles Arnold, vicar of that place, and one of the daughters of —— Buxton, esq. of Leicester. Her worth was such, that her early death is much lamented by all who knew her, and particularly by the virtuous poor of her parish, to whose families she was a great benefactress.

At his house at Redland, near Bristol, the Rev. Charles Pierce.

At his house in Greenwich-road, aged 65, Edward Peirce, esq.

At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 77, Ebenezer Radcliffe, esq.

At Walworth, Surrey, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Phipps, of Whitechapel.

At her house in Queen Anne-str. West, Mrs. J. Heathcote, youngest daughter of the late Sir William and Lady Elizabeth H. of Hursley, Hants, and sister of the present Baronet.

18. At Lisson-green, Paddington, the wife of Benj. Tucker, esq. (see p. 980).

19. In Duke-street, St. James's, of a decline, Harriet, third daughter of J. P. Ince, esq. of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

In childbed, aged 26, Mrs. Trower, wife of John T. esq. of Berkeley-square.

20. In the 24th year of his age, Thomas Gascoigne, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas G. He was hunting with Lord Scarborough's hounds, near Worksop, on the 13th, and in leaping his horse over an uncommon high hedge he was thrown, when his back came with great violence against a large branch of a tree, so as to affect the spinal marrow, and instantly paralize his lower extremities. He was conveyed to the house of Sir T. White, in the neighbourhood, where, notwithstanding able surgical advice, he languished till this day, when he died, most deservedly lamented.

21. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, Mr. Springthorpe, coal-merchant.

Aged 30, Mrs. Jane De Brissac, of High-hill-ferry, Upper Clapton.

23. Harriet, eldest daughter of Benjamin Cole, esq. of Sydney-place, Bath.

Mr. John Capple, of Liverpool.

27. Mrs. Hancock, wife of Mr. John H. of Clapham-road, Surrey.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 26, to October 24, 1809.

| Christened. | | | Buried. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males - 765 | 1500 | | Males - 565 | 1092 | | | 2 and 5 | 127 | 50 and 60 | 87 |
| Females 735 | | | Females 527 | | | | 5 and 10 | 52 | 60 and 70 | 75 |
| | | | | | Between | | 10 and 20 | 37 | 70 and 80 | 58 |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old | | | | 390 | | | 20 and 30 | 87 | 80 and 90 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | 30 and 40 | 106 | 90 and 100 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 40 and 50 | 115 | 100 0 | 105 0 |

Peck Loaf 5*s.*8*d.*; 5*s.*8*d.*; 5*s.*5*d.*; 5*s.*5*d.*

Salt 1 *l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* per bushel; 4*d.*½ per pound.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 21, 1809.

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Middlesex | 107 | 10 | 58 | 6 | 46 | 6 | 35 | 7 | 58 | 4 |
| Surrey | 115 | 4 | 55 | 0 | 51 | 10 | 40 | 4 | 66 | 0 |
| Hertford | 101 | 4 | 59 | 6 | 47 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 58 | 3 |
| Bedford | 101 | 0 | 63 | 2 | 49 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 64 | 0 |
| Huntingd. | 99 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 57 | 0 |
| Northam. | 101 | 6 | 72 | 0 | 54 | 3 | 36 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Rutland | 110 | 6 | 76 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Leicester | 102 | 8 | 64 | 0 | 57 | 5 | 37 | 6 | 62 | 1 |
| Nottingham | 106 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 57 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 64 | 4 |
| Derby | 105 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 8 | 68 | 8 |
| Stafford | 119 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 11 | 39 | 11 | 70 | 5 |
| Salop | 103 | 3 | 67 | 4 | 63 | 11 | 37 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 103 | 5 | 56 | 10 | 53 | 1 | 37 | 8 | 60 | 5 |
| Worcester | 111 | 6 | 64 | 0 | 63 | 10 | 45 | 8 | 66 | 10 |
| Warwick | 109 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 7 | 42 | 10 | 76 | 0 |
| Wilts | 103 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 65 | 8 |
| Berks | 109 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 46 | 8 | 35 | 10 | 58 | 10 |
| Oxford | 110 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 1 | 35 | 10 | 62 | 3 |
| Bucks | 107 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 7 | 36 | 9 | 58 | 6 |
| Brecon | 101 | 11 | 73 | 6 | 53 | 10 | 28 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgom. | 106 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 115 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 8 | 32 | 9 | 00 | 0 |

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 | 10 | 62 | 10 | 52 | 4 | 37 | 2 | 61 | 2 |

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | 10 | 49 | 2 | 40 | 11 | 32 | 8 | 57 | 1 |

### MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Essex | 106 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 52 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 57 | 6 |
| Kent | 104 | 6 | 60 | 0 | 45 | 5 | 37 | 0 | 52 | 9 |
| Sussex | 101 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 94 | 2 | 57 | 5 | 47 | 8 | 31 | 8 | 46 | 10 |
| Cambridg. | 95 | 2 | 58 | 10 | 41 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 56 | 8 |
| Norfolk | 92 | 2 | 55 | 1 | 44 | 7 | 29 | 3 | 48 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 100 | 3 | 63 | 4 | 51 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 59 | 4 |
| York | 91 | 1 | 58 | 11 | 43 | 9 | 28 | 7 | 61 | 11 |
| Durham | 85 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 29 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 87 | 1 | 63 | 6 | 43 | 4 | 30 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 99 | 3 | 67 | 8 | 52 | 0 | 32 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor. | 110 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 31 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 102 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 6 | 32 | 11 | 69 | 4 |
| Chester | 98 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 67 | 4 | 31 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 118 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 61 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 112 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Anglesea | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 102 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 110 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 29 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 91 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 80 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 104 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 1 | 17 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 109 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Gloucest. | 112 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 39 | 9 | 53 | 0 |
| Somerset | 108 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 68 | 0 |
| Monmo. | 113 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 95 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 95 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 11 | 24 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 108 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 64 | 8 |
| Hants | 108 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 37 | 3 | 00 | 0 |

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

| Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | | Pease | | Oatmeal | | Beer or Big. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 99 | 5 | 62 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 59 | 4 | 60 | 4 | 48 | 9 | 00 | 0 |

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 23:

Fine 00s. to 95s.—Seconds 85s. to 90s.—Bran 10s. to 11s.—Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN of FLOUR, October 7 to October 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 7,334 Sacks. Average 94s. 8d. ½ per Sack.—4s. 6d. ¾ per Sack lower than last Return.

RETURN of WHEAT, October 9 to October 14, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 5587 Quarters. Average 102s. 11d.—5s. 7d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 21, 53s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending October 25, is 52s. 4d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 21:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kent Bags | 4l. 10s. | to 5l. 10s. | |
| Sussex Ditto | 4l. 0s. | to 4l. 15s. | |
| Essex Ditto | 4l. 0s. | to 5l. 0s. | |
| Kent Pockets | 5l. 0s. | to 7l. 0s. | |
| Sussex Ditto | 4l. 10s. | to 5l. 10s. | |
| Farnham Ditto | 9l. 0s. | to 11l. 11s. | |

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 23:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. James's—Hay | 4l. | 4s. | 0d. | to 6l. | 14s. | 0d. | Average 5l. 9s. 0d. |
| Straw | 2l. | 11s. | 6d. | to 2l. | 17s. | 0d. | Average 2l. 14s. 3d. |
| Whitechapel—Hay | 5l. | 5s. | 0d. | to 6l. | 14s. | 0d. | Average 5l. 19s. 6d. |
| Clover | 7l. | 0s. | 0d. | to 8l. | 0s. | 0d. | Average 7l. 10s. 0d. |
| Straw | 2l. | 7s. | 0d. | to 2l. | 18s. | 0d. | Average 2l. 12s. 6d. |
| Smithfield—Hay | 6l. | 0s. | 0d. | to 6l. | 10s. | 0d. | Average 6l. 5s. 0d. |
| Clover | 6l. | 15s. | 0d. | to 7l. | 7s. | 0d. | Average 7l. 1s. 0d. |
| Straw | 2l. | 5s. | 0d. | to 2l. | 10s. | 0d. | Average 2l. 7s. 6d. |

SMITHFIELD, October 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 4s. | 0d. | to 5s. | 0d. | | |
| Mutton | 4s. | 4d. | to 5s. | 4d. | | |
| Veal | 5s. | 0d. | to 6s. | 0d. | | |
| Pork | 5s. | 8d. | to 6s. | 8d. | | |
| Lamb | 5s. | 0d. | to 6s. | 0d. | | |

Head of Cattle at Market this Day:

Beasts 3286. Sheep and Lambs 16,370.

Calves 120. Pigs 400.

COALS, Oct. 23: Newcastle 57s. 0d. to 72s. 6d. Sunderland 58s. 0d. to 58s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 110s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 15s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 1d. 5s. Clare Market 5s. 10d. ½ Whitechapel 5s. 11d.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1809.

| Days | Bank Stock. | 3 per Ct B. Red. | 6 per Ct. Consols. | 4 per Ct Cons. | 5 per Ct Navy. | 5 per Ct 1797. | Long Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Omnium. | Irish 5 per Ct. | Imp. 3 per Ct. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 268 | shut | 68¼ | shut | 99¼ | shut | shut | ——— | 22 a 23pr. | 6 a 9 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | 21 17 0 | full Money. |
| 1 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto. |
| 2 | 268½ | shut | 68⅛ | shut | 99⅛ | shut | shut | ——— | 23 a 21pr. | 8 a 5 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ——— | shut | 67⅝ | 21 17 0 | |
| 3 | 268½ | shut | 68¼ | shut | 99⅛ | shut | shut | 187½ | 21 a 20pr. | 9 a 4 pr. | ——— | shut | 68 | ½ pr. | shut | ——— | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 4 | 268 | shut | 68¼ | shut | 99⅛ | shut | shut | ——— | 19 a 20pr. | 4 a 9 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ½ a ¾ pr. | shut | 67½ | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 5 | 267½ | shut | 68⅜ | shut | 99¼ | shut | shut | ——— | 19 a 20pr. | 5 a 8 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ¾ pr. | shut | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 6 | shut | shut | 68¼ | shut | 99⅜ | shut | shut | 188 | 19 a 21pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | 73½ | shut | ——— | ——— | shut | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 7 | shut | shut | 68⅜ | 84⅞ | 99½ | shut | shut | ——— | 21 a 22pr. | 7 a 10 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 8 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 267 | shut | 68⅝ | shut | 99⅜ | shut | shut | 188½ | 20 a 21pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 10 | 266 | shut | 68½ | shut | 99½ | shut | shut | 188¾ | 21 a 22pr. | 5 a 10 pr. | ——— | shut | 68⅛ | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 11 | 261 | 67¾ | 68½ | 82¾ | 99½ | shut | 18 7/16 | 188¾ | 23 a 24pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | ——— | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 12 | 260 | 67⅞ | 68⅝ | 82⅞ | 99¾ | shut | 18 5/16 | ——— | 25 a 28pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 13 | shut | 67¾ | 68½ | 82⅞ | 100 | shut | 18⅜ | 190 | 26 a 27pr. | 10 a 12pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 14 | shut | 67⅞ | 68½ | 82⅞ | 99⅞ | shut | 18 7/16 | 190½ | 26 a 27pr. | 11 a 13pr. | ——— | shut | 68½ | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 15 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | shut | shut | 68⅝ | 82¾ | 100 | shut | 18⅜ | 190¾ | 26 a 27pr. | 11 a 13pr. | 73¼ | 67⅝ | 68⅝ | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 17 | shut | 68 | 68⅞ | 83 | 100⅛ | shut | 18 7/16 | 191 | 26 a 27pr. | 12 a 14pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1½ pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 18 | 261 | 68 | 68¾ | 83 | 100¼ | shut | shut | 191 | 26 a 27pr. | 11 a 13pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1¼ pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 19 | 264 | 68⅛ | 68⅞ | 83⅛ | 100⅜ | shut | 18½ | 192 | 26 a 27pr. | 12 a 14pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1¼ pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 20 | 266½ | 68 | 68¾ | 83 | 100⅜ | ——— | 18 7/16 | 194 | 26 a 27pr. | 12 a 14pr. | ——— | 67⅝ | 68½ | 1 pr. | ——— | shut | 21 17 0 | Ditto. |
| 21 | 267½ | 68¼ | 69⅛ | 83¼ | 100⅝ | ——— | 18 9/16 | 194½ | 26 pr. | 12 a 14pr. | ——— | 68⅛ | 69⅛ | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | 2 pr Ct. disc. |
| 22 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 268¼ | 68¼ | 69⅛ | 83¼ | 100⅝ | ——— | 18 9/16 | 194 | 25 a 26pr. | 13 a 9 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | Ditto. |
| 24 | ——— | 68¼ | 69 | 83¼ | 100⅞ | ——— | 18 9/16 | ——— | 24 a 23pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | ——— | 68⅛ | ——— | 1¼ pr. | 97¾ | shut | ——— | Ditto. |
| 25 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 269½ | ——— | 68¼ | ——— | 101 | ——— | 18 7/16 | ——— | 23 a 24pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | ——— | 68⅛ | ——— | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | Ditto. |
| 28 | 271 | 68¼ | 68⅛ | 83⅛ | 100⅞ | ——— | 18 7/16 | 194 | 24 a 23pr. | 12 a 8 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1¼ pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | Ditto. |
| 29 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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THE

# GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:


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GENERAL EVEN.
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Sun—Even.Mail
Lond.Chr.Packet
Albion-C.Chron.
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Courd'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
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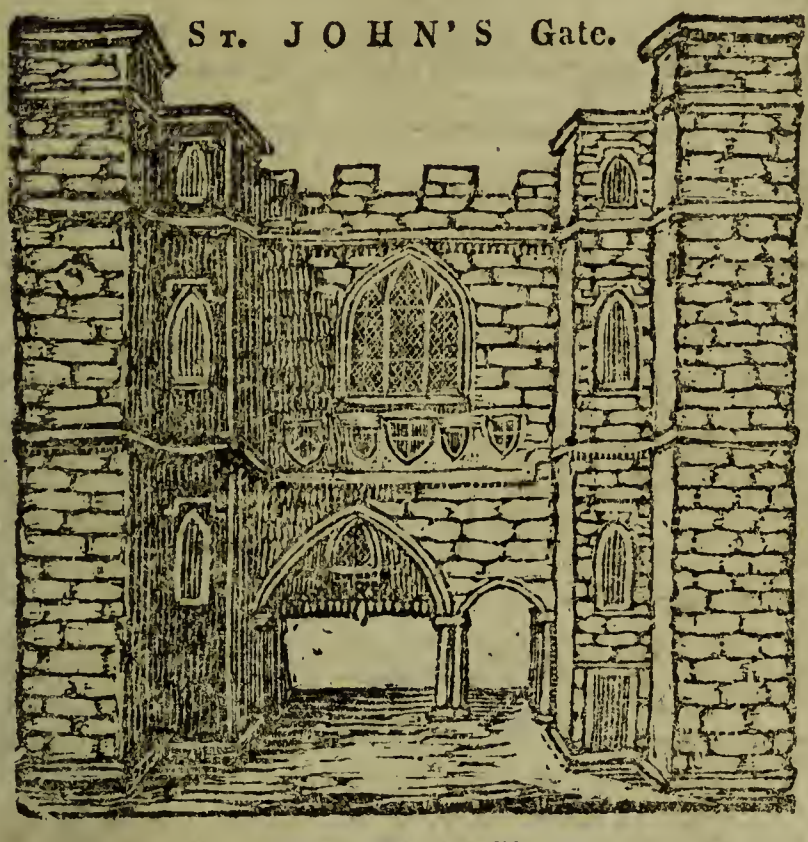



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## NOVEMBER, 1809.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of the old CHURCH of ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, by BISHOPGATE; RECULVER CHURCH, VICARAGE HOUSE, &c.; and of the venerable Mansion called QUEKES, in the Isle of THANET.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.


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## Meteorological Diary for October 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

| Days.Mo. | M. 8 h. | G. heat | Inches. 20ths. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 49 | 53 | 30 | morning foggy, mostly cloudy |
| 2 | 57 | 63 | 30- 2 | morning foggy, afterwards clear |
| 3 | 55 | 62 | 30- 4 | cloudy, some very light rain |
| 4 | 49 | 63 | 30- 4 | morning foggy, afterward clear |
| 5 | 51 | 64 | 30- 0 | ditto |
| 6 | 53 | 63 | 29-19 | clear |
| 7 | 50 | 62 | 29-19 | clear |
| 8 | 43 | 54 | 29-19 | mostly clear |
| 9 | 41 | 52 | 29-19 | clear |
| 10 | 36 | 46 | 29-19 | mostly clear |
| 11 | 37 | 50 | 29-18 | clear, high wind |
| 12 | 40 | 49 | 29-19 | ditto |
| 13 | 31 | 47 | 30- 1 | clear |
| 14 | 31 | 49 | 30- 2 | clear |
| 15 | 35 | 52 | 30- 3 | mostly cloudy |
| 16 | 48 | 54 | 30- 1 | cloudy |
| 17 | 50 | 60 | 30- 1 | cloudy, evening light rain |
| 18 | 54 | 59 | 30- 0 | cloudy, drizzling rain |
| 19 | 55 | 57 | 30- 1 | ditto |
| 20 | 52 | 55 | 30- 1 | cloudy, some very light rain |
| 21 | 52 | 58 | 30- 0 | mostly cloudy |
| 22 | 52 | 55 | 29-19 | cloudy |
| 23 | 51 | 56 | 29-17 | ditto |
| 24 | 54 | 63 | 29-15 | mostly clear, evening light rain |
| 25 | 41 | 46 | 30- 0 | mostly clear - - - |
| 26 | 52 | 65 | 30- 1 | ditto - - - - - |
| 27 | 45 | 61 | 30- 3 | ditto - - - - - |
| 28 | 41 | 63 | 30- 3 | ditto - - - - - mornings and evenings foggy. |
| 29 | 40 | 53 | 30- 3 | mostly clear, evening cloudy |
| 30 | 45 | 49 | 30- 2 | cloudy - - - - |
| 31 | 41 | 48 | 30- 1 | cloudy at times - - - |

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 46 5-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 44 1-31; in 1807, 51 15-31; in 1806, 48 21-31; in 1805, 43; and in 1804, 49 20-31.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is only equal to 8-100ths of an inch; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 5 inches 25-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 14-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 49 100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 94-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 80-100ths; and in 1803, 55-100ths.

## Meteorological Table for November 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts | Weather in Nov. 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | o | o | o | | |
| 29 | 46 | 49 | 48 | ,25 | foggy |
| 30 | 49 | 52 | 49 | ,16 | foggy |
| 31 | 46 | 52 | 44 | ,02 | fair |
| Nov. 1 | 46 | 51 | 44 | ,11 | cloudy |
| 2 | 45 | 50 | 45 | ,20 | cloudy |
| 3 | 49 | 48 | 44 | ,03 | showery |
| 4 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 29,75 | rain |
| 5 | 42 | 43 | 40 | ,84 | rain |
| 6 | 40 | 44 | 40 | ,84 | fair |
| 7 | 1 | 49 | 41 | 30,10 | fair |
| 8 | 40 | 45 | 4 | ,40 | fair |
| 9 | 44 | 49 | 46 | ,38 | cloudy |
| 10 | 46 | 50 | 42 | ,30 | cloudy |
| 11 | 42 | 43 | 43 | ,09 | cloudy |
| 12 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 29,85 | cloudy |
| 13 | 41 | 47 | 40 | ,75 | cloudy |
| 14 | 35 | 45 | 38 | ,62 | cloudy, rain at night. |
| 15 | 35 | 39 | 31 | ,65 | fair |
| 16 | 29 | 35 | 31 | ,69 | fair |
| 17 | 37 | 43 | 30 | ,45 | stormy |
| 18 | 27 | 37 | 31 | ,72 | showers of snow |
| 19 | 29 | 34 | 30 | 30,28 | fair |
| 20 | 24 | 34 | 34 | ,38 | fair |
| 21 | 37 | 40 | 34 | ,28 | fair |
| 22 | 37 | 49 | 47 | ,05 | fair |
| 23 | 39 | 48 | 46 | 29,95 | showery |
| 24 | 40 | 44 | 47 | ,40 | rain |
| 25 | 40 | 42 | 40 | ,65 | fair |
| 26 | 40 | 45 | 35 | ,11 | fair. |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For NOVEMBER, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

I WOULD wish, through the channel of your very useful Magazine, to convey a salutary hint to the inhabitants of the environs of this great Metropolis. The wonderful increase of buildings at every approach will be allowed; and with those buildings that wholesome air which we formerly experienced (so necessary to our very existence and health) must be much obstructed, and of course rendered very impure. It will be remembered, that the Legislature interposed their authority to remove all signs and obstructions in the cities of London and Westminster, for the express purpose of rendering the air more healthful, and less impure, in those cities. Now I would recommend to the Publick residing in the neighbourhoods of these two great cities, to consider well as to planting standard trees before or near their respective dwelling-houses, which, though pretty and ornamental in the early stage of their growth, yet in a very few years become great attractors of damps and impurities, which, when so attracted, are held by such plantations in a very deteriotated state, and become very unwholesome. I will not trespass further on your publication, than to observe, that the Lombardy Poplar-trees, though of quick growth, are, whilst in leaf, infested with very noxious vermin, which every day become more and more putrid; and the air contaminated by such circumstances should be carefully avoided by all persons who are suffering under asthmas, or any difficulties of respiration. It is to such who do suffer, and to such who wish to avoid suffering under these distressing complaints, I would recommend particular attention.

Yours, &c. AN AIREOLOGIST.

---

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

AS you have handed down to posterity my family of Robins and Nightingales (vol. LXXI. pp. 7, 291,) and seen me amidst their haunts, I claim your notice about something I have to advance regarding the poor *Sooties* of Bristol, and the person that filled their *little bellies*, and which would have remained unmentioned, if it had not been for a silly report prevalent where I reside, and which, having spread on the wings of wonder and belief, hath at last reached me.

Having thus premised, I owe it to myself to say, as a loyal subject, a soldier of 32 years, grey from professional hardships and years, comfortable in circumstances, and courting obscurity, I tried every private channel I could think of to do honour to the ever-to-be-remembered and glorious 25th of October. And I thought I could not express my attachment towards our good old King with less assumption, than by *substantially* shewing a fellow-feeling to the least noticed of his Majesty's subjects, a batch of little climbing-boys; and I am proud to say the example was taken from a late ornament of her sex, the literary and benevolent Mrs. Montague. Such an intention could not be "hid under a bushel," where true charity is the purest, like "flowers born to blush unseen." I therefore wrote my arrangement for a Master Brush, whose boys had a few minutes before been seen by me *reeking* from my chimneys—a situation it would not be amiss occasionally to witness, that people might learn to feel judiciously for them; and, with me, it *exhilarated* my intentions.

It was only stipulated that they should be well cleansed, that we might see them in their native state, and how near the little urchins approached "the human face divine." Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed upon for the welcome meal, knowing that the better part of the good folks of the city would be at church, and others

too

too busy in preparing to put their own loyalty into action; I therefore judged that my black squad would move in their line of march, unattended to, as a flight of rooks.

About the appointed hour, I was aroused by repeated huzzas, and, on going out, saw a parcel of boys, who seemed to address their cheerings to me, with each a peeled long white withy in his hand, and one of the leading men being in mourning, and the whole so tolerably dressed, I really took them for school-boys, till I recognised the man that had received my instructions. Pleased as much as surprised at so complete a metamorphose, I ordered them round to the garden, where the homely board was prepared, and which they entered with the regularity of soldiers, headed by three Masters, and the rear brought up with three others. But, as the Round of Beef could not be ready before one, I perceived every eye turn aside, as it were by impulse, to a table loaded with pound plumb-cakes; instantly a number were quartered, and a piece given to each, and which almost as quickly vanished. During this, cards with appropriate inscriptions were tied with garter blue ribbons round every hat, and thus decorated, the Leaders proposed to march them round the village, till the repast was ready.

During their absence I heard frequent shouts of happiness; which I understood was a grateful acknowledgment to some families who were always kind to these heralds of the morning, by ordering broken victuals for them, and who were not ashamed occasionally to drop some pence into little "SWEEPER'S" hands, when they met them. I have seen feasts of schoolboys, and almost every kind in the catalogue of feasts; but never before saw such genuine animation, as in the countenances of my poor little *Sooties*.

Potatoes and cabbages were sprinkled about the festive table, the last plate being surcharged with honest roast beef—a dead silence prevailed—grace concluded, and every one (by command) was soon in action.

Here was a sight I would not have missed, to have partook of the grandest entertainment, on that *glorious day*. A Literary Friend, a congenial Rambler, was the only person present but my family. My servants waited with alacrity; my friend and I caught the common feeling—shall I say enthusiasm?—and we dropped baked potatoes on their plates as fast as they were wanted. Yes! ye Sons of Affluence and of Pride! we waited upon Chimney Sweepers! and the feelings their happiness and animation brought forth will bear reflection.

When nearly closed, and a happy vacancy was on every face, I perceived a diminutive being, who looked as if he had been hatched in a chimney, still heaping on his plate. "My little man," said I, "you can eat no more?" "Yes! but I *tan*;" and heaving a long sigh, as if losing his best friend, he seemingly with great reluctance said, "I *tan* eat no more *now*." Then looking down the table, and seeing every one had finished, and catching my eye, his countenance dropped, the corners of his mouth bent down, and I never saw a more conscious look of shame, upon a face which was still impressed with concern—that it "*tould* eat no more *now*."

Every one had a pint of stout beer. The Masters, who did as they pleased, seemed anxious to keep up regularity, and looked after their own apprentices, some of whom had medals with blue ribbons round their necks, which they had given to them. The cloth being removed, I gave my guests to understand, "in honour of the best of Monarchs and of Men, and to keep our love to him in everlasting remembrance, as long as it pleased God to spare his life, and I lived in the neighbourhood, they should have as good a dinner every 4th of June." These tidings were received with renewed acclamations. A cake was then put before each; a double pound for the Masters Wives; and I followed, dropping a sixpence on the top of every boy's intended cargo; and which, to the happy receivers, appeared visibly pretty, and were not taken off till ordered to do it. Little was then said, but much was looked; and I trust they went happy away, rich in their silver wealth and homely cakes.

Some of them (the greatest part) seemed as healthy as the generality of boys of the same age. I wish the same could be said of all of them.

A few

A few had distorted limbs, and a few with blear eyes, the seeming effect of their baneful employ. Should not such call forth commiseration, and bring them closer to our protection? Feeling, in this solitary instance, that I have performed a duty, I should be more than repaid, if I am the cause of any one taking this forlorn race into consideration. There were six Masters and 36 boys, three being in the Hospital.

The above, Mr. Urban, is a statement of what passed in *Sweepy's* hour of happiness; and nothing more could have been expected. But, by human folly or invention, it hath been so twisted, it would be difficult to be put into shape, if the ridiculous did not come in to our assistance.

A Gentleman called on me a few days after; and, "hoping I would not be offended, but he had heard one of my family had been found among Chimney Sweeps, and that the treat was given in gratitude; at the same time, he was aware of a similar story said to have happened in the late Mrs. Montague's family." "Yes," I replied, "and probably equally true. From the peculiarity of the guests, odd conclusions might arise: moreover, that I was humble in birth, and, I trusted, in other respects; but of this he might be assured, that, not feeling it beneath me to wait upon such forlorn beings, I valued not what was said about it."

I had ceased thinking more of it; but observing my servant, who is a lively fellow, look unusually low-spirited, I asked him if he were in health? "Yes, Sir, I am." Have you heard such a report? "Yes, Sir, and a great deal worse; I would not tell it to you—no, not for five guineas,—indeed I can't; but I have been quite miserable ever since."

I was induced to lay my commands upon him, and asked if they said that I had been a Sweep myself? "They do indeed, Sir; and some bad people have only done it to hurt your feelings, and degrade you." "John! reports cannot make us what we never were; and if this comes from malice, it is only degrading to the foul bosom it first came out of." Understanding the mountain was still on wing, and my domesticks not having recovered their tone of cheerfulness, it was traced to two servants belonging to another, who declared they had it from one of my black guests.

As the story has gathered like snow rolled along, we must leave the *Utopian* in the slough, and offer it as a worthy companion to the celebrated Tale so admirably told by Dr. Byrom, of "*The Three Black Crows*," and like which it terminates in something as black as *soot*.

Yours, &c. A Rambler.

---

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 20.

THE publick having now been gratified, and the good and loyal heart delighted, with descriptions of the splendid and beneficent manner in which the 50th year of his Majesty's happy reign has been celebrated throughout the United Kingdom, and particularly in the great and populous Cities of his Empire, an account of its celebration in the humbler abodes of Loyalty may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to many of your Readers.

My friend S———, if remarkable for his devotedness to rural retirement, is no less so for his disinterested attachment to his King and Country.

In anticipation of the Jubilee, one of his daughters, who has a tolerable taste for painting, had prepared transparencies for the three bow-windows of his Cottage-parlour.

The first represented his Majesty sitting on a throne, holding in his right hand a trident, on which was written, "The Dominion of the Sea," and in his left a sceptre, under which was inscribed, "Justice and Mercy."

On the foot-stool of the throne, there appeared, in brilliant characters, 50th; and at a little distance a figure of Britannia, with a pen in her hand, in the attitude of writing, prepared as it were to add many more, and happy years, to those denoting the length of the reign.

The second transparency represented a majestic oak, which my friend's father had planted in his little lawn in the year in which the King was born, and under the tree there appeared a small group of figures mixing together in the merry dance.

A personification was inscribed under the oak in these words:

"When this adamantine trunk, and these brawny arms of mine, shall have outlived an hundred years and ten thousand

sand storms, I shall only fall to rise more glorious."

And accordingly, the third transparency represented a British man-of-war fully rigged, under which was written these lines:

"Around the Isle of Albion I ride as guardian and protecting angel, but unto distant and hostile lands I carry terror and dismay."

Upon the deck stood the figure of a British sailor armed with a cutlass, with his foot upon the neck of a half-monkey half-tiger, towards which he cast a threatening and contemptuous eye.

The neighbouring villagers, and the country people in the vicinity, came in considerable numbers to view these transparencies, and to partake of the festivities of the cottage, with both of which they seemed much pleased and delighted.

S——— having regaled them with such fare as his Cottage afforded, they were admitted into his parlour, where the sentences of which the following are a specimen, composed and set to musick for the occasion, were sung to the accompaniment of the organ:

"Happy People! people of the land of Albion! obey this day the call of duty and affection."

"Raise your grateful hearts to God; and celebrate in universal song, in mirth, in praise, a good, a venerable Monarch, who now hath reign'd o'er your free and happy land full two-score years and ten!

"His grey hairs are to him a crown of glory, &c. &c. &c.

"By the blessing of Providence, he hath survived the fall of other Kings; and his People the wreck of other Empires!

"May God preserve his precious life!

"May God prolong his glorious reign! o'er a free and happy land! o'er a brave and loyal people!"

The rustic visitors caught the prayer in the last sentences, and retired to their several homes chaunting them in the gladness and sincerity of their hearts.

The imagery and quotations were, my friend informed me, borrowed from a very singular work, recently published, intituled, "The Book of Napoleon."

A Caledonian.

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*** A Warwickshire Farmer, and the very generous proposal of Mr. Surtees, came too late for this month; but shall appear in our next.

## Architectural Innovation, No. CXXXIX.

Authors do not tell us that Edward I. erected a Cross to the memory of his beloved Eleanora on any spot between that at Waltham and the one at Charing, as they are silent whether the corpse rested between those places on its way for interment at Westminster; yet many people have, and still continue to suppose, that the Cross at Tottenham (a work of the sixteenth century) is on the site where one similar to those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham (still in being) once stood, as it is of a very inferior cast to those Architectural glories, and must have been set up on the destruction of the first Cross, overthrown either by accident or design, merely with the intention of keeping alive the memory of one of the resting-places of the Royal funeral, without meditating or presuming to rival those either at Waltham or Charing.

Be this as it may, Tottenham High Cross has this summer been covered over with *Compo*; it previously bore a simple appearance, but is now rendered of a very rich and elaborate cast, doing away in the first instance the Archi ectural history of the erection; and allowing it possible that there might once have been on the spot an Eleanora Cross, holding in contempt, by a want of due imitation, the characteristic style of decoration prevalent at the time of the Queen's demise. But according to the system of our Professional Innovators, to destroy a sacred relick of antiquity, and to *restore* it as it is called, upon a model quite in a different style and nature, is one and the same thing. "Any thing is Gothick."

Tottenham High Cross, Surveyed August 1788*. It is an octangular brick pillar, divided in its height into four stories; *viz.* a double plinth, first portion of the Pillar, second portion of ditto, and a pinnacle. Each plinth and story rendered distinct one from the other by certain appropriate mouldings, and the whole design appeared without any kind of ornament.

Tottenham High Cross, Surveyed November 1809. Entirely covered with

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* See a pleasing View of this Cross by Wale, published, 1756 by Sir John Hawkins, in Walton's Complete Angler.

with the proclaimed everlasting stuff, COMPO; a stuff now the rage for trowelling over our new buildings, either on the whole surface, or in partial daubings and patchings; it is used in common with stone work, for instance, on an arcade, half one material, half the other; "making good," as it is called (abominable expedient) the mutilated parts of Antient Structures, there sticking on until it reverts (after exposure to the air for three or four years, more or less) to its first quality, dirt and rubbish, and then is seen no more.

The mere octangular plan, and proportion of the Cross in its four stories has not been departed from, but in other respects it is a new work, in the style of Architecture of the Tudor æra, and some particular decorations seem to be casts from the exterior and interior of Henry VIIth's Chapel. Provided this *Compo* effort had been advanced on any other occasion, and on any other piece of ground, where no piece of Antiquity was to become the spoil, such as an object to mark the centrical point of three or four counties, a general standard of miles, or any other common document for the information or amusement of travellers, all would have been well, and some praise might have been bestowed, for its tolerable adherence to the above style, if not for the material wherewith it is made up. But as nothing of this sort will come in aid of the Innovators, and only the barefaced presumption, "altar or destroy, what was," is to be encountered, let the detail of parts, put this matter to issue.

Double plinth, or pedestal plain as before, but the intermediate mouldings new; first portion of the Pillar, angular pilasters at each cant of the octagon, and the face of the cant done with a Pointed head, compartment of five turns connecting itself with another compartment above it, diamonded, with a shield containing a clumsy imitation of a black letter. As there are eight faces to the upright, of course there are as many shields, each bearing a letter of the same cutting: beginning at the West face the letters run thus, T O T E N H A M. In consequence of their being but eight shields, one of the T's in the spelling has *necessarily* been dispensed with. At any rate, by this device of the word Totenham, all *doubt* about its being one of the Eleanor Crosses is done away, and it is now in fact *the four-mile stone* from Shoreditch-church to "Totenham," on the road to Ware, and so forth. The mouldings between this story and the second are worked into an entablature with modern fancy heads, and small pieces of ornaments alternately set at each angle. Second story: small buttresses at the angles of the octagon, with breaks and pinnacles, but no bases. The face of each cant has a compartment with an ogee head, backed with narrow Pointed compartments. The mouldings between this story and the pinnacle, a repetition of those on the plinths. The pinnacle making out the fourth story, gives at each angle crockets, and its termination is with a double finial, but not set on in geometrical rule to the crockets below. I shall not say any thing to the Vane and initials N. E. W. S. as they are purely modern.

After all, if this Cross-*restoring* propensity had begun and ended at Tottenham, become dead and buried beneath this *new thing*, we might exclaim, "How happy we!" But the report at this place is, that the same *artists* either have or are about to try their *vengeance* on the matchless Eleanor's Cross at Waltham. This is indeed a most serious and lamentable circumstance; here indeed the Innovators will enjoy a triumph, a triumph the most consummate, wantoning in the disfigurement of one of the most admirable pieces of masonry and sculpture, of the kind, that this or any other country can boast of. For these sixty years past many worthy and enlightened Antiquaries, exerting all their interest, and all their literary power, have been the means of preserving this inestimable relick; but they are now taken from us! In vain, I fear, the poor remaining few volunteers in the same cause rally to stem the rage of amateur *restorers!* And if their *Compoists* come, Waltham Cross will then be literally destroyed, the next in point of time to that of Charing, which fell beneath the traitorous and fanatic hands of the seventeenth century.

AN ARCHITECT.

*** In the Account of Gen. VILLETTES, p. 798, col. 2, l. 47, r. "married AND settled."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

THE accounts lately received of the destruction of the Church erected over the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, by fire, will naturally turn the attention of a reflecting mind to that wonderful circumstance, the preservation of the Sacred Tomb through so many ages, and in a country long since possessed by the bitterest enemies of the Gospel. Objections may indeed be taken to the localities of some of the Chapels comprehended under the ample domes of the common Temple; and perhaps the thirst of profit, to be gratified by Pilgrimages and visits to the interesting site, may have united Mahometans and Christians in compressing the scenes of our Lord's Passion within the limits of one edifice.

Be that as it may, of the identity of the Sepulchre no doubt is entertained; and surely, a spot so remarkable may be contemplated with religious awe without the imputation of enthusiasm. Amid the conflagration of the Church, which happened Oct. 12, 1808, the Sepulchre, though under its roof, was perfectly preserved, which indeed, from its nature, as being hewn out of a rock, might have been expected. But may we not innocently indulge the idea, that it is under especial protection from on High? On the plains of Bethlehem, the man of motley faith retired from before the face of a Christian Hero. He has not yet planted the tree of Liberty on Calvary, nor has a French soldier been buried in the grave of Jesus.

You will probably, Mr. Urban, anticipate the object of these reflections.—However lukewarm in matters which concern Religion the whole civilized world may be, many must, as individuals, in every country, amid the various denominations of Christians, retain a veneration for its Institutions, and feel an anxious wish to contribute to the preservation of any valued relics of antiquity, especially relating to the origin of Christianity. If any efficient number of these be found willing to contribute to the re-edification of the Temple over the Holy Sepulchre, your Correspondent will be happy in having introduced the subject to their consideration, through the medium of Mr. Urban's widely-diffused pages. To those, by whom objections on various grounds may be produced, we need only say, *non vestra res agitur.* No one is called on: but if some should think that, by the proposed measure, Christianity may find an unpresumptuous, though feeble support from her votaries, they will, with your leave, meet the hearty concurrence and assistance of A SUSSEX CLERGYMAN.

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Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

IT has been for some time proposed to publish a new and enlarged edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, a work so well known, and so generally sought after, that it would be useless to say a word in this place, on its value or utility.

The materials for the first Volume being now nearly ready for the press, permit me, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, to request the assistance of such gentlemen as have collected additional names, or have corrected any mis-statements in the original volumes.

It is the desire of the Editors and Proprietors of the work to render it as complete and correct as possible; and to this end, the communications of the friends of Literature, who are disposed to assist the undertaking, will be gratefully received, and inserted in the forthcoming publication.

All letters on the subject to be directed to the care of Messrs. Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street. OXONIENSIS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Holywell-st. Nov.* 12.

ANXIOUS to render relief, in any point of view that lies in my power, to my fellow-creatures, I am prompted to communicate to those who unfortunately labour under that dreadful disease the Gravel and Stone, an undoubted and certain remedy, the infallibility of which I can vouch for, having proved it myself, and frequently witnessed its efficacy in numbers. It is a simple regimen, as follows: "Take an handful of a common weed called Wild Carrot, either the roots or blossoms, to which put a pint and half of boiling water, stew it by the fire till the liquor becomes strongly impregnated with the weed. Let the patient take a tea-cup full in the extremity of pain."

It is a present relief; and, by a continuation of it, will effectually dissolve and eradicate any callous substance, though ever so large. I. S. T.

*** The weed may be bought in Covent-garden at a trifling expence.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

HEREWITH I send you a view of the old Church of St. Martin Outwich, by Bishopgate, taken down in 1795. [*See Plate I.*]

Stow says it received its name from Martin, Nicholas, William, and John de Oteswich, new founders thereof*; but this is by no means likely, as the Church is mentioned in records at least a century before their time.

In the Valor of 1291, usually called Pope Nicholas' Taxation, the profits of the Rectory were rated at thirteen marks.

In the reign of King Edward II. the Advowson belonged to Hugh le Despenser, senior; and in the second year of the succeeding Monarch was granted, by patent, to John de Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey †.

This Nobleman, as appears from Newcourt, presented to it no less than five times between 1325 and 1331 ‡.

In 1387 we find John Churchman, an Alderman of London, presenting to it; by whom, according to Stow, in 1405, the Church was given, with other possessions, for John and William de Oteswich, to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Linen Armourers, or Merchant Taylors; Keepers of the Guild or Fraternity of St. John Baptist, in London; in perpetual alms. By virtue of which gift the Company remain patrons to the present hour.

Among the monuments of more particular note which adorned the structure in the drawing, was that of John de Oteswich and his wife. It was in the South wall of the South Aile without inscriptions; and has been engraved in the last volume of Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," and in Wilkinson's "Antique Remains from the Parish of St. Martin Outwich."

In the North wall of the Chancel was another tomb, having in front three shields in quatrefoils. On the edge in raised letters were the following fragments of an inscription:

"——— obiit xviiio. die Aprilis anno d'ni mill'imo, cccc.lxix. et Margareta uxor ejus que obiit . . . die mensis . . . . . anno d'ni mill'imo cccc . . . . . quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen."

Opposite to this was a third tomb, of the altar kind; beneath a triple canopy of niche-work, with a cornice of oak leaves at the top. On the front and end edges were these inscriptions:

"——— Aldermannus ejusdem civitatis et Katerina uxor ejus, qui quidem Hugo obiit viio. die Mensis Septembris anno d'ni mill'imo vco. quorum a'i'abus propicietur deus. Amen."

Against the back of the tomb was the portrait of the person for whom it was erected, with his three sons; and on a label issuing from his mouth,

"Pater de celis deus miserere nobis."

On another label, apparently from the mouth of the eldest son,

"S'cta Trinitas vnus deus miserere nobis."

This was undoubtedly the tomb of Hugh Pemberton, mentioned by Stow.

There were also brasses for two Incumbents, previous to the Reformation: John Breux, who died in 1459; and Nicholas Wotton, who died 1482. The former of these given in Weever.

According to a very curious valuation of the London Churches in the time of Henry the Sixth, preserved among the manuscripts in his Majesty's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, the Church of St. Martin Outwich appears to have been valued in 1428 at sixteen marks; at the time of forming the King's Books, at £.13. 9*s.* 9½*d.* and in 1636, according to the Sion College MS. at £.45.

According to the Calendar of Patent Rolls, a Chantry was founded here as early as the fifth year of Edward the Third, A. D. 1332; and others must have been founded afterwards, as in the List of Pensions which were still paid to Chantry Priests in 1553, we find four persons with a hundred shillings each at St. Martin Outwich; viz. Johne Wilkinson, Richard Palm, Johne Twyne, and George Sharpe*.

The Rectors since Newcourt's time have been:

1703. Nicholas Zinzan, M. A.
1716. Josiah Wheatley, M. A.

* Compare Strype's Stow, vol. I. p. 117.

† Pat. 2 Edward II. p. 1. m. 3.

‡ Newcourt, Rep. vol. I. p. 418.

* MS. in the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer.

1719. Benjamin Carter.
1727. Richard Biscoe, M. A.
1748. Nicholas Fayting, M. A.
1789. Samuel Bishop, M. A.
1795. John Rose, D. D.

Some curious extracts from the Churchwardens' Accompts of this Parish are inserted in Mr. Nichols's "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England."

Yours, &c. J. B.

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Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

IN my perambulations on the evening of the late Jubilee, I viewed with great satisfaction the many magnificent illuminations that were displayed on that memorable and joyful occasion; and, as a friend to science and scientific institutions, I was not a little gratified to find that few of them surpassed, in neatness and effect, that which decorated the Gate of the British Museum. A triumphal arch, consisting of four pilasters and a pediment, was the outline of the design; and this, with the letters G. R. in the pediment, a large crown on the top of it; and the appropriate legend in the Gateway, *Vota publica quinquagies suscepta*, formed the whole compact and yet splendid exhibition.

As you no doubt, as well as most men of letters, have occasionally benefited by that extensive and liberal Institution, I take it for granted that you will not be against lending your aid in vindicating the above inscription from the ridiculous abuse repeatedly bestowed upon it in one of our newspapers of considerable circulation.

In the Morning Chronicle of the 27th October last, is the following sentence:

"The British Museum had this inscription on its Gate, *Vota publica quinquagies suscepta:* a translation cannot do justice to this original; but in English it may be rendered, *The public vows fifty times undertaken*. S."

In several subsequent Papers there appeared an account of this illumination, in which it was stated that the inscription was in fact an imitation of the legend that continually occurs on the coins of Roman Emperors, expressive of the public vows offered up at certain periods for the farther preservation of the Monarch. In answer to this, we have, in the Morning Chronicle of the 2d instant, the following passage:

"The Romans, who had been used to Annual Magistrates, might wish their Sovereigns to reign a year, and renew that wish at the end of the year; but the English wish only that the King may reign long; and therefore I repeat that, *Vota publica quinquagies suscepta*, the inscription over the Gate of the British Museum, was nonsense. I now add that, coming from a Literary Society, it was a disgrace to the Country. S."

Had the writer of this paragraph known the first rudiments of the science he has ventured to handle; he would have been apprized that we continually meet with *Vota Quinquennalia*, *Decennalia*, *Quindecennalia*, *Vicennalia*, &c. frequently expressed by the numerals V. X. XV. XX. &c. on the imperial coins of Rome. That there is often a decided object in these vows, such as *pro salute*, *pro reditu*, &c.; that these vows were evidently not limited to one year; and that they have not, and cannot have, any reference whatever to Annual Magistrates, but always apply to the Emperors on the Throne. Had he been aware of this, he must have seen the futility of his criticism.

As, after all, the sense of the inscription is obvious, and the language perfectly classical upon irrefragable authority, we must needs conjecture that this rude caviller has a particular dislike to the *quinquagesimal public vows offered up* in all our Churches and Chapels for the farther preservation and prosperity of our venerable Sovereign; that, in his opinion, expressing such vows is perfect nonsense; and that the expression coming from a Literary Body, which has been uniformly protected and repeatedly favoured by his Majesty, is a disgrace to the country. If his strictures mean any thing, it must be this. Such a shameless Zoilus will perhaps some day pronounce that the Lord's Prayer is a silly composition, and that the using it is a disgrace to Religion; but he will not be minded. Every honest man, however, must lament that there should be an Editor of a Newspaper who will suffer his columns to be polluted by such wanton and indecent abuse, which, however absurd, goes nevertheless a great way towards influencing the public opinion.

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

ILLUS-

## Illustrations of Horace.
### Book I. Satire II.

*(Continued from p. 919.)*

AGREEABLY to what I have advanced concerning the causes that drew upon Sallustius the hatred of the Pompeian faction, is it at all surprising, that a freedman of Pompeius (who, on the death of his master, acted the part of a schoolmaster at Rome, and held it his duty towards the *pios manes* of him, to revenge a disrespectful expression which Sallust had let fall against Pompeius); is it any wonder, I say, that this man, Lenæus by name, should write a libel against him, in which he is loaded with scurrilous epithets, which could only proceed from the mouth or the pen of so vile a wretch *? Nothing, indeed, is here to be wondered at, unless it be, how we can at present, after so many ages past and gone, for the sake of the miserable pleasure of traducing and undervaluing a man like Sallust, appeal to the fragments of a lampoon composed by such a *furcifer!*

To conclude, as to the famous declamations of Sallust against Cicero, and of Cicero against Sallust, which are usually subjoined, under the names of the one and the other, as an appendix to the editions of their works, it is an ascertained fact among the learned, that, notwithstanding the counterfeit style, they falsely bear in their front those celebrated names. Both of them are unworthy of the honourable persons upon whom they are forged; they are below a barrow-shover of that æra; and if we were even able to believe that Sallust and Cicero could have so totally forgot both what they owed to the senate and to themselves, who can imagine that the senate would have patiently sat listening to such scandalous invectives, entirely irrelevant to the affairs of government? The general opinion is, that these declamations may have had for their author, a certain Porcius Latro, or Vibius Priscus, who kept schools of juridical rhetorick; it is probable, at least, that they are nothing but a couple of school-exercises, drawn up by some master of the sycophantic art, as a lesson to his pupils in forensic scurrility, and to which the vulgar report of the enmity that raged between Cicero and Sallust about the business of Milo might have furnished occasion. Be that, however, as it may, before what tribunal in the world could such a libel as the pretended declamation of Cicero against Sallust, be admitted as a document to his prejudice? And what then are we to think, on seeing such a scholar as Godfrey Ephraim Müller, in his historico-critical introduction to the knowledge of the Latin classicks, industriously collecting together, without any critical discrimination, and in a tone as if he had been retained by a fee against Sallust, all the calumnious aspersions of his character, which have no other voucher than this pseudonymous unknown declaimer, and adducing them in confirmation of that spurious, fatherless prolusion of the brain?

Moreover it deserves to be remarked, that we should be very much mistaken in conceiving of the enmity between Cicero and Sallust, as the author of the two declamations has apprehended it; in consequence of which, even to the present day, the reputation of both is still torn and mangled by the heated partizans of those popular writers. Is any stronger proof of it necessary than this, that in all the writings of Cicero, not a word is mentioned of Sallustius? and that, on the other hand, Sallust in his Catilina does all possible justice to Cicero, who built the fame of his consulate almost entirely on the Catalinarian conspiracy having been by him detected and suppressed? If this is honourable to the character of Sallust, both as a historian and as a man, the former proves at least thus much, that Cicero's hatred to him was neither violent nor lasting; since otherwise it would scarcely be conceivable, how not even one word of it should have crept into his letters *ad familiares*, and to Atticus, which were for the most part written during the period between the years of Rome 696 and 710.

If now, from the foregoing examination of the evidences and documents on which the generally received opinion of the moral character of Sallust is grounded, it is sufficiently apparent that his youthful intrigue

* Vide Sueton. *Vit. Gramm. Lat.* cap. 15.

intrigue with the beautiful Fausta, is the only one that he can be accused of with veracity, a juvenile frailty which was common to him with thousands of his equals, and for which, perhaps, not one in tens of thousands was ever doomed to so severe a penance. It is now, perhaps, high time, in corroboration of the better opinion which to me this Author seems as a man to deserve, to appeal to his works; in which a dignified, sedate, and manly character is expressed throughout, and particularly to the introductory chapters to his Catilina and Jugurtha. I have no wish to give to this argument more weight than it has, but let us allow it to pass current for as much as it weighs. Either Sallust was the most despicable hypocrite that ever existed, or he was a better man than his biographers describe him; and the disagreement of his life with his principles, which Lactantius objects to him, is an unjust reproach; forasmuch as it has no other foundation than youthful errors, which I have no intention to palliate or excuse, from which, however, but few, even of the most noble and celebrated individuals of his class have ever been free. What in the world could have induced a man like Sallust, a man of his rank and fortune, who had nothing to apprehend from being seen in his proper form, had it been ever so cynical or so grossly epicurean, and whom such a methodistical dissimulation could have profited nothing; which, if his life had given the lie to it, would have rendered him still more contemptible in the eyes of the world; what could have moved him to affect the sentiments of a Curius, while leading the life of a bacchanalian? Let us peruse the first chapter of his Catilina, and ask ourselves, what necessity had he for playing the hypocrite? In a capital, and at a time when even a Metellus Pius might safely close an honourable life, that gave room to expect a quite different termination, in the company of bacchanalians? It may be answered, he would thereby have given posterity a better opinion than his contemporaries entertained of him. I verily believe that he would; but that idea never enters the head of a bad man — as little as a dissolute rake, in the most brilliant circumstances of fortune, ever employs his leisure in mental exertions and generous labours for posterity. Methinks, this internal psychological testimony to the character of Sallustius would alone be of sufficient weight, to make ten such anecdotes as the Varronian, and twenty pasquinades like the declamation of the unknown rhetor, fly up and kick the beam. However, it is not my design to write a declamation myself in his favour; and I have said enough to enable the Reader to prosecute the idea, and to pronounce an equitable verdict. In the mean time, the Moralist may have much to object against the youth of Sallust, against his public demeanour in the republick, against the vast riches he acquired in a few years, through the favour of Julius Cæsar. I mean not to set him up as a pattern of virtue; I only maintain, that it is unfair to make him, even at present, without competent evidence, on mere conjectures, and even upon manifest libels, a scoundrel and a villain. We know very little concerning his manner of life; let us, therefore, refrain from meddling with it, and be content with what he has bequeathed us. He lived as to us in his works; and, with regard to posterity, works such as his are meritorious acts of virtue, and truly in value extremely different from the domestic virtues of all the good citizens of Amiternum, to us unknown, that ever lived, married, and died, however irreproachable in their lives and conversation.

Although this Illustration is already grown into a little dissertation, I must yet intreat permission to prolong it. Because, after having exposed the futility of the arguments on which others of the learned have applied this passage to Sallust the Historian, I am still accountable for the reasons which convince me, that Horace could not have had an eye to him.

They are the following: first, Horace speaks here in the present tense about what Sallustius was doing when this Satire was written. He speaks of his passion for girls of the emancipated class, as a notorious instance of debauchery, which Sallustius carried even to a furious excess, and whereby

whereby he lost both his reputation and his estate; and the tone in which he chastises him for it, is that commonly adopted with a young rake; a tone whereby a Poet, who is himself a man of the world, would render himself ridiculous by employing towards a man of the first rank, both in station and fortune. This latter, however, Sallustius was when Horace composed this Satire; he was living, indeed, retired from state affairs, but as a *vir prætorius*, and formerly the friend of Cæsar, *in otio cum dignitate*, employed upon the Roman History, and in the possession of great riches. One proof of it was his house on the *Quirinalis*, and the magnificent gardens which he had laid out around it*, and his villa at Tibur. How now does this suit with the Sallustius of Horace? — We must, therefore, in order to save our Poet from such a flagrant absurdity, have recourse to the evasion, that he is speaking of what Sallustius formerly did, and has here only put the present tense instead of the past; because such a confusion of tenses is very common among Poets. The grammarians, who for every emergency have always a technical term at hand, for helping their Author at a pinch, call it an *enallage temporis*. But (not to multiply arguments for shewing the impropriety of such an *enallage* here) where is the probability, that Horace, with his liberal manner of thinking, and, what in this place is decisive, in his situation, in his relative positions, should have been capable of upbraiding a Sallust, who had been a zealous adherent and confident of the Divus Julius, and for that reason alone, possessed, if not the friendship, yet certainly the esteem, of the young Octavius Cæsar, which the latter was wont to entertain for all the friends of his father, — what probability is there, I say, that Horace should be capable of upbraiding such a man, under such circumstances, with the extravagances of his younger years, in so injurious and impertinent a manner?

I must greatly deceive myself, if this argument alone were not sufficient to convince every reasonable man, that the Sallustius of Horace, and the Historian Sallustius must be two very different persons. However *ex abundanti*, I will here adduce yet another, that (in the common phrase) proceeds *ex visceribus causæ*, and in my judgment is absolutely conclusive. The Poet's object in this Satire is, as before observed, to convince the lovers of intrigues with married women of their folly, and to shew them, that what they seek with matrons, they might find with infinitely less danger, and greater pleasure, with the emancipated. But indeed, adds he, a young fool, who knows not how to keep either bounds or moderation, may even ruin himself with these; and it is madness if, for example, Sallustius, whose passion leads him within that class to as ruinous an expense, as if they were ladies of the first quality, yet makes a merit of it, that he has nothing to do with matrons. Horace, therefore, here evidently contrasts the Sallustius of whom he is speaking, with the *Mæchis*; and the *matronam nullam ego tango* is a proof that he had no censure to fear on that head. This, however, was by no means the case with the Historian Sallustius. For, we have seen above, that his intrigue with the beautiful Fausta, Milo's spouse, is the sole charge that, from the declaration of the Poet and Dio Cassius, attaches to him. It is accordingly manifest, that Horace must have here in view a different Sallustius; and that the learned writers, who are so zealous to perpetuate the prejudices against the character of the Historian Sallustius, have done extremely wrong in appealing to the testimony of our Bard.

*Ut quondam Marsæus, amator Originis, ille*, &c.] We know nothing more concerning this Origo, than

* The Sallustian gardens were so pre-eminent in point of elegance and extent, that, after the decease of the younger Sallustius, who had inherited them from his uncle the Historian, they reverted to the Emperor; and even down to the time of Ulpian, they formed a part of the imperial domains.

† To instance only one: I humbly conceive that in this place, where Sallustius is spoken of in the present tense, the immediately following *ut* quondam *Marsæus, amator Originis* manifestly proves, that in the former the matter is *de præsenti*, and in the latter *de præterito*. For, from the *quondam* it is clear, that Marsæus was no longer living, although the poet *per enallagem* says of him *donat* and *inquit*.

what

what Horace is pleased to say of them. She appears, like Cytheris and Arbuscula (whom Cicero mentions in his letters) to have been, some twenty years prior to the date of these Satires, a celebrated *mima*, or ballet-dancer. The figurantes in those days (like the Guimards, Dumenils, &c. of ours) carried on another profession at the same time. They were the idols of the publick; they lived in a certain style; and there was no want of right honourable and opulent fools, who gloried in ruining themselves with them. We gather from a passage in one of Cicero's letters to Pætus, that even such a man as Cicero was sometimes to be seen supping with a Cytheris. For the Romans about that time had adopted Grecian manners; and even in the extravagances of luxury, as in many other particulars, soon greatly surpassed their masters. W. T.

*Great Ormond Street.*

## THE PROJECTOR. No. CII.

Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit. VIRGIL.

IN my last I promised my readers some very extraordinary news respecting the PROJECTOR; and I could easily conceive that such an intimation would occasion very many sagacious conjectures, and many anxious inquiries. It is incredible how many persons have given a gentle tap at Mr. Urban's door, or called upon the venerable gentleman himself, merely to enquire "if any thing had happened to the Projector; to express their hopes that he would satisfy their impatience in his next paper, and in the mean time, they would be very much obliged to Mr. Urban to let them know, if it was not a secret, what the meaning of the above intimation could be." I am now, therefore, to put an end to these anxieties and conjectures, by announcing, in due form, and with suitable concern, that the PROJECTOR is about to take leave of his readers, and, like other tradesmen who have long laboured in their vocation, to pass the rest of his days in retirement; and lastly, that he determined in one of those moments or hours of self-applause, from which Projectors are seldom free, to announce this affair in the present rather than in the following month, because he would be sorry to cast any gloom on the festivities of Christmas.

But whether, the said hour of self-applause having expired, this piece of news will be followed with any testimonies of public regret, or of satisfaction; whether I shall be considered as one who is about to lessen the stock of publick amusement, or as one who wisely makes his exit, when he can remain on the stage no longer; whether it will be thought that I have been turned out of my place, or have only resigned at a very critical time by way of prevention; all these are circumstances which must be left to that sagacity which, on such occasions, is never much at a loss in resolving perplexed questions, and which, if it does not hit upon the truth, some how or other contrives what answers just as well.

Among the possessors of this species of sagacity, there are many who, I have no doubt, will receive the news of my departure without any mark of surprize; who have always considered the rise and fall of Projectors as cause and effect, mere matters of course, and things that happen every day; and who, instead of any astonishment at my approaching the end of my labours, will only wonder that I have been able to carry on business so long. These sagacious persons will declare, and upon affidavit if necessary, that they have for some time foreseen that I was on the decline, and could not hold out much longer; that the trade of PROJECTING had been long overstocked, and that the demand for articles in our line was sensibly falling off. They have seen likewise, with no less quickness of discernment, that PROJECTORS are a tribe rather tolerated than favoured, and that, where they are not dupes themselves, their highest merit is that of having made dupes of others. As to myself, affecting a wonderful degree of candour, they will perhaps allow, that "the man meant well, produced scheme after scheme, either for the benefit of individuals or joint-companies: but, after all, a Projector is a Projector; and the fine schemes begun in the three-pair-of-stairs garret, generally end in the King's Bench."

There are, as I am well informed, others, no less sagacious, who endea-

vour

vour to establish a very different theory, and, at first sight, rather more flattering. They are decidedly of opinion that I would not have quitted my vocation, after only eight years labour, if I had not certain reasons which I do not chuse to divulge; if, for example, I had not been bought off by some superior engagement, and they surmise that the *name* industriously suppressed in these papers may soon appear at full length in a certain book bound with red leather. And pursuing this agreeable scent, they were no sooner informed (in consequence of very pressing intreaties) that I was about to resign, than they became perfectly certain, that I had at length attained that promotion which is the chief end and object of all your disinterested schemers, men who are perpetually plotting and contriving for the good of the publick, and whose plots and contrivances, if they thrive at all, contribute only to their own emolument.

This, I own, was opening a very wide field for conjecture; but although the prospect of preferment, while but a shadowy conjecture, is very pleasing, I soon ceased to be flattered when I heard all the various opinions that have been propagated. I had no objection to my name appearing in the book bound in red leather, and I could very well have submitted to the grievous suspicion of filling a high station in the political world: but it was not quite so pleasant to hear it surmised that all I had written had no more lofty tendency than to place me at the head of a scheme for plaguing the brewers, or illuminating the streets, to the utter destruction of oilmen and lamplighters. Nay some went even farther than this, (for where will the censorious stop?) and judging from I know not what criterion of consistency, concluded that I was one of those enterprising gentlemen who had at length reduced idleness to a system, and had determined to provide a third theatre for a town that cannot support two, merely because I have bestowed no little pains in expatiating on the value of time, and the increase of irrational amusements. From the hints I so frequently have thrown out on the unprofitable waste of time and money in the summer months, it has been very candidly conjectured that I have either been promoted to the rank of Master of the Ceremonies at one of the watering-places, or have engaged in a building speculation at another. And as I had more than once represented the advantages of disinterested attachment, it was shrewdly supposed and openly declared that I had married a dowager, who would not let me write any longer lest I should be taken for an author.

It is true that nothing is so easy as to multiply the wisdom of uncharitableness, but I hope my readers will agree with me in deprecating so many unfounded reports. It is somewhat hard, after such painful and long-continued labour for the public good, to be suspected of insincerity; yet from the communications I have received during the short time that my resignation has been given in confidence to a few friends, I am sorry to find that what I have already related are not all the imputations with which my character has been assailed. A worthy citizen informs me, that because I have often inveighed against a life of dozing indolence, and sottish drowsiness, it is generally suspected that I have hired a box in the country, near a trout stream, and am to employ the remainder of my days in trying to keep myself awake with a fishing-rod, or a tobacco-pipe. This, it must be confessed, is hard; but it is harder still to be told by a correspondent who dates from Bond-street, that I have now acquired a great deal of property, and it is supposed visit in the higher circles, at gaming routs, and Sunday concerts, merely because I have offered many arguments to prove that œconomy is a duty, that gaming is a more contemptible and irrational mode of extravagance than the enemy of mankind ever invented, and that some respect is due to public decency.

In answer to all this, I shall use very few words. I am willing to make some allowance for suspicions that may be founded on that experience which certain persons have within; and I am ready to concede that men of extraordinary talents in the art of professing, have very often been remarkable for a practice that has, by some means or other, been made to take an opposite direction.

Perhaps,

Perhaps, too, the conjectures of which I now complain, may be in some measure attributed to the veil of secrecy which has hitherto covered my person. I have more than once received hints from some correspondents, who, disclaiming all motives of curiosity, would nevertheless be glad to be better acquainted with one who has, for so many years, thought proper to pay them a monthly visit. I have no doubt that my declining to comply with these requests has sharpened the talents of conjecturers, who are never so well informed as when they know nothing; and disposed them to threaten me with supposes and perhapses, in hopes that I may be provoked to send them certainties in return. The history of the PROJECTOR, however, has been withheld merely because it has been too uniform to afford much amusement, and would therefore disappoint expectation. Long, indeed, as I have existed, a considerable part of my time has been spent in wondering where those remarkable adventures are to be found, without which it is thought that human life must be very uninteresting. Some persons, it must be confessed, have a very happy knack in meeting with wonders; nothing in this world, except perhaps their coming into it, happens in the ordinary way; and those who employ their talents in depicting human life in certain books that are called Novels, are obliged, if they expect to be read, to represent it as abounding in a succession of extraordinary escapes, unheard-of dangers, perplexing situations, and such surprising *denouements* and *eclaircissements* as never existed except upon paper, and yet, in compassion to boarding-schools and circulating libraries, must be supposed to happen every day.

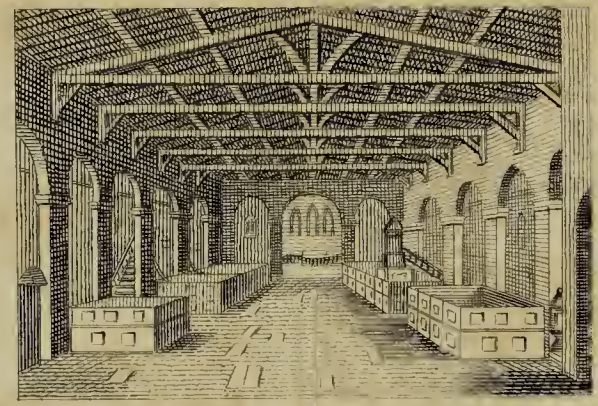
If, however, I have declined the request to make known my history, it is not without some constraint on the inclinations which are supposed to be peculiar to the race of Projectors. The man who writes his own life has so many advantages on his side, that it is wonderful we have so few specimens of such narratives. But let us take comfort; they are increasing, and those who have formerly been obliged to beg, borrow, or purchase flattery from others, may now trade upon their own stock. The principal advantage of this kind of biography is, that the author must necessarily be very intimate with his subject, be very deeply interested, and know better than any other person what to insert and what to suppress. Some Biographers have been censured for saying too little, and giving us only a meagre series of dates and preferments: but the man who writes his own life, while he is not deficient in these *minutiæ*, finds nothing meagre or uninteresting; and whether he produces a child or a farce, whether he changes his house or his medicine, whether he appears in an assembly or a mob, and whether his wife makes a pudding or a curtsey, each event is dignified by a serious and suitable prolixity of narrative; and in all his information, and all his reflections (unlike some wandering biographers) he never loses sight of his subject, a subject with which he is connected by ties to which every other person must be a stranger, and his readers most of all. And if to this we add the very natural and extraordinary curiosity of the publick to know what a man will say of himself, and how ingeniously he can contrive to differ from the rest of mankind, especially in points about which they are unanimously agreed, we must allow that those who write their own lives have encouragements and advantages superior to all other biographers.

At the conclusion of labours like mine, some would be perhaps desirous of knowing what good they had done, what benefits they had conferred, and what additions they had made to the general stock of useful matter. And although this is an estimate which, for obvious reasons, the most conceited PROJECTOR cannot form with accuracy, and would suppress if he found the balance against him, yet I am not unwilling to acknowledge that the account, as far as made up to the present date, is not extremely flattering. But when I entered as a member of the worshipful company of PROJECTORS, I was aware of what I had to expect. PROJECTORS have ever been a class of men in no very high favour with the publick; and while there is an uncommon degree of curiosity to know what they propose, there is a no less degree of repugnancy against

1. N. E. View of RECULVER.

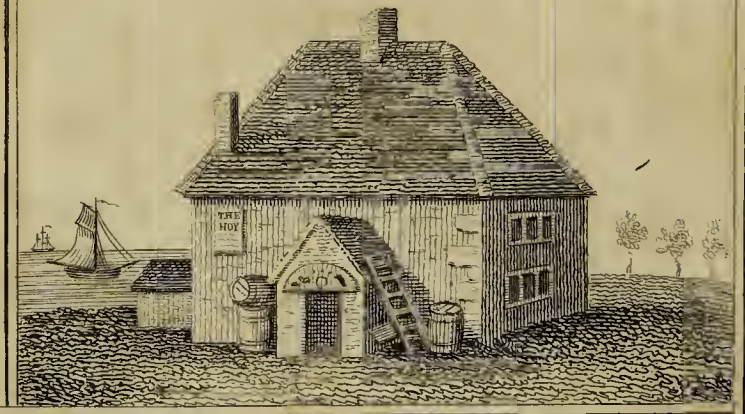
T. Mot, F. S. M. del.

2. Inside VIEW from the WEST.



Rev. J. Pridden, del.

3. VICARAGE HOUSE, 1808.



T. Mot, F. S. M. del.

Rev. J. Pridden, del. 1781.

4. South View of QUEKES, at BIRCHINGTON, THANET.

against carrying their schemes into execution. I cannot, therefore, flatter myself that I have been in this respect more successful than my brethren. I have been honoured with no votes of thanks for my zeal and patriotism; I have seen none of those beautiful foundations rising above-ground, which I took so much pains to lay; I have had no proposals to undertake the surveyorship of any of the plans so well delineated; and although I have communicated some very important hints on various topicks of morals and manners, I have not received one single invitation to witness the good effect of my instructions. If I may judge from the evidence of those infallible records, the Newspapers, I have no reason to think that much progress has been made in lessening the quantity of public absurdities, in illustrating the progress of domestic felicity, or in conferring upon society any of those substantial improvements that might have been expected from what we term an enlightened age.

The present paper, however, will not be without its uses, if it affords an additional intimation of what has often been hinted in the course of my lucubrations; namely, that all Projectors and Projects must come to an end; and that however strange some positions here laid down may appear, there seems a general combination among the gay, the fashionable, and the pleasurable world to confirm them by striking facts, and frequent examples.

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Mr. URBAN, *Margate, Nov.* 9.

I HAVE to thank you for the insertion of my last, p. 801; but, on inspection and comparing with the original, I find the drawing of Reculver Church imperfect. The towers and spires are too low, and too small in proportion to the rest of the building. The roof of the Nave is pitched much too high, as is the roof of the Chancel, which is so flat that it is not seen at all from that, or hardly in any point of view. These deviations may appear in description to be trifling, but on comparison materially alter the *contour* of the structure; as will be apparent by comparing it with the Plate in Hasted's Kent, which is from the same point of view, and in all those particulars very accurate.

From these considerations, and that the *present* as well as its appearance near thirty years since might be ascertained, I could hope that mine might yet appear; especially as it seems you intend the Vicarage shall be given.

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F. S. M.

*** *At the request of our ingenious Correspondent, his Drawing is given in Plate II. Fig.* 1; *with an Inside View taken in* 1781, *Fig.* 2; *and the Vicarage House, as it appeared in* 1808, *Fig.* 3.

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EPITAPHS *at* RECULVER *concluded from p.* 907.

6. On a small white stone in the middle of the Nave:

"Heere lyeth
James Coort, ye
son of R. Coort."

7. On a white stone near the West door:

"Here lyeth ye
body of Henry Hills,
who departed
166..."

8. On a plain stone:

"Here lyeth the body of Mary ye late wife of Robert Cobb, of Reculver, gent. She was daughter of Jonas Hunt, gent. somtime of Chislet. Shee was buried May ye 29, 1684, aged 45 years."

Arms, on a fess, between three cinquefoils, a lion passant. Crest, a bear's head erect, erased.

9. On a black marble slab:

"Here lyeth bvried the bodys of Beniamin Cobb, of Recvlver, in the covnty of Kent, gent. and of Alis his wife, davgh of Robert Knowler, of Herne, in the said covnty, gent. He had issve by her two sonnes, Robert and Francis, and fowre davghters, Svsannah, Mercy, Ann, and Margarett. He departed this lyfe one ye 10 day of Jvne, 1642, in ye 38 year of his age. She dyed before, 13 Jvly, 1641, in the 33 year of her age."

"Here also lieth bvried ye body of Robert Cobb, of Recvlver, in the covnty of Kent, gent, sonne of the above Beniamin Cobb. He married Mary the davghter of Thomas Hunt, gent. sumtime of Chislet, by whome he had three sons, viz. Beniamin, Robert, Johne, and two dovghters, Anne and Mary; died June 17th, 1676, aged 40 years."

Arms, *Cobb* impaling *Knowler*, viz. a lion passant guardant crowned between two cotises.

10. On

10. On a black marble slab, at the head of Nos. 8 and 9.

"Here lieth buried ye body
of Mary Cobb, daughter of Robert and
Mary Cobb.
Shee departed this life ye
23 day of Aprill, in the
year of our Lord 1681,
aged 10 years."

11. On another, farther West, is:

"Here lyeth the body of Benjamin Cobb, of Chistlet, gent. son of Robert and Mary Cobb, of Reculver, who married Frances late wife of William Whiteing, of Chistlet, by whom he left issue one daughter, Mary Cobb. He was buried ye 10th of July, 1683, aged 21 years."

12. On a small white stone, is:

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Hill.
She died March 30, 1665."

13. On a black marble slab, is:

"Here lyeth the body of John Hills, son of Henry Hills, who had to wife Elizabeth * * * * * * * * * * * * He departed this life ye 26th of June 1685, aged 30 years."

14. On another:

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Hills. He had issue by his wife Catherine, two sons and two daughters, Henry, John, Mary, and Catherine. He died in Dec. 1684, aged 62 years."

15. On a black marble slab, near the steeple door, is:

"Here lieth interred the body of Catherine Hills, who departed this life ye 25th day of January, 1696-7, aged 72 yeares and od months. She had issue by her husband aboresaid two sonnes and two daughters, Henry, John, Mary, and Catherine, all interred near this place. She was daughter to Vincent Vnderdown, of Birchington, in the Isle of Thanett, yeman. Her husband Henry Hill gave to the poor men of Reculver, the rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* a year: payabell the 24 day of June for ever."

In the North wall of the North Aile is a pointed arch; but no tomb remaining in it.

A few years since there was a wooden tablet at the East end of the South Aile, where it is supposed a monument to the memory of *Ethelbert* stood, having this inscription:

"Here, as Historiographers have said,
St. Ethelbert, Kent's whilome *king*, was laid,
Whom St. Augustine with the Gospel entertain'd,
And in this land hath ever since remain'd;
Who, though by cruel pagans he was slain,
The crown of Martyrdom he did obtain.
Who died on the 24th of February,
in the year 616."

P. S. I am most happy to learn, from the public prints, that T. Mot's, or some other hint to the Trinity House, promises success; as thereby we understand, a Surveyor has been sent down to devise some plan, by which the sister spires may be preserved to grace the margin of the Isle, and still to guide the skilful mariner through his devious course.

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Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 20.

AMONG your numerous Readers there are few who have not occasionally visited the Isle of Thanet; and many of them must recollect the venerable mansion called *Quekes*, about three quarters of a mile S. E. of Birchington. To such, the View now sent you, taken in 1781, will probably prove acceptable; and the rather, as the old house has recently been entirely modernized by the present very respectable owner, John Roberts, esq. of Kingsgate.

The following account of this curious old house was published in 1787, in the XLVth Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica;" one of the many Works which are now become rare by the calamity recorded in your last volume, p. 99.

"The town of *Birchington* was antiently the Manor, as this was the seat of the *Quekes*, which family ended in a daughter, who was married to Mr. *Crispe*, of Stanlake, in Oxfordshire. Henry Crispe was Sheriff of Kent, and had such influence in these parts, that he was styled *Regulus Insulæ Thaneti:* he died in 1575, leaving two sons; one of which, Sir Nicholas, dying in 1651, gave his estate to his nephew Henry Crispe, esq. who was commonly called *Bonjour Crispe*, on account of his being carried into France, where he was some time, and learned no more French than *bonjour*, or good-morrow. He, having only one son, Sir William Crispe, who died before him, gave this seat and the estate belonging to it to his nephew Thomas Crispe, esq. who died in 1680, and left four daughters, cohcirs. At this house king William III. used to reside, till the winds favoured his embarking for Holland. A room, said to be the bed-chamber of the Royal Guest, is still shewn. His guards encamped in an adjoining enclosure. This antient seat, like most others of the same rank, is going fast to ruin; the weather penetrates into most of the apartments (particularly

(particularly Westward of the porch), which have been the principal ones; the tiles are blown off in many places, the windows demolished, and no part of it inhabited, or indeed fit to be, except a small portion at the end, which is occupied by a farmer. A few years will probably reduce this building to what may be seen Eastward of the Porch, as it is in agitation to pull the remainder down; a very fine suite of apartments at the North-west corner has been demolished this summer (1781); and as any of the inhabited part of the building may want repair, or purchasers for the materials can be procured, the rest will share the same fate. The whole of this building is of brick, except the large stone window at the South-east corner, and the bottom of the South-west window. From this house, Henry Crispe, esq. a man of great property, who had been high sheriff for the county, was surprised, and carried prisoner to the Spanish Netherlands. As this was an undeniable fact, and the only instance of the kind ever known in this kingdom*, it should seem to deserve notice. I could, therefore, wish to perpetuate (as far as a publication of this sort may presume to perpetuate) the memory of so singular an event. They who do not think themselves interested in the story, are at full liberty to pass over it. I give it in the words of the Author of the Margate Guide:

"Henry Crispe, esq. of Quex, in the Island of Thanet, in Kent, was, in August 1657, forcibly and violently, in the night-time, without his will, taken and carried out of his then dwelling-house, at Quex, in the parish of Birchington, near the sea-side, by certain Englishmen and others, and by force carried to Bruges in Flanders, and detained there as a prisoner, till three thousand pounds should be paid for his ransom. Henry Crispe, a few days after his arrival at Bruges, sent to his brother's son, Thomas Crispe, esq. who then lived near Quex, to come over to him at Bruges, to give him assistance in those great exigencies and extremities; and accordingly he went over to him, and after some advice taken there, Henry Crispe dispatched his nephew, Thomas Crispe, into England, there to join his endeavours, together with the endeavours of his son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, knight, then in England, for his ransom and enlargement, and to raise money for that purpose; both which they found great difficulty to effect, because that Oliver Cromwell having at that time taken upon him the government of the nation, and suspecting that the taking away Mr. Henry Crispe was only a collusion, whereby to colour the lending or giving three thousand pounds to King Charles II. then beyond the seas: Oliver Cromwell and his Junto did call a council, and made an order that the said Henry Crispe should not be ransomed; whereupon much difficulty arose to procure a licence to ransom Henry Crispe, which put Sir Nicholas Crispe, and the said Thomas Crispe, to great trouble and expence to obtain. Sir Nicholas Crispe died before his father was ransomed; and then the whole care devolved on Thomas Crispe to obtain the licence and to raise money. And after the death of Sir Nicholas Crispe, he returned back to Bruges, to acquaint Henry Crispe that he could not raise sufficient money in England for his ransom to be suddenly done without the sale of some part of his estate; and thereupon he empowered his nephew Thomas Crispe, and one Robert Darrel, esq. to make sale of some lands for that purpose, and all care and diligence was used to hasten the ransom; and Thomas Crispe, in the winter's dangerous season of the year, six times passed the seas, to comfort and confer with his uncle Henry Crispe, in order to remove all obstructions, and to raise money to redeem him out of his imprisonment at Bruges, where he was eight months before released, and then returned to England, and died at Quex, July 25, 1663.

"The above memorial (continues the Author already quoted) was communicated to me in August 1766, by the late Hon. Mrs. Rooke, of St. Lawrence near Canterbury. It was found among the writings of the estate at Stonar in this island, of which she was then the proprietor, but which formerly belonged to Mr. Crispe, and was mortgaged for his ransom.

"Such other anecdotes as I have been able to obtain relative to this matter, by the most cautious and diligent enquiry among persons of good credit, are to the following effect:

"The enterprize was contrived and executed by Captain Golding of Ramsgate; he was a sanguine Royalist, and during the time that King Charles II. had taken refuge in France, he ran away with a very valuable merchant-ship which he commanded (the Blackamoor Queen); and having sold both ship and cargo for a large sum of money, he gave it all to the King, to supply his necessities. Golding was ever after in great favour with him; he was brought into England at the Restoration, and had the command of the Diamond man of war, on board of which he was killed, in an engagement with four Dutch frigates, in May 1665. Echard makes

* A like attempt was made, but fortunately prevented, on the famous Sir Thomas Spencer. See the History of Canonbury House, Islington. EDIT.

makes honourable mention of him, by the name of "the brave Captain Golding." The affair was thus conducted: The party landed at Gore-end, near Birchington, and at Quex took Mr. Crispe out of his bed without the least resistance. They conveyed him in his own coach to the sea-side, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domesticks being suffered to attend him, although that favour was earnestly requested. He was conveyed first to Ostend, and from thence to Bruges, both which places were in the power of Spain, which had been at war with England for more than two years. It appears that Mr. Crispe (for what reason it is not known) had been for some time under apprehensions of such an attack. Loop-holes, for the discharge of musquets, were made in different parts of the house; and he is said to have afforded very generous entertainments to such of his neighbours as would lodge there to defend him. But all his precautions had no effect.

"The knowledge of some other little incidents relating to this matter was obtained, but they were too trifling to deserve notice. No care was taken to preserve the memory of this event, in the parish of Birchington; and it cost me infinite pains to investigate the traces of a fact, which had, for so many years, been almost buried in oblivion. I am well convinced of the truth of the relation myself, or it never should have been published, to impose on the credulity of others."

The present House is a very elegant and convenient structure; and in one of the rooms are preserved several curious vestiges of its antient story; particularly two bas-relievos, one representing Mr. Crispe in his bed, the other the mode of his being seized and carried off. N. S.

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Mr. Urban, *Harwich, Sept.* 22.

THE following interesting account of the late Captain Philip Thicknesse, who was some time Lieutenant Governor of Landguard Fort, is extracted from a book published last year, intituled, "The Harwich Guide;" which, on perusal, I trust you will deem sufficiently entertaining for preservation in your interesting Miscellany.

"PHILIP THICKNESSE, the author of several well-known literary productions, and the son of a respectable clergyman, was born about the year 1720. He was descended from an antient and respectable family, the Thickens (for the name was afterwards changed by an easy and almost imperceptible inversion) of Batterly Hall, Staffordshire. While his brother, afterwards Master of St. Paul's School, preferred an academical career, he betook himself to the profession of arms, to which he afterwards added that of letters. After serving abroad under Governor Trelawny, he returned to England, and married at Southampton, Miss La Nouve, a lady of the Berenger family in France, with whom he expected to obtain forty thousand pounds, but was greatly disappointed, for he only received five thousand in money. A few years after the death of his first wife, he married lady Elizabeth Touchet, the daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven, with whom he also received about five thousand pounds, with part of which (fifteen hundred pounds) he procured the Lieutenant-Governorship of Landguard-Fort, where he resided some years in easy circumstances.

"In point of person, he was extremely handsome; his conversation was entertaining; his talents undisputed; his manners elegant and fascinating; he excelled in all the accomplishments of the day; and as he entertained a high and delicate sense of honour, was susceptible in the extreme of every thing that bordered on insult and rudeness. He also possessed on his own part a keen and biting satire, which at once annoyed and overcame his antagonists, so as to realise in some measure his own motto:

"Sine clade sterno.

"He was of course exposed during a long life, spent in the first-rate society, to several *rencontres*; but, as he was an expert swordsman, made use of his left hand, and all affairs of honour were then decided by the weapon alluded to above, we believe that he generally came off victorious. Let it be recollected, however, at the same time, that duels were less ferocious and vindictive then than now; and that, instead of triumphing over a prostrate and dying enemy, the first blood drawn generally put an end to the contest*.

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* In consequence of some dispute with the late Colonel Vernon, who died Earl of Shipbrooke, Mr. Thicknesse sent him a present of a *wooden gun*. This produced an action for a libel, and indeed constitutes a *new case* on the books, writing alone having, before this time, been usually considered as subject to this appellation. Governor Thicknesse was confined for three months in the King's Bench Prison, and fined three hundred pounds. But his gaiety did not forsake him, for he had a painting of a gun placed over the door of his apartment (the same afterwards inhabited by Mr. Wilkes) which from that time received the appellation of the *gun-room*.

"The

"The first years of marriage glided smoothly away. During the winter they lived in the Governor's apartments at Landguard Fort, where they received and returned the visits of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; and in the summer season they inhabited a pretty little place called Felixstow Cottage (now in the possession of Sir S. Fludyer), at a few miles distance, which was merely a fisherman's hut, converted by the taste of Mr. T. and afterwards embellished by the pencil of his wife, into a charming little occasional residence. Here follows a description of it, from the pen of the latter:

"It was situate at the bottom of a craggy cliff, supported by stones of different hues, sloping towards a terrace of considerable extent, and within a *bowsprit's* length of the main ocean. The reason of ascertaining it to be precisely that distance, arose from a laughable circumstance. The inhabitants of the cottage were very much alarmed early one morning, on seeing a large Dutch ship of war lying close to the cottage, with the end of her bowsprit within the boundaries of the garden; nor was she able to be got clear off till it was high water. The entrance to the cottage was through a very large arch, built with stones taken from among the rocks at low water, many of which were of such a size, that it required no less than ten men to lift one of them. Between the rock and the margin of the sea was a most beautiful green sod, that both in summer and winter had the appearance of a rich velvet. Upon this sod grew many a purple thistle, and also the eringo, or sea-holly.

"When the arch was first built, a large quantity of shingles or small pebbles were sprinkled on the mortar whilst it was wet, mixed with small pieces of looking-glass and talc, which, made when the sun shone, a very brilliant appearance. With these were also intermixed small bunches of pinks, double-wall, and gilli-flowers, which greatly enriched and added to its beauty. From this arch was a serpentine walk that led up to the cottage by a gentle ascent, planted on each side with aromatic shrubs. Over the cottage door a small arch was turned, which was covered with woodbines, and branches of the vine, that spread itself with great luxuriancy over great part of the cottage: in front of which was a large window, shaded with apricot branches on one side, and vines on the other. The room to which this window belonged was called the India parlour, being entirely hung with India paper, and furnished with chintz. Above this room, which jutted out from the main building, was a flat roof of lead, over which was a tarpaulin, whereon was placed some garden-chairs, the whole being sheltered by a green painted awning: from this roof there was an extensive view of the sea, which exhibited a most picturesque scene, from the infinite number of vessels hourly passing to and fro, of every description, from a man of war down to a fishing-boat; and the setting of the sun afforded such a resplendent spectacle, as is beyond the power of language to describe. No one can have any conception of the grandeur of the setting of that beautiful luminary that sees it only inland, for the sea glitters for a considerable distance around it, as if it were on fire, when it seems to sink majestically into the ocean.

"The entrance to the roof was by a small door, which opened from an inner room under the thatch. In the garden was a recess adjoining the cottage, about twelve feet in length, and six in depth, ornamented with shell-work, and in which the spreading vines were fantastically twined about the lattice-work against the wall: this recess possessed the character of *L'Allegro*, a small well-executed figure being placed in a niche in the wall, representing "Laughter holding both his sides."

"At the entrance of the recess was placed a fine figure in lead, the size of a boy of fourteen, in a rustic habit, playing on the tabor and pipe, which was coloured after Nature. Farther on was a hermit's cell adjoining to a recess, which bore the character of *Il Penseroso*, from which a wicket opened into a cell, where sat at a table a figure representing a hermit. The head and hands were finely modelled in wax. It was dressed in a long brown cloth habit, tied round the waist with a cord, from which hung his chaplet: his hoary beard was of a most venerable length. The table was covered with green cloth, and upon it the best edition of *Milton*, which opened at the following passage, to which the figure pointed with his finger:

A look that's fasten'd to the ground,
A tongue chain'd up without a sound,
O sweetest, sweetest Melancholy!

"There was likewise upon the table a small crucifix, a skull, and an hour-glass. The floor and sides of the cell, as well as the benches, were covered with matting. The South entrance into the cottage was also over-arched with woodbines, and opened into a small entry, the top and sides of which were lined with shells and shingles; this led into a room called the Roman parlour, from its being entirely paved with Roman brick, taken from an old ruinous castle half a mile distant from the cottage, built by the Romans in the time of Julius Cæsar. In this parlour were two large windows, which commanded a full view of the sea; the top and sides were entirely covered with shingles, shells, talc,

talc, small pieces of looking-glass, and spar, besides a great number of small copper coin, dug out of the ruins of the castle.

"This room opened into a spacious dining-parlour, in which there was a large sash-window that looked into the orchard, wherein the apple-trees were sometimes so loaded with fruit that the branches dragged on the ground: this circumstance used to cause much wonder, being so near the sea.

"A door led out of this room into a very elegant furnished drawing-room, in which was a fine organ and a variety of musical instruments; there was also a very costly set of *copue de perle*, consisting of a pair of high candlesticks, a dish, ewer, and bowl, which had been used for the sacrament at a private Catholic Chapel. On another table was a mirror, the frame of which, as well as a set of dressing-boxes, was green and gold finely varnished, done by the hand of the Countess of Castlehaven, mother to Lady Elizabeth Thicknesse, and also a carpet of her ladyship's needle-work.

"The furniture was chintz, and the room was hung with blue paper, festooned with flowers exquisitely painted: on the same floor was an apartment, the furniture of which was white muslin; the bottom of the window was nearly level with the floor, so that when it was open one could fancy one's-self seated in the shrubbery, which was filled with the most fragrant aromatics. In the middle of the shrubbery was a small mount, where was fixed a flag-staff, on which, upon particular occasions, the King's colours were hoisted. The kitchen and out-offices were on the North side. There were four bed-chambers above, two with a view to the sea, and the others towards the orchard.

"At the end of the garden was a summer-house converted into an aviary; on the top of it was a pigeon-house. In another corner of the garden was a hut built with two large boats; one was the ground-floor, and the other served as a roof.

"In short, to describe all the romantic beauties and whimsicalities of this cottage would fill many pages: suffice it to say, that it was as delightful an habitation as Nature and Art could make it, and in which the taste of Mr. Thicknesse was in every part conspicuous."

"Here they enjoy the company of each other, and also of their friends; it was here that the accomplished Miss Ford, the daughter of an eminent Solicitor, paid a visit to Captain T. and his lady, during which period Lady Betty T. was delivered of a boy. The mother did not long survive his birth, for she died a few months after, at the age of thirty-seven. On this Mr. T. who was greatly affected with his loss, immediately left the spot where she had died; and after paying a last tribute to the virtues, and erecting a monument to the memory, of his departed wife, he consigned the care of his family to Miss Ford, who acted during his absence with such discretion and propriety, as to ensure entire approbation on his return. Time, absence, and a change of scene, at length abated his grief; and he began to think that no one could better supply the loss of his lady than her most intimate friend. After due courtship, therefore, and the performance of the necessary ceremonies, this accordingly took place September 27, 1762*; and as the union was first founded on reciprocal esteem, so it was continued during thirty years with unbroken and uninterrupted felicity.

"But this mode of life, however charming it might seem, did not possess bustle and activity enough for the disposition of Mr. Thicknesse. He had by this time finished his cottage, together with all its ornaments; the charm of novelty was at an end; and a villa, like a picture, ceases to be interesting to the Artist after it has received the last touch, and can be fairly deemed complete. Through the interest of the Marquis of Rockingham, Captain Singleton was nominated to the command of Landguard Fort, and such friendly arrangements took place, that Mr. Thicknesse was no loser by the appointment. He now prepared to visit the Continent, and sold his Cottage to Lady Dowager Bateman for four hundred pounds, about half the money which he had expended upon it.

"Mr. Thicknesse, on his arrival at Paris, immediately waited on the Duke of Richmond, then Ambassador to the Court of Versailles; and when Lady Rochford, the wife of the Duke's successor, was presented, he, in company with the late Duke of Northumberland and several noblemen and gentlemen, was introduced in her train. An entertainment was given on this occasion by the Court, at which the Governor was placed between an Irish Peer and a Bishop: the *desert* was superb.

"This dinner," says Mr. Thicknesse, in

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* This might in some measure have been denominated a *public wedding*, as there were upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen present upon the occasion. Sir Armine Wodehouse, who attended in a coach and six horses, with new liveries, &c. acted the part of father, and gave Mrs. T. away; Miss Thicknesse was the bridemaid. The Governor's own carriage, which was a very beautiful one, was drawn by two fine white horses, with their tails tied up, and their manes plaited with ribbands."

his

his Tour to France, "was brought to table by a regiment of whiskered Swiss soldiers, while a great number of idle servants stood behind the chairs of their ladies and masters with their hats on; and what was still more extraordinary, I saw four boys, assistants in the kitchen, stand directly opposite to the Ambassadress and Duchess de Choiseul with night-caps on their heads, which no time could have rendered more filthy, and their aprons and other apparel equally obnoxious. This is the ease and freedom for which France is celebrated; indeed it is such an olio of magnificence, elegance, riches, and poverty, that disagreeable and disgusting objects do not seem to strike the eyes and minds of the natives as they do those of other Nations."

"After some stay on the Continent, Mr. T. and his family returned to their native country; when by the sudden death of Madame La Nouve, Mr. Thicknesse considered himself entitled to twelve thousand pounds; to recover this he commenced a suit in Chancery, in which he was unfortunate, both there, and in the House of Peers. Disappointed in what was to solace and comfort his latter years, as well as to contribute to the independence of his family when he should be no more, he took refuge in his library, and sought for consolation in books and literature. At this period (1784) he resided in the neighbourhood of Bath. Having now a family of eight children to provide for, and deeming it prudent to go again abroad, as he imagined he could live any where cheaper than in England; the Governor fixed upon Spain, and determined to remove thither. On his arrival in France, he purchased a cabriole, on the back of which was inscribed the word "Cosmopolite," in golden letters; while a fine painting of Belisarius, reduced to want, with the motto of "Voila son recompense," was placed in a conspicuous part.

"Mr. Thicknesse had already travelled into France, in the year 1765; and we now find him again, on the 20th June, 1775, at Calais; which he describes as "a sort of enlarged King's Bench Prison, where the English fugitives live within *the rules*, and the French inhabitants make it a rule to oppress and distress them." A few days after this, he visited his daughter at the Convent of Ardres, who assured him she was perfectly happy; and having settled all his affairs, he proposed to cross the Pyrenees. "Let me tell you," says he, in a letter to a friend, "that as my travelling must be upon a frugal plan, I have sold my four-wheel post-chaise to Mons. Dessein for twenty-two guineas, and bought a French *cabriolet* for ten, and likewise a very handsome English coach-horse (a little touched in the wind indeed) for seven. This equipage I have fitted up with every convenience I can contrive, to carry me, my wife, two daughters, and all my *other* baggage; you will conclude, therefore, *light* as the latter may be, we are *bien chargées*; but as we move slowly (not above seven leagues a day) I shall have the more leisure to look about me, and to consider what sort of remarks may prove most worthy of communicating from time to time to you."

"Our travellers themselves occasioned no small degree of surprise to the inhabitants; the Governor, dressed after the English manner, was seated on the forepart of a *cabriolet*, drawn by one horse, with a servant before, who acted in the original character of a *footman*, with his hair *en queue*, a monkey clothed after the French manner, in jack boots, and a red jacket laced with silver, acting the part of a postillion; his *belle esprit* wife, with two daughters, seated within; guitars, bass-viols, together with a parrot, placed in proper order, and an English dog instead of a groom behind!

"After visiting Bassalonia, Montserrat, &c. he returned by Paris to England. During this, which proved to be his last residence in his native land, while spending a few weeks in the neighbourhood of Hythe, he happened to observe a deserted barn, in a small village* on the sea-coast, and he determined to try the effects of his creative genius on it. It possessed a fine view of France, and in a clear day the steeples of Boulogne might be discerned by a good glass, while the hills round it were discernible to the eye of every common observer. Standing by itself on the beach, it presented every advantage in point of situation and prospect; but it was nothing better or worse than a tobacco warehouse, unshapely in point of form and appearance, which had been abandoned by the manufacturer, and might then be purchased for a trifle.

"It was purchased accordingly, and a sudden transformation took place. A large glass window inserted into the gable end facing the sea, opened a prospect at once noble and sublime. Partitions converted it into separate apartments; a parlour adorned with drawings by Mrs. Thicknesse, a kitchen, and a suite of bedchambers were produced as if by enchantment, while a gilded crescent placed on the roof gave an appearance of taste and whimsicality to the whole.

"The daily sight of the Continent in time, however, became *infectious*; and the Governor for the last time visited Calais about the memorable period of the Revolution. He rejoiced that Liberty

* "Sandgate."

had

had stolen into France; but he doubted, from his knowledge of the people, whether they were capable of making either a right estimate of her benefits, or a proper use of her blessings. Above all, he deplored the situation of the unfortunate King, whom he considered as weak, but not guilty, and therefore a martyr rather than a criminal. On this occasion he drew up several memorials in his behalf, even after he had become a prisoner; but he soon saw that his fate was inevitable, and that a multitude of others would be involved in his ruin. The popular cry of,

"Guerre aux chateaux!
Paix aux chaumières!"

menaced all the Nobles; and as he at that period resided in the *palace** formerly belonging to the Duchess of Kingston, his own situation was not altogether comfortable.

"To avoid the storm, he let his house in the Crescent at Bath on lease to a lady of quality; and having obtained bills from Messrs. Hammersley and Co. the Bankers, he set out for Italy in 1792, where he proposed to stay two or three years; but on the day after his leaving Boulogne he fell down in a fit, while travelling in his carriage, and expired, November 22, in the arms of an affectionate wife, in the seventy-third year of his age."

*Harwich Guide*, 1808.

Felixstow Cottage, so tastefully described by the pen of Mrs. T. in the foregoing pages, has been considerably altered; the arch formed of huge stones in front has been removed, which gives a most extensive marine prospect from the terrace winding round the edge of the cliff, where the Cottage stands; from hence to the S. W. the Tower of Walton on the Naze, in Essex, is plainly seen; beyond which, quite to the mouth of the river Thames, the ocean is generally covered with innumerable ships that bring the produce of foreign climes to the shores of Britain; to the N. E. the Cliff of Bawdsey, Orford Lighthouse, and beyond them numbers of vessels from Newcastle and Scotland enliven the scene; which in fine weather possesses an uncommonly brilliant appearance, from the wonderful expanse of ocean spreading before this delightful retreat. A fine lawn gently slopes down from the terrace, the bottom of which is washed by the waves. This animating prospect naturally brings to mind the wonderful commerce and resources of our country, which caused the following reflections of an antient Historian, noticing the times which had preceded his day: "O England! thou wast lately equal to the Chaldeans in power, prosperity, and glory. The ships of Tarshish could not be compared with thy ships, which brought thee spices, and every precious thing, from the four corners of the world. The sea was to thee an impregnable wall, and thy ports on all sides as the well-fortified gates of a strong castle."

RICHARD READ BARNES.

* "Mr. and Mrs. Thicknesse rented a superb *suite* of apartments in this mansion for only £.35. *per annum.*"

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Mr. URBAN, *Society's Hall, Oct.* 16.

THE letters from Caithness respecting the Mermaid, which have lately appeared in the Public Prints, having excited considerable attention, the Glasgow Philosophical Society, by their Secretary, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Mackay, Minister of Reay, to ascertain the authenticity of these documents. The following polite answer was, in due course, received by the Society. JAMES WATT, Pres.

SIR, In terms of your and the Philosophical Society's request, I have to inform you that my daughter wrote a letter to Mrs. Innes, Dowager of Sandside, concerning the strange phænomenon seen near this place, merely for private information; without the smallest suspicion of any other use to be made of it. But, having excited Sir John Sinclair's curiosity, he obtained a copy of this letter, and it seems that by one of his friends it found its way to the English Newspapers. Though I never saw the letter, either originally or in the papers, I have good reason to suppose that it is a genuine document. With regard to the animal's timidity, I have only to say, that two servant-maids and a boy being at the time down among the rocks, it was the cries of the boy that made it first disappear. It soon re-appeared farther out in the sea; and ultimately disappeared, after having taken its course a considerable way along the shore, the spectators following, and walking on until they lost hope of its coming up again. The schoolmaster of Thurso's letter is also genuine; and he is a gentleman whose veracity is not called in question.

I am respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
DAVID MACKAY, *Reay, Oct.* 3.

*James Boag, esq. Sec. Phil. So.*
*High-street, Glasgow.*

Mr.

## LETTER ON PRISONS. No. LXI.

Thou, fair Religion, wast design'd,
Duteous daughter of the skies,
To warm and cheer the human mind,
To make men happy, good, and wise.

To point, where sits in love array'd,
Attentive to each suppliant call,
The God of universal aid,
The God, the Father of us all.

PENROSE.

*Sambrook Court, Nov.* 1.

IT must be truly gratifying to the friends of Virtue, to contemplate this classical City (Oxford), where science is inculcated, where religion and morals are promoted, laudably corresponding with the injunctions of the Author of our Faith, "I was in prison, and you visited me," in affording prisoners every accommodation and comfort consistently with their unhappy situation.

In this seat of science, and retreat of the studious and contemplative, the mind, composed under the influence of Philosophy and Religion, is prepared to hear that gentle voice which inspires benevolence, and warms the affections with the amities of the Gospel; and man, by imitating the divine Archetype, learns to feel for misery and to succour distress: that Archetype, who exercised an early example of his high mission on a lunatic*, and breathed his last aspiration to console a prisoner and malefactor, to whom this calm voice of deity was extended, of an assurance, even in the agonies of crucifixion, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise."

In the tumults and agitations of this busy world, and in the eager pursuits of perishable objects, this gentle voice, which all have heard, though all have not attended to, is awfully and sublimely illustrated by the prophet Elias: "Go forth, and stand upon the mountain to meet the Lord; and, lo! while the Lord is about to pass, a great and mighty wind shall precede him; rending the mountains, and shivering the rocks; but the Lord will not be in the wind. The wind will be followed by an earthquake: but the Lord will not be in the earthquake. The earthquake will be followed by lightning: but the Lord will not be in the lightning. But, after the lightning, there will be heard a calm, gentle voice." (I Kings, xix. 12.)

How sublimely are these conceptions of the violent agitations of the physical elements expressive of the unruly passions of man, and of his bold presumption of life and gratification! How impressively contrasted is the serenity of the calm, gentle voice, which seems to have inspired the magistrates of Oxford, in a degree of approach to perfection in their prisons! But the perusal of the following letter evinces that something is yet to be done before the happy accomplishment be attained, especially as to the renewed attention in promoting industry and labour in useful employment, as highly conducive to sobriety and good morals.

J. C. LETTSOM.

OXFORD. The Castle Gaol. Gaoler, *Daniel Harris*; Salary, £.105. and a gratuity annually from the Magistates of £.52. 10*s*. Fees, as *per* Table; besides which the Under Sheriff demands 3*s*. 6*d*. for his *liberate!* Garnish, abolished. Chaplain, Rev. *Richard Graham*; Duty, Prayers and Sermon on Sunday; the Sacrament four times a year. Salary, £.42. Surgeon, Mr. *Rawlins*; Salary, £.30. 5*s*. Number of Prisoners, August 30, 1806, Debtors 26, Felons, &c. 9. Allowance: To Debtors, see Remarks. To Felons, sixteen pennyworth of bread weekly; those who have 1½lb. of bread *per* day, and a quart of soup four days in the week.

REMARKS. This Gaol has a very castellated appearance. The boundary-wall encloses about three acres of ground; and, being at a considerable distance from the Prison, affords the Keeper a convenient garden, which supplies, not only his family, but the whole Prison, with sufficient vegetables. On one side the entrance is the Turnkey's Lodge about 16 feet square, with a room above for himself and assistants to sleep in, an office, and a store-room. On the other side, corresponding therewith, is a reception-room for Vagrants or Prisoners brought in at night, and above it a Lazaretto. There are a warm and a cold bath, a general kitchen and bakehouse for the use of the Gaol,

* I have ever admired, in a medical point of view, this sententious and expressive history of the symptoms of mania. Mark v. 3, 4, 5.

Gaol; and rooms above for the prisoners cloaths, and the Gaol uniform. Up-stairs is a remarkably neat Chapel, where the Prisoners are seated in classes, out of sight of each other; and the flat roof above is the place of execution.

In the centre of the area is the Keeper's House, which overlooks all the inner court-yards, and the Visiting Magistrates Committee-room. The wing to the right of the Gaoler's House is attached to the old Tower. The bottom part contains three day-rooms for Debtors, 16 feet by 12, with a fire-place in each, appropriated to the three classes, two for males, and one for females; also nine sleeping-rooms, 11 feet by 8 each, with boarded floors and glazed windows, to which the Debtor brings his own bed, or hires one from the town. *No room-rent whatever is paid.* The first story contains twelve sleeping-rooms, the same as those below.

At the East end is a circular bastion, 28 feet diameter, at present (1806) unfinished, four stories high, each containing two rooms of a semi-circular form, 30 feet by 15, with a fire-place in each: these are intended for work and sleeping-rooms. No employment is furnished by the County; but those who can procure it from without are allowed to work, and receive the whole of their earnings.

At the end of this building, and adjoining the Old Tower, are four cells, 11 feet by 8 each, to which there is a day-room, of an irregular polygon shape, about 25 feet by 13. These are intended for the separation of Prisoners, such as King's Evidence, refractory, &c. The ground-floor of the Old Tower is the dungeon, 20 feet square and 20 feet high, the floor of which is mud, and it receives a glimering light through a small treble-bar iron-grating, 15 feet high, just sufficient to make darkness visible. This is used as a black-hole, for the short confinement of those taken in an actual attempt to escape, or the very unruly and turbulent.

The first floor contains a room of the same size as the dungeon below: it has a boarded floor, with one treble-bar iron-grated window, and is called the Condemned Room. The second and third stories contain each one room, the same size as those below; but the Keeper assured me they had not been used these fifteen years. The upper-room of this Tower is of the same size as the others: it has a boarded floor, one window, and a large lanthorn light; and is intended for the use of Debtors (as formerly) if found necessary. An engine throws water into a leaden cistern, from which every part of the Gaol is well supplied. The sewers are conveniently constructed, and not offensive.

To the left of the Keeper's House is a detached wing for Felons and Convicts, which consists of two divisions, *viz.* the first and second class of Felons, and first and second class of Convicts, each with a distinct court-yard of about 60 feet by 40, and a day-room, with a fire-place in each. The ground-floor of this wing contains 16 work-sheds under arcades, about nine feet by seven and ten feet high. These are divided by a lobby or passage 88 feet long and five feet wide; at each end of which is a day or work-room, the one 25 feet by 15, the other circular and 28 feet diameter.

The first story contains seven cells for the first class of Felons, and eight cells for the second class of Convicts, separated by a lobby, with a day-room at each end, the same as below. The second story contains seven cells for the first class of Convicts, and eight cells for the second class; in every respect like those on the first story. The third, or attic story, contains two Infirmaries, one of 24 feet by 10, for male criminals; the other, of 16 feet by 10, for females; and on each side of the leads there is a flat, upon which convalescents are separately permitted to take the air.

Each cell in the foregoing wing is rather *singularly fitted up* with a Yorkshire stone, or an elm-plank bedstead, six feet three inches long, by only 24 inches wide, on stone bearers, a sedge mattress, coarse hempen sheet, blanket, and rug. These cells are well lighted and ventilated, with an inside shutter to their iron-grated window. On the first and second story is a small room for the Watchman, or Inner Turnkey.

Behind the Keeper's House, and on each side, are separate buildings and yards, which now constitute the House of Correction, instead of those formerly occupied at Thame and Witney.

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It consists of two detached wings for men and women. On the ground-floor are ten sleeping-cells, eight feet by six feet six, and ten feet high, with arched roofs to each wing; also a day-room to each, 20 feet by 15, with a fire-place, and a court-yard 40 feet by 25.

The upper story has the same number of sleeping-cells and day-rooms; the whole forming four classes, according to the several descriptions of Prisoners. For many years I contemplated with pleasure that system of management and regulation which did so much honour to the County Magistrates, and the enviable pitch of maturity to which it had arrived. The Prisoners were constantly employed in sawing of stone or wood, or in gardening, &c. &c. so that in the year 1787 there was a balance saved to the County of £.113. 9*s*. 2*d*. The Prisoners had such a share of their earnings at the time of discharge as their good behaviour entitled them to; this proved the means of recovering many from their bad habits, and of rendering them useful members of society. But the working system is discontinued, and no employment whatever is furnished. This sufficiently shews how liable any new regulation is to fall into neglect, if not constantly the object of care and attion. It is more than twenty years since this Gaol was begun, and it is not yet (1808) finished, or even rendered secure.

Donations to the Castle Gaol.

*Thomas Horde*, by will, dated August 6, 1709, left £.24. a year to be distributed among prisoners of *both* sorts, at £.2. a month. For the payment he bound an estate in Oxfordshire: and to make up any deficiency of that estate, he bound an estate in Berkshire. But this estate *having been recovered against the Charity since his death*, the Prisoners have now only thirty-three shillings a month, which is paid by the President of Trinity College.

There is another legacy to Prisoners of both sorts, 8*s*. 8*d*. paid quarterly from Magdalen College. From which also, in Lent, there is about forty shillings, called *forfeit money*. From Merton College, sixpence *per* week, in bread, to Debtors. Corpus Christi College, and other Colleges, send 7*s*. 6*d*. every month, in bread, and a peck of oatmeal for Debtors. Soup is sent from several Colleges frequently in the Winter, but at no stated periods.

Christ Church College sends fifty shillings every Christmas, and six pounds of mutton every Saturday, of which Debtors partake in common: and the Vice Chancellor gives annually 30*s*. at Christmas.

The Rev. Mr. *Swinton*, formerly Chaplain to this Gaol, bequeathed the interest of £.100. three *per Cent.* South Sea Annuities, to be distributed in bread (three penny loaves) every Sunday while it lasts, to each Prisoner who regularly attends Chapel.

Every Prisoner was present at Divine Service on my visit (August 31, 1806) and their behaviour was orderly and attentive.

My dear Friend,

It will give you pleasure to be informed that the Castle Gaol is now ordered to be finished, under the direction of that able Architect Mr. *Moneypenny*, of whose professional abilities the Gaols of Winchester and Leicester, and the House of Correction at Exeter, will stand as lasting records to posterity. By this spirited exertion the Gentlemen of this County will erect a *monument* of their attention to the health and morals of Prisoners, and there will be no danger of another *Black Assize**. I am, dear Sir, yours most sincerely,

James Neild.

*To Dr. Lettsom, London.*

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

HAVING long been a reader, and sometimes a contributor to your instructive and entertaining Miscellany, it has often occurred to me that your labours, which have so extensive a circulation, might be rendered still more useful than they are, if your Correspondents would intersperse their communications with something more of religious and moral observation. The department of Biographical Notices, and the awful and striking accidents which your pages frequently record, might be made the vehicles of conveying to the minds of many of your readers a

* In Baker's Chronicle, p. 353, that Historian, mentioning the Assize held in Oxford Castle 1557 (called from its fatal consequence the *Black Assize*), informs us, that "all who were present died within 40 hours: the Lord Chief Baron, the Sheriff, and about three hundred more."

reflection

reflection of pious gratitude—an admonition of practical virtue—or a caution of religious wisdom. In Biography, the unvarying complimentary style which so generally pervades the Obituary, renders it much less useful than it might otherwise be; and details of the melancholy and affecting occurrences given in public prints, are too often read without awakening those emotions or exciting those reflections which generally present themselves to those who are in any way participators in the sufferings, and sometimes to those also who are only incidental witnesses of the calamity. If the particulars of awful and affecting events were sometimes drawn up and transmitted to you by persons so circumstanced, with the impression strong upon their minds, a sympathetic impression might be communicated to the minds of many of your readers; the comments and observations of a feeling heart, made with an express view to the Christian religion, and conceived and expressed in the spirit of Christian candour and benevolence, might sometimes conduct even minds unaccustomed to serious reflection into a train of meditation conducive to their eternal welfare. Your monthly labours, taken up perhaps to amuse a vacant hour, may thus become the happy instrument of unexpected instruction. Communications with such a distinctive character, would surely be found highly gratifying to all who delight in contemplating Christian principles and Christian motives of action;—they might be instructive monitors to those who will not look into books professedly serious, and are therefore in danger of being totally absorbed in the vortex of temporal avocations; they might also prove interesting guardians, to conduct the youthful mind from the narration of amusement to the contemplation of Christian truths. Though I cannot hope to reach the vigour of thought and energy of expression that some of your more practised Correspondents may attain, I purpose, on some future occasion, as no one else appears to have done it, to transmit a few observations on your Biographical Notices of the late Professor Porson, Captain Caulfield, and Thomas Newton; and shall conclude this letter with an account of a dreadful instance of the weakness of human nature, and of the absolute necessity of some stronger influence than that the world calls good principles, to stem the powerful and overwhelming torrent of contending passions. On Wednesday the 4th of October a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Elizabeth ———, an unfortunate young woman, who was discovered the preceding morning drowned in the cistern at the back of a gentleman's house, in whose family she had for some years been housemaid. From the evidence given by this gentleman before the Coroner, it appeared, that her fellow-servant, on waking in the morning, found that Elizabeth had not come up to bed that night; and, on giving the alarm to her master and mistress, after some examination the wretched woman was found sitting in the cistern, having left the steps and a candlestick by it, with her head about six inches under water, but had been apparently dead several hours; that she had lived about three years in the family, and had conducted herself so entirely to the satisfaction of her master and mistress, that during that time they had never had occasion even once to reprove or find fault with her; that her appearance and manners were superior to the generality of those in her station, but that she always did her work and discharged her duties in the most exemplary manner; that, in consequence of the propriety of her conduct, her reputable and kind master and mistress permitted a young man to visit her occasionally at the house, as an acknowledged lover; that about twelve months since the then footman left his place, and another was hired, but on the family leaving town about two months since for a summer excursion he was discharged: and from the testimony of her fellow-servant it appeared, That soon after his reception into the family, James, the latter footman, formed a passionate attachment to Elizabeth, and after some time it became evident to the witness that Elizabeth's peace of mind was destroyed; during the last two months, though before remarkable for her temperance, she had taken to drinking large portions of ardent spirits; had betrayed symptoms of the utmost distress and despondency; and

discovered

discovered such a total alteration of conduct, and such bursts of agonizing suffering, as plainly shewed that a torrent of conflicting passions had unhappily overpowered her; that the reproaches of her conscience, a sense of shame, and the agonies of remorse, had distracted her wretched mind, and destroyed the power of her reason. The Jury had no hesitation in returning a Verdict of Lunacy upon this unhappy victim of guilty and despairing horror.

Elizabeth was of the first order of fine forms, and her personal attractions would have adorned any station, and have been noticed and admired in every rank of society: her miserable and premature death adds another to the many instances already known, which prove beauty, however desired and estimated, to be a property of the greatest danger, exposing its fair possessors to trials and temptations of no common magnitude; subjecting them to the artifices of designing unprincipled profligacy; and often placing them in situations of so much difficulty, that nothing but well-grounded and regular habits of piety can preserve them from misery. The passion of love has ever been known as the strongest and most uncontroulable tenant of the human breast. As it is, when well directed, the consummation of human happiness; so its aberrations from the line of rectitude and virtue are productive of more miseries and sufferings than all the other causes that afflict humanity; and it cannot be too often repeated and urged upon the young and inexperienced, that in this interesting and dangerous progress, one false step is generally fatal; so Elizabeth found it: in every other respect her conduct was not only unimpeachable, but highly praiseworthy. It has been found in almost innumerable melancholy instances, that when love has gained possession of the breast, there is no safety but in flight; even if the passion be improper and vicious, there is no chance of subduing it but by separation from the beloved object; continued residence in the same family, under such circumstances, has in many well-known and remarkable cases destroyed for ever the peace of both parties, and sometimes broken the plighted faith, and torn asunder the conjugal band: such frequency of intercourse and perseverance of solicitation no virtue can sustain untarnished, and many fall unhappy sacrifices. Had James possessed sufficient honour and virtue to have withdrawn himself from the object of his passion, when he found her honour and affection already engaged, he might have preserved his character, and saved his conscience from that guilt which must now hang heavy upon it. Or had Elizabeth earlier become sensible of her danger, and left her place as soon as she found James base enough to avail himself of his situation and continue his importunities, she might have been at this time a happy and exemplary wife, instead of being held up as an awful and impressive warning. The direct and immediate cause of Elizabeth's destruction, and the point to which I wish most anxiously to direct the attention of every fair reader, I conceive to have been, the want of that habitual spirit of private devotion which Christianity requires, and which begins every day with prayer. She seems to have possessed in an eminent degree what the world calls good principles; but she was thrown into a situation of trial which proved fatal to her honour and virtue, as similar trials have done to those of far more exalted stations and greater advantages, when unaided by a regular habit of private prayer. It is an observation of one of our old Divines, that praying will make us leave off sinning, or sinning will make us leave off praying: they are indeed incompatible with each other. The most regular human piety may indeed be subject to occasional lapses; but while the habit of prayer continues, it will secure a return to duty and to peace. Daily Prayer is certainly the only efficient guardian of virtue, and might have preserved wretched Elizabeth from degradation and destruction. Her sorrow, indeed, seems to have been most poignant, and her repentance most severe; but, unhappily for herself, it was the stern and Stoical anguish of Rowe's Fair Penitent, not the humble sorrow of Christian contrition. Nothing can discover more conflicting feeling and dreadful suffering, than her impassioned exclamation some weeks before her death to the base partner of her guilt: "James, how I hate you!"

and

and about the same time the miserable state of her mind appeared from the circumstance of John, the former fellow-servant, calling to enquire after the health of his late master and mistress, when Elizabeth was heard to say to him: "Oh! John, if you had never left your place, what a deal of misery you would have saved me from!" Her first fatal error had so far involved her, that she was now unable to extricate herself; she submitted to have the banns of marriage between James and herself published, and on Sunday the 1st of October they were outasked; this brought her distraction to its crisis; she could not bear to fulfill her contract with James, nor to see again her injured lover; and this dreadful dilemma, in which she had placed herself, gave force to the horrible resolution she had for some time contemplated. On Monday night, as is supposed, she wrote a short but expressive letter, which was found the next day, to her first lover; assuring him that she had ever loved, and still loved him; that she had only one and a last favour to ask of him, that he would see her little property divided between her brothers; that she had done very wrong, and was going out of life in great distress; and signed Elizabeth ——— no more.

How dreadful must have been the suffering, how heart-rending the agonies of conscious guilt, that could drive a young creature to violate the first law of Nature, to destroy the natural love of life, and overcome the natural dread of futurity; to shut herself out from the possibility of repentance, and rush from frantic desperation into the presense of Omnipotent Justice. How impressively does so melancholy a catastrophe admonish every one to guard with the utmost possible diligence the avenues of the heart! On the due regulation of the affections depends the happiness of life, and probably the happiness of eternity: here the very first error may be, and generally is, irretrievable, and often fatal; let it, therefore, be strongly urged and unceasingly repeated to all who are setting out in life, as a most admirable practical rule of conduct,—*never suffer an attachment to gain possession of the heart, upon which you cannot every morning fervently and piously implore the blessing of Almighty God.* Any pleas of tenderness, sensibility, or affection, that will not bear this test, are delusive and dangerous; as love, unsanctioned by virtue and unsupported by piety, most certainly and invariably terminates in sorrow and misery. Should this narrative meet the eye of any reader whose farther progress in life has impressed upon the mind the fallacy even of the most reasonable and apparently well-founded hope; who is suffering under the severity of sorrowful disappointment, which, though not like unhappy Elizabeth's blackened by guilty passion, is in many instances found powerful enough to impair the health, to weaken the mental efforts, to cloud the mind with dark and horrible ideas, and almost to destroy the natural estimation and desire of life; such a reader may be deeply affected at poor Elizabeth's melancholy fate; may shudder at the reflection how nearly similar the crime, to rush into eternity by a sudden fit of desperation, or to destroy life by the slower but not less effectual means of a sorrowful despondency. But should the thought not take quite so deep a tinge, yet the reflection, that life is bestowed, not for our individual enjoyment alone, but to be usefully employed; that the powerful action even of the best affections may become beneficial trials of our Christian faith and piety; and that, according to the situation and character in the world, a great and important responsibility may attach, not only to the continuance but also to the employment of life; which, though unhappy to the individual, may be made advantageous to our fellow-creatures; and that, therefore, such utility cannot be lessened without incurring no inconsiderable degree of guilt. Such reflections may, indeed, fill the mind with terror, and the eye with tears; but they may also, if properly improved, shew that the shock of an awful and affecting event, brought home to the heart, may more fully awaken the conscience to a due sense of its danger; may impel to a more than usual fervency of prayer, the only effectual means of calming and controuling the effervescence of passion; and may then lead to that active and benevolent employment of the powers and faculties

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of mind and body which Christianity demands; and which, if it cannot prevent the wounds of disappointment, will at least assuage their anguish, and in time console the heart with the consciousness of discharged duty, and the humble hope of meeting an approving God.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, these observations may be termed common-place, so indeed they are; but the unhappy conduct to which they refer, almost every daily paper informs us, is unfortunately common also. It has not been my intention to decorate the melancholy fact with poetic imagery or the tinsel of Romance; but to give some plain reflections in a plain style; and if you think it possible they may tend to preserve even one fellow-creature from so dreadful a misfortune, their insertion will have its value, and oblige

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

HAVING been an attentive looker-on during the interesting disputes of your Correspondents relative to the proceedings at Westminster-abbey and its adjoining Palace; I take the liberty of inquiring what is become of the magnificent bust of Charles the First, which stood so long unnoticed in the staircase at the upper end of the Hall: it has now been removed upwards of six months, and as yet I have not been able to gain any information as to its present fate.

As the New Correspondent in p. 828, has given us an authority for referring to the Reports of the lower Officers at the Abbey, may I be allowed to mention one which I have frequently heard from them with surprize and regret, that Mr. Westmacott is actually employed upon a monument to the immortal Pitt, to be set up at the West end of the Nave over the entrance, and thereby blocking up and destroying the whole of the tracery underneath the Great Window? That this may prove mere idle report, is the firm wish of your devoted admirer H. M.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

IN answer to your Correspondent A. Langham, in your last volume, p. 1144, it is to be lamented that the young girl has been at great expence, because no medicines that she can have taken could reasonably have cost more than five guineas in the course of a year, and physicians are humane where the circumstances will not admit of their being paid. The general medicine in epileptic cases, in the Hospitals, is a dram of Powder of Valerian three times a day, in mint tea, and should be continued at least several months, and from 10 to 20 grains of Powder of Rhubarb once or twice a week, if there is occasion. But as Peruvian Bark, bleeding, vomits, cold bathing, &c. &c. may or may *not* be proper, a benevolent physician should be consulted; and to such I would beg leave to hint, that as many articles in the *Materia Medica* have been given in Epilepsy, perhaps the following may be worth a trial. Five grains of cobweb made into a pill, and taken three times a day. Dr. Gillespie, of Edinburgh, gave with great success five grains of the Powder of Cobweb, collected from the cellars, made into a pill, and taken two hours before the expectation of the paroxysms of an Ague, and two more a few minutes before the usual time of the paroxysm returning. He gave it also in Deliria, Spasms, &c. See Dr. Jackson on the Virtues of the Spider Web, Medical and Physical Journal, p. 357. L. O.

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Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

SEEING some account of the late Dr. Burgh, of York, in p. 611, I beg leave to ask, if any of your Correspondents can give an account of the measures he caused to be taken of the Conventual Church of Selby, built by William the Conqueror, with an intention to publish some Remarks on the Style of Architecture of the period in which that Church was built.

Viator, p. 600, in his Enquiry respecting Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, perhaps need not be told that the completest copy, in respect of the Plates, which I have seen, is in the Cracherode Collection in the British Museum.

Mr. White, of Fleet-street, had one last year, in which were the following drawings: 1. Cottered Church; 2. Rye House; 3. Hunsdon House; 4. Monument in Bennington Church; 5. Ruins of Minsden Chapel; 6. Ruins of Sopwell Nunnery, St. Alban's; 7. Monument of the Earl and Countess

Countess of Bridgwater, in the Church of Gatesden Parva.

Your Correspondent will find an excellent Analysis of Chauncey's Book, with a list of the Plates and Pedigrees contained in it, in a monthly publication, intituled, "The Librarian," by Mr. J. Savage.

Mr. Haslewood's Letter, p. 625, prompts me to mention Mr. Dibdin's "Bibliomania," in which he gives an extract from Dame Juliana Berners's Book on Hunting and Hawking, and in the first stanza speaks of the *Horse* as a beast of venery. The whole extract, as given in the Bibliomania, p. 5, being so different from that in Warton's History of Poetry, vol. II. p. 171; I am at a loss to conceive how Mr. Dibdin could so far mistake.

Yours, &c. S. E.

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Mr. Urban, *Bath, Oct.* 9.

IN p. 890 you have recorded the death of the late Peregrine Wentworth, of York, and Folston Lodge, esq. Permit me to add to the short memoir given of him, that he was the last survivor of the "antient and honourable" family whose name he bore: a family which during many years had more influence than any other in the County of York, except, perhaps, the family of Savile. Many as were once its supporters, the latter name lives only in the noble house of Mexborough; and, at the birth of the late Mr. Wentworth, there were at least four branches of his family, all nearer to the parent stock than that from which he sprang, on some of which were also scions, which it might have been expected would have kept them from decay; yet, such is the uncertainty of perpetuating a name, he lived to see them all lopped off, and has himself descended childless, and the last of his family, to the grave.

Of the four great families of Wentworth, whose extinction the late Mr. W. witnessed; the eldest and most illustrious was that which was ennobled by the title of Earl of Strafford. This became extinct in 1799, on the death of Frederick-Thomas the 5th Earl, and the third of the new creation. See vol. LXIX. p. 724.

The Wentworth of North-Elmsal, near Doncaster, was extinct on the death of Sir Butler-Cavendish Wentworth, the second baronet of that family, on the 3d of December, 1741.

The Wentworth of Bretton, near Barnsley, in 17.., on the death of Sir Thomas Blacket, formerly Sir Sir Thomas Wentworth, bart.

And the Wentworths of Woolley and Hickleton, on the death of Godfrey Wentworth, esq. on the 18th of January, 1789. He had an only daughter, who married the late Sir George Armitage, whose third son, Godfrey-Wentworth Armitage, has taken the name of Wentworth, and now resides at Woolley and Hickleton.

It was to this last and most junior branch of the family, that Mr. Peregrine Wentworth belonged; his father Matthew Wentworth, of Wakefield, esq. being one of the many younger children which Sir Michael Wentworth, of Woolley, knt. had by Dorothy his wife, who was sister to Sir Godfrey Copley, who left the Copley medal in the gift of the Royal Society. He held during many years the lucrative Office of *Registrar* (not *Register* as in most of the Papers) for the West Riding of the County of York. Of his two marriages you have alrealy given a correct account, in p. 890.

It is presumed that the name of Wentworth is now extinct in the County. In the file of Yorkshire gentry, where formerly it was so conspicuous, we find only the name of Godfrey-Wentworth Wentworth, who was, as is above-stated, by paternal descent an Armitage. The estates are, however, in most instances, yet in possession of the female heiresses, or their representatives. Earl Fitz-William keeps up a state at least equal to that of any of his predecessors at Wentworth Woodhouse, the original seat of the family. The Vernons have Stainborough by descent, where the second race of Earls of Strafford resided. The Beaumonts are at Bretton, and Mr. Wentworth at Woolley and Hickleton; but the entire extinction of the male line of so illustrious a family cannot but excite some feeling of regret; and I doubt not that in this sentiment there are readers of the Gentleman's Magazine who will sympathise with your Correspondent, who is himself

A Son of the West Riding.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 10.

TO the account of Major Pitcairn, inserted in your Magazine for July,

July p. 595, may be subjoined the following anecdote, respecting the removal of the body from the place of its first interment, as related by the Master of the vessel * in which it was conveyed to England. When the request of Dr. William Pitcairn, the brother of the Major, to have the body brought home, was made known to the Captain, who was at that time in London, he willingly undertook the service; although he foresaw some difficulty in managing the business, so as that his sailors might not know of what was doing, and become alarmed; as those people are commonly known to be, at the circumstance of having a human corpse on board their ship. To conceal it, therefore, from them, the coffin was inclosed in a square deal case, and put on board, as containing the interior of the church organ, which required being sent to England for repair. The case being accordingly marked and inscribed "ORGAN," was placed, as said for better security, in a part of the ship near the sailors' birth; and, in that situation, was used occasionally during the passage for their seat or table. On the ship's arrival in the river, an order was obtained for the landing of the case; and, as it was necessary then to describe its contents, the order expressed permission to land a *corpse*. This being produced on board by the persons employed to convey it to its place of interment, discovered the Captain's stratagem, and caused among the sailors sufficient evidence of what would have been their feelings, had they sooner suspected the quality of their fellow-lodger. H.

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Mr. URBAN, *Tunstall, Sept.* 3.

AS the term *Antichrist* has generally been applied, by Protestants of all denominations, to the Church of Rome, I shall, I trust, once more be indulged with a place in your valuable Miscellany, to make a few remarks upon the two first Epistles of St. John, where, alone, this term is to be met with, in the sacred writings, confining them chiefly to what relates to that subject.

In the first of these Epistles, the Apostle appears, very clearly, in the introduction, to state what was the principal object of his writing. *That which was from the beginning*, i. e. from the first appearance of Christ—*which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have beheld* with attention, *and our hands have handled of the word of Life*, i. e. of Christ Jesus the great author, or complete discoverer of a future life. This language of the Apostle very naturally reminds the Reader of a similar appeal, made by St. Peter, commented upon in a former letter, 2 Ep. i. 16, 17. *We have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known to you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye-witnesses of his majesty, when there came such a voice from the excellent glory, This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased. And this voice, which came from Heaven, we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount.* The Apostles, in both cases, seem to have been extremely solicitous to make it known to those to whom they wrote, that they had all the necessary information to render them *credible witnesses* of the things which they relate. They did not receive them from the report of others, but were themselves *eye and ear witnesses*, and, consequently, were deserving of the most entire confidence.

As Jesus laid claim to *the character of the Messiah*, which, it must be observed, was still a subject of controversy among the Jews, St. John, very properly, dwells much upon this fundamental article of Christianity. In Ch. ii, 18, he says: *Little Children, it is the last time, and as ye have heard that Antichrist cometh, even now are there many Antichrists, whereby we know that it is the last time.* "In these words," says Dr. Benson, in my opinion very properly, "the Apostle seems plainly to point to *the last hour of the Jewish state*, the signal time in which our Lord and Master had prophesied that *many false Christs and false Prophets would arise, and would deceive many*, Matt. xxiv. 5, 11. And he assured the Christians that that very time was now come." He farther adds, with equal propriety, that if St. John had said that *the last day or hour of the world* was then just at hand, he had said what was not true. We know

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* Captain James Scott, long known and esteemed as master of a vessel in the Boston trade.

know that almost 1700 years have run out since, and that *the last hour of the world* is not yet come.

From the following verse, it appears that some had apostatized from the Christian faith, i. e. from their belief that Jesus was *the Messiah—but*, says the Apostle, *ye know all things* concerning them—*I have not therefore written unto you because ye know not the truth, but because ye know it, and that no lie is of the truth*: there is no deception in what I say. The Apostle then asks, in a tone of indignation, *Who is a deceiver but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ? He is Antichrist*, the opposer of the true Messiah *that denieth the Father and the Son. Whosoever denieth the Son, he hath not the Father.* In some following verses, the Apostle exhorts those to whom he wrote to steadfastness in their belief that Jesus was *the true Messiah*, and then assigns his reason for introducing the subject, v. 26. *These things have I written unto you concerning them that* are endeavouring to *seduce you*, i. e. the Antichrists; for no others are mentioned—But, adds the Apostle, in the full confidence that their artifices would be of no avail—*the anointing*—the influence of that spirit—*which ye have received from him, abideth in you*—You have not quenched it as others have done, *and*, consequently, *ye need not that any man should teach you* this fundamental truth—*but as the same anointing teacheth you concerning all things* relative to it, *and is true and no deception, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall* continue to *abide in him. And now*, says the Apostle, from all that I have said upon this subject—*Little children abide in him*—abide in the steadfast belief that Jesus is the true Messiah, *that when he shall be manifested*, in the fullest manner, to be such, by the destruction of Jerusalem, *we may have confidence* that we have not followed an Impostor, *and not be ashamed of him*, εν τη παρουσια, *at his coming.*

Connected as this last phrase, *his coming*, is with the preceding context, and particularly with *the Antichrists* whose appearance indicated that it was *the last hour*, and whose object it was *to seduce them* from their belief that Jesus was the true Messiah, I submit it to consideration whether it can fairly be supposed to relate to any other event than to *the destruction of Jerusalem*, which our Lord had so particularly pointed out, in the very same language, as the final proof of *the true nature of his character. As the days of Noah were, so shall* η παρουσια *the coming of the Son of Man be.* Matt. xxiv. 37.

In the 4th Chapter the Apostle again resumes the subject, v. 1. *Beloved, believe not every Spirit, but try the Spirits whether they be of God, because many false prophets*—many who assert that Jesus is not the true Messiah, *are gone out into the World. Hereby know ye*, or ye may know, *the Spirit which is of God. Every Spirit*, or every person *that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, is of God. And every Spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh*, but still looketh for another who should assume the character of the Messiah, *is not of God. And this is that Spirit of Antichrist*—that Spirit of opposition to Jesus as the true Messiah, *whereof ye have heard that it should come and now already is in the world.*

The expression here made use of, of Christ's coming *in the flesh*, has been supposed, but (I am inclined to think) erroneously, to relate to the heresies of the Docetæ, or of the Gnostics; for it is to be observed that when this subject was first introduced, no such expression is made use of. It is simply—*Who is a deceiver but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ?* In ch. v. i. it is again introduced, without any such addition—*Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God.* And, in the 20th verse of the same chapter, when the Apostle draws his conclusion from the whole of what he had said upon the subject, he does not even there make use of the expression. *We know*, says he, *that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding that we may know him that is true*, from him that is ὁ ψευστης, a deceiver; for that appears, most evidently, to be the drift of the Apostle's reasoning—*And we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ.* In short, it appears to me that the whole of the Apostle's language upon this subject, both in this and in his second Epistle, where his coming *in the flesh* is again mentioned,

relates

relates solely to the great controversy still on foot concerning *the coming of the Messiah*, and whether Jesus was the person who actually sustained that character.

Besides, it has been observed by Dean Woodhouse, that it was not before *the second Century* that the Gnostics burst from their obscurity into open day; and he even places *their rise* as a pestilential heresy, at or before the year 120, i. e. as I understand him, about that time; which was many years after I suppose these Epistles to have been written.

From this view of the subject, or indeed, from any view of it which can fairly be taken, may it not with the utmost propriety be asked—Upon what foundation the term *Antichrist* has been applied to *the Church of Rome?* Has she ever denied either *the first*, or the *second coming* of Christ? Has she denied either *the Father or the Son?* In short, is there the slightest evidence, if evidence is to determine our judgment in this case, that the term *Antichrist*, in either of the two Epistles of St. John, has any relation to that church? Is it not infinitely more natural and more congenial with the whole tenor of the Gospel history to suppose that the whole of what he has said upon the subject has *an exclusive reference* to the controversy concerning *the coming of the Messiah?* That controversy, as has already been hinted, was not, and indeed could not be said to have been settled prior to *the destruction of Jerusalem;* and the reference to this subject in a manner so very particular must, I think, be considered, by all who are judges of the nature of evidence, not only as a strong internal proof that that event had not yet taken place, when these Epistles were written, but that there is an admirable harmony between the Epistles and Gospels upon this momentous subject.

True indeed it is, that from very remote times the term *Antichrist* has been applied to *the Church of Rome*, and still continues to be so applied by the generality of Protestants; and wonderful would it have been, if, at the æra of the Reformation, when the minds of men were heated by the controversies attending that auspicious event, it had not been so applied. As we, however, are in possession of the Epistles upon which this opinion is founded, it will hardly be denied that we are as well qualified to judge of the meaning of the Apostle, as any who have gone before us. The opinion of antiquity in this case, therefore, cannot possibly have any weight against evidence which lies before us. Accordingly, it has been expressly admitted by Dr. Benson, that St. John does not seem to have been prophesying of that corrupt church, but describing *the false prophets* who were then sprung up in the Church. Nay, even Bp. Hurd refers St. John's language upon this subject to our Lord's prediction of the appearance of *false Christs and false Prophets*, asserting, however, without any authority that I can perceive, "that they were *types* and forerunners of a still more dreadful power, which should be fully revealed in the latter times." See his VIth Sermon on the Prophecies concerning Antichrist.

It would probably make the gravest man smile, to observe the Advocates for the application of the term *Antichrist* to the head of the Romish Church, representing him as at once *Antichrist* and a *Saint*—the *best* and the *worst* of men. And if a Pascal or a Fenelon had worn the tiara, this representation would not, upon their hypothesis, have been very far from the truth. "Many of the Popes," says Bp. Hurd, "are said to have been *Saints* in their private morals; so that when we apply the term *Antichrist* to them, we do not mean to stigmatize their persons, but merely to express the sense which the prophecies lead us to entertain of the communion over which they preside, though they may not exemplify in their own conduct, or not in any remarkable degree, the avowed principles of that communion." Ibid. vol. II. p. 56, 5th edit. The present Dean of Exeter likewise says, "I shall beg leave to add in behalf of us all, that when Protestant Writers attribute such descriptions to *the Papal Church*, they must not be understood as uttering a censure on the individuals of that body, numbers of whom are known to have been as pious and good Christians as perhaps may be found in any other community.—Nor yet are all ages of the Papal Church

to

to be equally branded with the same black character*."

From these quotations it will not, I trust, be inferred that I am an advocate for Popery—Very far from it: on the contrary, I most cordially agree with what both these writers have said of the corruptions of that church. My sole object has been to shew that the term *Antichrist*, as used by St. John, has no relation to that Church, and that we are not warranted by Scripture so to apply it. And it seems deserving of the consideration of all Protestants whether the use of such language is a likely mean of effecting their conversion—or justifiable upon Christian principles.

I have now, Mr. Urban, at considerable length, and I trust, with unimpeachable fidelity, examined the principal passages where the phrase *the coming of Christ* occurs, partly with a view to the vindication of my application of St. Paul's Man of Sin to *the Jewish Nation*, but principally to recommend to the Christian World the method which I have adopted of studying the Gospel history as an history of the great controversy concerning the true nature of the Messiah's character so strongly marked through every page of that history. To the learned I confidently make my appeal, whether the system which I have adopted is not a most natural one, and whether it is not equally remarkable for its simplicity and for its actual agreement with the whole tenor of the Gospel history. To me it appears to be the very best which can possibly be devised for illustrating the sacred volume, and the most effectual remedy against the numerous and discordant opinions which have so long and so unhappily distracted the Christian World; and I cannot entertain a doubt that it will appear so to others, if they will bestow an impartial attention to it. I have, however, performed my part, in recommending a safe and easy guide to the Temple of Truth!

Before I conclude, I must observe that in my last letter I omitted to take notice of a passage in 2 Pet. iii. 12. where he speaks of *the coming of the day of God*. Dr. Benson says, that some MS versions and fathers read *the day of the Lord;* which I think it not improbable may be the true reading, that being the phrase used in the 10th verse, most evidently to express the same event, which, if my interpretation of the preceding part of the chapter be correct, must relate to *the destruction of Jerusalem*. And it is well worthy of notice that St. Paul makes use of the same language in 1 Thess. v. 2. *The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night*, which I have already observed, in my last letter, evidently relates to that event.

As this phraseology is much used in the Epistles, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to the Reader to produce two other passages where it is made use of, together with Dr. Benson's remarks upon them. The passages which I allude to are James v. 7, 8. *Be patient brethren unto the coming of the Lord—for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh.* By *the*

* I regret much that this writer is the zealous advocate for double meanings and secondary senses; commending in high terms Mr. Archdeacon Nares's defence of them. And though in my last letter I expressed my disapprobation of them, yet I cannot refrain from observing here, that two of the passages which the Dean has adduced, as instances of this sort, have fallen under my particular attention, viz. 2 Thess. ii. 3. and 2 Pet. iii. 2. 14. which he appears to me first to have *misunderstood* and then *misapplied*. Bp. Warburton has a passage upon this subject which appears well deserving of his attention, and of all who wish to have correct ideas respecting it. "We have, he says, shewn that *types* and *secondary* senses were employed in the Jewish religion for the sake of the Christian, of which it was the ground and preparation. When, therefore, the Christian was come, these modes of information must cease of course, there being no farther occasion, nor indeed room for them. Those very arguments which proved there were and must needs be *types* and *secondary senses* in the *Old Testament* proved, as plainly, that there neither were nor could be any in the *New*." And he expressly declares that they are introduced "to the inexpressible damage of Christianity." See Div. Leg. Book VI. Sect. 6. p. 680. And I must beg leave to add, that if I had in my researches been incumbered with types and double meanings, I should absolutely have despaired of ascertaining the genuine meaning either of the Epistles or Gospels; or, like Bp. Hurd upon the subject of Antichrist, have built a fanciful hypothesis upon a type which existed only in my own imagination. See also Mr. Richards's Bampton Lectures, p. 224.

*day,*

*day*, or *coming of the Lord*, in Scripture, he says, is meant his coming to inflict any great and remarkable judgment, either immediately or by any of his creatures. What may confirm the phrases being interpreted so in this place is, that this Epistle was writ to Jewish Christians who were well acquainted with such expressions, and expected that, according to our Lord's prophecy, Jerusalem and the Jewish state would be destroyed in a little time. Nay, our Lord in that prophecy had used the very expressions here made use of, such as ἡ παρουσια του υἱου του ανθρωπου, *the coming of the Son of Man*, Matt. xxiv. 27. which answereth to ἡ παρουσια του κυριου *the coming of the Lord*, in this place. ἐγγυς ἐστιν, επι θυραις, *it is nigh, even at the doors*, Matt. xxiv. 33. Mark xiii. 29. answereth to προ των θυρων, *before the doors*, ver. 9. And lastly, we find the word ἠγγικεν, *is at hand*, Luke xxi. 20. which word St. James has used also in this verse. I therefore think with Oecumenius, that the coming of the Romans to destroy or carry captive the Jewish nation, was what the Apostle here meant by saying *the coming of the Lord draweth nigh*.

According to this reasoning of Dr. Benson, which I think cannot be controverted, he ought to have understood the same expressions in 2 Pet. iii. 10. 12; but the strong language of this Apostle appears to have induced him to interpret it of the last and general judgment of the world; not being aware, as it should seem, that the equally strong language of antient prophecy fully justifies the application of it to *temporal calamities*.

The late Rev. Newcome Cappe appears in many instances to have had very correct ideas of these phrases, but yet no one ever misapprehended St. Paul's writings more than he; for he has expressly asserted, that he had no conception of a peaceful period to the Church, nor even of the existence of the Church on earth, after the abolition of the Mosaic economy. This assertion he appears himself unwittingly to have confuted by his acknowledging that there are no traces of any such conceptions in the writings of St. Peter, but rather of the contrary; for in St. Paul's relation of his going up to Jerusalem to communicate to his fellow Apostles that Gospel which he himself had preached to the Gentiles, he expressly says that in conference they added nothing to what he already knew: nor is it to be supposed that as the Gospel was communicated to him by special revelation, so material a part would have been concealed from him, particularly as he was the Apostle of the Gentiles. And that this, in fact, was not the case, the following admirable remarks of the late Mr. Thomas will abundantly evince.

"An impartial review of the writings of the Apostles palpably contradicts the opinion that they expected the world to subsist but a few years longer. For whoever will be at the pains of examining their own simple history of themselves, will find that by founding churches on constitutions adapted to endure for ages, and by the judicious appointment of successors, providing for the gradual propagation of a religion which comprehended very remote ages, they discovered no apprehension of universal judgment to take place in a short period, nor any expectation of the last grand catastrophe of expiring nature. St. Paul speaks of his own death as very near, 2 Tim. iv. 6. and therefore could not expect this awful event in his own time, and also predicts other events which are totally incompatible with an expectation of an approaching dissolution of the world. So far, indeed, from the Apostle's expecting *the end of the world* in his own time, he plainly intimates that it was to endure for ages. *God*, says he, 'hath raised us up together, that in the ages to come, he might shew the exceeding riches of his grace,' Eph. ii. 6. 7. The events also which he foretold corroborate our opinion, that he conceived the world would endure for many ages, viz. the casting away of the Jews, their long continuance in unbelief, and their future restoration, together with the fulness of the Gentiles." See Mr. Thomas's strictures on Dr. Edwards's Sermon, preached at Cambridge May 23, 1790.

Yours, &c. N. Nisbett.

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Mr. Urban, *Leicester, Oct.* 4.

Permit me to apprise you of a trivial error in page 838. Your Review of "The Pulpit" states, that

that the Rev. "Robert Hall" (one of the "Popular Preachers" there recorded) is "the Minister of a Flock of Particular Baptists at Arnsby in this County." The *Father* of this gentleman *was so*; but, on a reference to the volume in question, you will find that the *present* Mr. Hall is *now* an inhabitant of this place, and Pastor of a Meeting in "Harvey-lane."

Yours, &c. J. S. HARDY.

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## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Cambridge, Nov.* 13. The Seatonian Prize is this year adjudged to George Pryme, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, for his Poem—*The Conquest of Canaan.*

The Rev. Dr. BURNEY's Abridgment of "PEARSON on the Creed," for the use of young persons of both sexes, and his Attempt at elucidating the Choral Measures of Æschylus, will be published before Christmas.

Messrs. DANIEL have published a Prospectus of their Picturesque Voyages and Travels, announced in our last Number. From this it appears that they mean to commence their undertaking with a Picturesque Voyage to the East Indies, usually called the Voyage Outward. This will be illustrated with a series of views, fifty in number, of the circumstances incident to it, such as the scenery of the countries on the route, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, &c. &c. Messrs. Daniel purpose to follow up this with the Picturesque Journey into the Interior of Hindoostan, for which they possess a rich fund of valuable materials. The Outward Voyage will form one volume large 4to, and will be published in monthly portions, each containing five plates, with their respective explanatory letter-press.

Mrs. WEST has for some time been engaged on a new Novel, which will shortly be given to the publick.

The Rev. GEORGE CRABBE has announced a new volume of Poems, to be intituled "The Borough."

We are happy to be enabled to announce the intended publication of an interesting work on a new plan, which we understand will appear early in the ensuing spring, "The History of Antient Wiltshire," by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. It will be confined to the British and Roman æra, and will be illustrated with numerous Plates of articles found in the Celtic barrows, and accurate plans of Stonehenge, Abury, and the Camps and Earthen Works of the Britons. One *livraison* will be delivered to the publick every year, until the survey of the whole county is completed.

Mr. W. WILKINS, jun. of Gonville College, Cambridge, and author of "The Antiquities of Magna Græcia," proposes to publish, in the course of the ensuing spring, in one volume imperial Quarto, a Translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those Books which relate to the Public and Private Edifices of the Antients. The work will be illustrated by numerous Engravings, executed by Lowry, and preceded by an Introduction, containing a History of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Architecture among the Greeks.

Mr. BUCKLER has published twenty Aqua-tinta Prints, from Drawings which he made on the spot, of Views of our Cathedrals, Abbey Churches, College Churches, &c. &c. Canterbury, York, Winchester, Durham, Salisbury, Ely, Wells, Peterborough, Litchfield, Chichester, Worcester, Gloucester, Christ Church, Oxford, Norwich, Ripon Minster, and Fountains Abbey. These Views are drawn on a large scale; they evince great accuracy, and give picturesque effect in the happiest and most pleasing manner. We understand that it is Mr. B.'s intention not only to complete the Series of Cathedrals, &c. but to bring forward Views of many of our grand and interesting Parochial Churches.

Mr. MALCOLM has just completed at the press, and is on the eve of publishing, a second edition, in octavo, of his "Anecdotes of the Manners, Customs, Dress, Amusements, &c. &c. of the Citizens of London, during the Eighteenth Century." The very rapid sale of the quarto copy, and the demand for the present edition, has, we hear, induced him to write again on the same subjects, commencing with the invasion of England by Julius Cæsar and continuing them to the year 1699, thus completing an undertaking equally laborious and interesting. The MS. of this new Part (we are informed) is actually sent to the press, and will appear early in the ensuing season. We also hear that several of the Plates are illustrative of portions of the Work which will be found of more than

than ordinary importance to the admirers of our antient history and customs.

Mr. SMART, Teacher of Elocution, is printing a work on English Pronunciation, on a new plan; by which it is presumed, that foreigners and provincialists, on plain and recognized principles, will be enabled to overcome difficulties frequently thought insurmountable; and that it will be found equally useful in the instruction of youth, the removal of impediments in speech, and other cases where a correct or a superior enunciation is sought.

Mr. JOSEPH WEBER, the author of the interesting Memoirs concerning the late Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, has just received a most flattering token of benevolence from her Majesty the Queen of Sicily. This illustrious Sovereign has condescended to write him a letter, which breathes the quickest sensibility; and in which, after subscribing thus: "I am for ever your grateful Charlotte;" her Majesty has written with her own hand these words, which cannot be read without emotion:

"Your work, and such a proof of your gratitude towards the memory of my so unfortunate sister, have deeply affected me. Her last cruel years have embittered the remainder of my days. We were sisters, friends, and companions in our infancy. So many indissoluble ties! So my sorrow at her sad loss will attend me to my grave."

Dr. AIKIN has in the press Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, translated from the original of Huet himself, with the addition of copious Notes, critical and biographical. The whole will form two volumes in octavo.

The Portion of Mr. PINKERTON's Collection of Voyages and Travels which relates to Europe being now completed, in six volumes, it will be published in the course of the present month. A brief account of the Antient Voyages and Travels which led the Phœnicians, Greeks, &c. to what may be regarded as the discovery of the distant European Countries, which will form an Introduction to this part of the work, will be given in the last volume of the Collection, with other prefatory matter. The next division will embrace the Voyages and Travels that relate to Asia, which will also be published in a separate portion as soon as completed, and will probably extend to five or six volumes. This will be succeeded in like manner by the descriptions of Africa and America, which will conclude the work. The estimated extent of the whole is sixteen volumes. The publication in monthly parts is continued as before.

A new and considerably improved edition of Dr. MACKAY's work on the Longitude, in two large volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

We are happy to find that Mr. JOHNES is proceeding at the Hafod Press with unremitting diligence with his series of Chronicles. The printing of Monstralet is far advanced. We understand it is expected to make its appearance early in January.

A new edition of the "Conversations on Chemistry" is nearly ready for publication. It embraces all the latest discoveries in the science by Professor Davy and others.

The Author of "Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life" has just published a small Tract, chiefly selected from the larger work, under the title of "A Friendly Gift for Servants and Apprentices: containing a Character of a good and faithful Servant; Advice to Servants of every denomination; Letter from an Uncle to his Nephew on taking him Apprentice; and Anecdotes of good and faithful Servants."

"A Winter in Edinburgh," in three volumes, will appear early in the month; containing interesting delineations of the most conspicuous characters of the Scotch capital, with sketches highly descriptive of its manners, customs, &c. &c.

The Author of "The Refuge" has in the press a piece on the Sufferings of Christ.

Dr. EDMONDSTON will very shortly publish, in two volumes octavo, "A View of the Antient and Present State of the Zetland Islands, including their Civil, Political, and Natural History, Antiquities, and an Account of their Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce, and the State of Society and Manners.

Capt. WILLIAMSON, author of "The Wild Sports of India," will shortly publish, in two volumes octavo, "The East India Vade Mecum."

Mr. BIGLAND's new Work will appear early in the present month. It

is intituled, "A Geographical and Historical View of the World; exhibiting a complete Delineation of the Natural and Artificial Features of each Country, and a Succinct Narrative of the Origin of different Nations, their Political Revolutions and Progress in Arts, Sciences, Literature, Commerce, &c. The whole comprising all that is important in the Geography of the Globe and the History of Mankind."

We congratulate those who are fond of curious research, on the expected publication of a Catalogue *Raisonnée* of the City Library, King-street, Cheapside, with an Index upon a plan entirely new.

The Rev. Mr. Chirol, one of his Majesty's Chaplains at the French Chapel Royal, St. James's, has just completed a work on a question of the highest importance: Whether a boarding-school or domestic education is best calculated for females. This work, at once didactic, philosophical, moral, and religious, will appear in the course of December, in one octavo volume.

Dr. Lant Carpenter has addressed "Letters to the Rev. Daniel Veysie, B. D. occasioned by his Preservative against Unitarianism; containing a View of the Scriptural grounds of Unitarianism, and an Examination of all the Expressions in the New Testament, which are generally considered as supporting opposite Doctrines."

We hear that Mr. Rusher, of Reading, will bring out before the end of the present year, a new Catalogue, which promises to be of considerable interest, as it will include the Libraries of two Clergyman of some note, lately deceased, Mr. Pentycross, of Wallingford, Berks, and Mr. Caswell of Swalcliffe, in this county.

A Selection from the Hesperides of Robert Herrick, with Notes, and an engraving of the head of the author by Schiavonetti, is printing at Bristol, and will appear in January.

A Selection, chiefly from the Juvenilia of George Wither, is also in a state of considerable forwardness. The Editor has been favoured by Mr. Heber with the loan of the scarcest of Wither's productions, his "Second Remembrancer," from which several extracts will be made. Some account of the life of Wither, together with his portrait, will accompany the work.

We understand that the publick will shortly be gratified by the publication of a series of interesting Letters from Madame la Marquise du Deffand to the Hon. Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, from the year 1766 to the year 1780. To these will be added some Letters from the same Lady to Voltaire, published from the Originals, at Strawberry Hill. A Life of Madame du Deffand will be published by the Editor, and the Letters will be accompanied with Explanatory Notes.

Mr. Ticken (whose Chart of the Reign of his present Majesty shall be noticed in our next) is about to publish an Historical Atlas, Antient and Modern, to consist of Six Select Charts, the first of which is nearly completed.

Mr. Ralph Gout's Invention of Patent Watches for ascertaining distances, may rank amongst the first dicoveries for the entertainment and gratification of gentlemen, and may fairly be considered a promoter of health, as it encourages the salubrious and wholesome exercise of walking, at the same time that it relieves the mind from the serious thought of study and of business, for the pleasing amusement and curiosity of knowing what number of miles has been made, and exercise taken, in the course of the day, or the nearest way from one place to another. In the sports of the field it is highly interesting, and at watering-places will prove an agreeable companion; in military operations, in topographical charts, surveying, farming, or other parts of husbandry. It is highly calculated for those gentlemen who are on their travels, as it will enrich their journal by facilitating them in measuring, and making such observations and remarks as could not conveniently be effected with any other instrument. Besides, it may answer as a matter of amusement or interest to the nobleman or gentleman landowner in forming estimates as he traverses his grounds. This watch is elegant, and of a convenient size, capped and jewelled, and though joined to, is totally independent of the pedometer, so that one cannot interrupt the operation of other; the latter, being made on a very simple plan, is not subject to be injured or put out of order.

153. *An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany. By* James-Edward Smith, *M. D. F. R. S.* &c. &c. *President of the* Linnæan *Society. One large volume.* 8vo. Longman and Co. 1807.

MANY of the works on this most interesting science are too voluminous and richly embellished for the Reader of moderate circumstances; and, though extremely useful and highly honourable to the Nation, they are not of that general advantage less expensive publications produce. Impressed as we are with the truth of these observations, we cannot but think the Publick is not a little indebted to Dr. Smith for the volume now before us, which is thus inscribed to the Honourable and Right Reverend Shute Lord Bishop of Durham:

"The circumstances which induce me to solicit your Lordship's protection for the following pages are such that I trust they will ensure pardon for myself, and more indulgence for my performance than I might expect even from your Lordship's usual goodness towards me. The contents of these pages were, in a very unfinished state, honoured with the approbation and encouragement of an excellent and lamented Lady, to whom they were destined to be offered in their present less unworthy condition. I should have been proud to have sheltered them under her patronage, because I have always found the most intelligent Criticks the most indulgent. Their general tendency at least, as calculated to render an interesting and useful science accessible, and in every point eligible, to the more accomplished and refined of her own sex, could not fail to have been approved by her, who knew and exemplified so well the value and importance of such pursuits, and their inestimable effects upon the mind. These hopes, which my late honoured friend and patroness had, with her usual benignity, encouraged, are now most unhappily defeated; and I have no resource but in your Lordship, who is no stranger to my pretensions, nor to my sentiments, and in whom I have not now for the first time to seek an able and enlightened patron."

The Preface declares the Author's opinion, that, however numerous the Elementary Works on Botany may be, the rapid improvements made in the science, within a few years past, by the acquisition and determination of many new plants, and particularly the discoveries and advancement in vegetable physiology, and, when we contemplate the views with which Linnæus composed his Fundamental Works (the basis of each succeeding), and to whom they were addressed, "we must be aware of their unfitness for purposes of general and popular utility, and that something else is wanting." He also thinks, on examination of the aggregate of the books already in possession of the Publick on this subject, they will be found to consist of two descriptions, equally disadvantageous to the student, many being far too elaborate and intricate, and others too obscure and imperfect, besides their deficiency in the pleasing and instructive part of Botany, the anatomy and physiology of plants. Rose's "Elements of Botany" and Darwin's *Phytologia* are exceptions; the former Dr. Smith considers a compendium of Linnæan learning, and the latter an ample collection of ingenious philosophy. Still those were intended for the perusal of the learned in the science, and consequently are not comprehended by the less-informed Reader. Linnæus having addressed himself in Latin to Philosophers, Physicians, and Anatomists, and his Scholars following his example, they have treated the science in a manner suited to the capacities of persons in those situations; had they supposed it probable the "young, the elegant, and the refined would have entered upon such studies, they might have been induced to have rendered them more easy and attractive." . . . . "It appears to me, therefore," continues Dr. S. "that an introductory publication is still desirable in this country, on an original plan, easy, comprehensive, and fit for general use; and such were the reasons which first prompted me to the undertaking."

After he had proceeded some length in the execution of his plan, he discovered that it might not only serve to convey the first outlines of the science, but that it would also serve as the vehicle of various obvious communications, observations, and criticisms, which are difficult to be brought together in any other way. Nor did he consider it as an impediment to the general use of the work, that, exclusive of its primary intention, "it might be capable of leading into the depths of botanical philosophy, whether physiological, systematical, or critical, any student who should

should be desirous of proceeding so far." The Author admits, in the next place, that a volume of the extent of the present can be nothing more than elementary on subjects so important; yet he thinks his purpose will be answered, as far as it goes, "serving to indicate the scope of the science of Botany, and how any of its branches may be cultivated farther," in a clear and intelligible manner. The subject naturally led him into a particular criticism of the Linnæan System of Arrangement, which he insinuates was expected from him by the Publick. He has therefore simply stated the result of his own practical observations; by which he wishes rather to correct and confirm what has been found useful, than to undermine and overturn that which he cannot improve. Neither has he proposed speculative and fanciful changes, which the ignorant may easily make; nor will he enter into controversy with the very few Writers who have suggested alterations. "As the discriminating characters of the Linnæan System are founded in nature and fact, and depend upon parts essential to every species of plant when in perfection; and as the application of them to practice is, above all other systems, easy and intelligible;" the Doctor conceives nothing more useful could be done than to perfect any parts that are discovered to be defective in the origin; and this is all he presumes to do.

In the pursuit of the study of the natural affinities of plants, so deep and intricate that the most experienced are merely learners, it would be as erroneous to reject the Linnæan System, as would be the rejection of the Alphabet by Philologists and Logicians. However essential the illustration of that system of classification may be, the Writer professes it was but a small part of his aim; and he proceeds to say, "To explain and apply to practice those beautiful principles of method, arrangement, and discrimination, which render Botany not merely an amusement, a motive for taking air and exercise, or an assistance to many other arts and sciences, but a school for the mental powers, an alluring incitement for the young mind to try its growing strength, and a confirmation of the most enlightened understanding in some of its sublimest, most important truths." To render every path accessible, the Author has not confined himself to systematical subjects, but introduced the student to the anatomy and physiology of plants, in order to combine the several objects so far that those who do not cultivate them all may be sensible of the value of each separately considered, and that any one branch may not suffer by ignorant comparison with the remainder. He treats of the anatomy and physiology in the first place, because it must be essential to obtain a perfect knowledge of the structure and parts of plants before botanical arrangement can be properly understood; and he trusts a very superficial Reader will find enough in the work before us for that purpose; the examples and illustrations are made as familiar as possible, by referring to plants readily obtained. In explaining the characters and terms of Botany he has invariably cited a plant for his purpose by the scientific name, besides providing a new set of plates, referred to in the body of the work; and for this end he has generally used his own publications, English and Exotic Botany; "all the plates of which, as well as of the present volume, are the performance of the same excellent Botanist and Artist as Curtis's Magazine, much of which also was drawn by Mr. Sowerby."

The above were selected as the most comprehensive and favourite books; others were quoted only when the former failed of information, or to answer any particular end in view. Supposing this treatise to be adopted in schools and families, the works alluded to may be furnished to the pupils. Aware of the want of a Systematical English Description of British Plants on the principles of this Introduction, Dr. Smith hopes to supply the deficiency. In the interval he recommends Dr. Withering's publication, "attention being paid only to his original descriptions, or to those quoted from English Writers. His Index will atone for the changes I cannot approve in his System." To this he adds the Language of Botany, by Professor Martyn.

Having concluded the necessary explanations of the purport of the "Introduction," Dr. Smith proceeds to demonstrate the use and amuse-

ment

ment of Botany, which has equally improved our food and our physick. "The skill of Linnæus, by the most simple observation, founded however on scientific principles, taught his countrymen to destroy an insect, the *Cantharis Navalis*, which had cost the Swedish Government many thousand pounds a year by its ravages on the timber of one dock-yard only. After its metamorphosis and the season when the fly laid its eggs were known, all its ravages were stopped by immersing the timber in water during that period. The same great observer, by his botanical knowledge, detected the cause of a dreadful disease among the horned cattle of the North of Lapland, which had previously been thought equally unaccountable and irremediable." A well-known Philosopher of the present day has, by his knowledge of this science, given the natives of the West Indies the bread-fruit; and many highly-valuable discoveries in it yet remain to be made. Another benefit arising from botanical pursuits is the exercise of the mental faculties it promotes. "Nor can any study exceed it, in raising curiosity, gratifying a taste for beauty and ingenuity of contrivance, or sharpening the powers of discrimination." When the mind and understanding are sufficiently expanded to receive the study in its full effect, there cannot be a more fascinating source of pleasure. It is true, many pursue it as the means of acquiring future benefit, either in materials for dyeing, for food, or for physick. "These views," says the Author, "are not blameable; but they are not the sole end of human existence. Is it not desirable to call the soul from the feverish agitation of worldly pursuits to the contemplation of Divine Wisdom in the beautiful œconomy of Nature?" Is it not a privilege to walk with God in the garden of Creation, and hold converse with his Providence? If such elevated feelings do not lead to the study of Nature, it cannot far be pursued without rewarding the student by exciting them."

Rousseau, a great judge of the human heart, and observer of human manners, has remarked that when Science is transplanted from the mountains and woods into cities and worldly societies, it loses its genuine charms, and becomes a source of envy, jealousy, and rivalship. This is still more true if it be cultivated as a mere source of emolument. The real admirer of the beautiful arrangements and colouring of plants and their flowers is a stranger to such feelings, and would find himself perfectly happy without any other amusement than the contemplation of a mountain-daisy; indeed, the despised weed and moss each furnish him cause for admiration and illustration. The riches of the Indies and the highest literary honours pass away from his memory when surrounded by the magnificence of a tropical forest, or when in the midst of the enameled meadows of the Alps, or the wilds of New Holland.

The succeeding paragraph does the Writer honour: "One idea is indeed worthy to mix in the pure contemplation of Nature, the anticipation of the pleasure we may have to bestow on kindred minds with our own, in sharing with them our discoveries and our acquisitions. This is truly an object worthy a good man, the pleasure of communicating virtuous, disinterested pleasure to those who have the same tastes with ourselves, or of guiding young ingenious minds to worthy pursuits, and facilitating their acquisition of what we have already obtained. If honours and respectful consideration reward such motives, they flow from a pure source. The giver and the receiver are alike invulnerable, as well as inaccessible to 'envy, jealousy, or rivalship,' and may pardon their attacks without an effort." Dr. Smith is of opinion that the Natural History of Animals is in many points less pleasing to the delicate mind than Botany; though he admits that the former presents to observation more striking phænomena, and must be in some respects more interesting, particularly in its relation to man as an animated being. Botanical pursuits afford serene delight; the objects for contemplation spring spontaneously from the earth, on all sides of us, in forms equally beautiful and salubrious; and no painful, disgusting, and dangerous experiments are consequent to the study. "None but the most foolish or depraved could derive any thing from it but what is beautiful, or pollute its lovely scenery with unamiable or unhallowed

hallowed images. Those who do so, either from corrupt taste or malicious design, can be compared only to the fiend entering into the garden of Eden." We quote the last sentence with great satisfaction, as the time has unfortunately arrived when the genuine Friends of Botany should unite in reprobating the attempts which have been made to convert one of the most pleasing branches of science into a mere vehicle for sensuality and licentiousness. "Let us," continues the Doctor, "turn from this odious picture to the contemplation of nature, ever new, ever abundant in inexhaustible variety. Whether we scrutinize the damp recesses of woods in the wintry months, when the numerous tribes of Mosses are displaying their minute but highly-interesting structure; whether we walk forth in the early spring, when the ruby tips of the hawthorn-bush give the first sign of its approaching vegetation, or a little later, when the violet welcomes us with its scent, and the primrose with its beauty; whether we contemplate in succession all the profuse flowery treasures of Summer, or the more hidden secrets of Nature at the season when fruits and seeds are forming; the most familiar objects, like old friends, will always afford us something to study and to admire in their characters; while new discoveries will awaken a train of new ideas."

The first chapter of the Introduction treats on the distinctions between animals, vegetables, and fossils, and on the vital principle essential to the two former. Philosophers, according to Dr. Smith, having carefully investigated this subject, join, by common consent, in dividing it into three great classes, which they severally term the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral or Fossil Kingdoms; the propriety of this division is perfectly obvious, and the application of them appears, on first view, to be plain and easy, difficulties occurring only to those who observe intensely and reflect in the same degree. The organized structure of animals is regularly developed; and air and food carry on and support the system. They consequently possess life, and are subject to death; they are, moreover, endowed with sensation, and with spontaneous as well as voluntary motion." Vegetables live and die, are organized and supported by food and air: that they have voluntary motion has not, nor can ever be, thoroughly ascertained; but we well know they are endowed, in some instances, with spontaneous movements. Light, air, and nourishment, may be applied to vegetables either as stimulants or the reverse, which must be evident to all who notice plants placed in a soil or situation not congenial to them. The Author illustrates these remarks by the immediate decay of the rose; and mentions the sensitive plant, as an astonishing example of the capability of vegetables to be acted upon as living bodies. "The spontaneous movements of plants are almost as readily to be observed as their living principle. The general direction of their branches, and especially of the upper surface of their leaves, though repeatedly disturbed, to the light; the unfolding and closing of their flowers at stated times, or according to favourable or unfavourable circumstances, with some still more curious particulars to be explained in the sequel of this work, are actions undoubtedly depending on their vital principle, and are performed with the greater facility in proportion as that principle is in its greatest vigour." It is from these facts that arises the question, whether vegetables are really furnished with sensation? and the Writer queries, as they are endowed with life, irritability, and motion, which concur in directing their organs to what is beneficial to them, and are vigorous in proportion to their success in obtaining it, whether the exercise of their vital functions may not be accompanied with some degree of sensation, "and some consequent share of happiness?" He seems satisfied that such a supposition accords with our most rational ideas of the benevolence and power of the Creator; and thinks the pleasure of this very low state of existence must over-balance the casual injuries inflicted by the animal creation. At all events he is convinced that the absence of sensation has not been proved with regard to plants.

"Some philosophers (particularly Jungius, Boerhaave, Ludwig, and others) have made a loco-motive power peculiarly characteristic of Animals,

Animals, not being aware of the true nature of those half-animated beings called Corals and Corallines, which are fixed, as immoveably as any plants, to the bottom of the sea; while, indeed, many living vegetables swim around them, unattached to the soil, and nourished by the water in which they float." Dr. Alston made a distinction between Animals and Vegetables, by supposing the former nourished by their internal, and the latter by their external, surface, the Vegetable having no such thing as an internal stomach. However ingenious and partially correct this idea may be, Dr. Smith says it must fail with relation "to those minute and simply-constructed animals the Polypes and the lower tribes of Worms, whose feelers, put forth into the water, seem scarcely different from roots seeking their food in the earth; and some of which may be turned inside out, like a glove, without any disturbance of their ordinary functions." Mr. Mirbel, who published a work a few years past at Paris, intituled "Traité d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Végétales," made the most satisfactory remark on this difficult subject Dr. S. had met with, which he quotes in the following words: "That plants alone have a power of deriving nourishment, though not indeed exclusively, from inorganic matter, mere earths, salts, or airs; substances certainly incapable of serving as food for any animals, the latter only feeding on what is or has been organized matter, either of a vegetable or animal nature. So that it should seem to be the office of vegetable life alone to transform dead matter into organized living bodies." This idea appears so just to the Author of the Introduction, that he sought in vain for any objection to it.

Descending from these more elevated philosophical speculations to pursuits of practical utility, the Doctor observes, it is sufficient for the uninformed student to know that in every case in Natural History which produces indecision and doubt whether any given object he may have under examination belongs to the class of Vegetables, or the very lowest order of Animals, he may at once resolve the question, by burning it. "The smell of a burnt bone, coralline, or other animal substance, is so peculiar that it can never be mistaken; nor does any known vegetable give out the same odour." Fossils being mere masses of dead, unorganized matter, subject alone to the operation of chemistry, prevents the possibility of confounding the Mineral with the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. Bodies of this description may be increased by the mechanical addition of extraneous substances, or by the laws of chemical attraction, but are incapable of being fed or expanded by nourishment. "Their curious crystallization bears some resemblance to organization, but performs none of its functions; nor is any thing like a vital principle to be found in this department of Nature. If it be asked, what is this vital principle, so essential to animals and vegetables, but of which fossils are destitute, we must own our complete ignorance. We know it, as we know its omnipotent Author, by its effects." In the Fossil Kingdom heat may possibly be equivalent to a vital principle. Heat, however, is not the vital principle of organized bodies, though it is extremely probable it is a consequence of that principle. "Living bodies of animals and plants produce heat; and this phænomenon has not, I think, been entirely explained on any chemical principles; though in fossils the production of heat is, in most cases, tolerably well accounted for. In animals it seems to have the closest possible connexion with the vital energy. But the effects of this vital energy are still more stupendous in the operations constantly going on in every organized body, from our own elaborate frame to the humblest moss or fungus. Those different fluids, so fine and transparent, separated from each other by membranes as fine, which compose the eye, all retain their proper situations (though each fluid individually is perpetually removed and renewed) for 60, 80, or 100 years or more, while life remains. So do the infinitely small vessels of an almost invisible insect, the fine and pellucid tubes of a plant, all hold their destined fluids, conveying or changing them according to fixed laws, but never permitting them to run into confusion, so long as the vital principle animates their various forms. But no sooner does *death* happen, than, without

without any alteration of structure, any apparent change in their *material* configuration, all is reversed. The eye loses its form and brightness, its membranes let go their contents, which mix in confusion, and thenceforth yield to the laws of Chemistry alone. Just so it happens, sooner or later, to the other parts of the animal as well as vegetable frame. Chemical changes, putrefaction and destruction, immediately follow the total privation of life, the importance of which becomes instantly evident when it is no more. I humbly conceive, therefore, that if the human understanding can, in any case, flatter itself with obtaining, in the natural world, a glimpse of the *immediate agency* of the Deity, it is in the contemplation of this *vital principle*, which seems independent of material organization, and an impulse of his own divine energy."

We have now fairly introduced our Readers to Dr. Smith; and we think enough has been said to establish his claim to the farther examination of the Botanist and his pupils. For our own parts, we have perused his Introduction with equal pleasure and improvement; and do not entertain a doubt that all *his* Readers will experience the same gratification and advantage. The fifteen plates attached to the work contain 214 figures, neatly engraved, which are accompanied by an explanation.

134. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Common Council of the City of* London, *and the City Officers, on* Sunday *the Eighth of* January, 1809, *being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev.* Samuel Birch, *M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. 4to. pp.* 28.

THE first public official Sermon of a Lord Mayor's Chaplain is regularly on this solemn occasion, which calls upon every Member of the great Corporate Body to join in a serious pledge of their zeal for the Established Religion of the Country, by partaking of the Holy Communion, according to the Rites of the Church of England.

Mr. Birch begins this Discourse, from 1 Cor. xi. 28, by observing, that, "on reference to the chapter from which the text is taken, it will be seen that the Apostle has been giving an account of the origin and design of a most solemn, and, I wish I could add, a generally observed, ordinance of our Religion, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He takes occasion, in the course of his relation, to point out, in expression peculiarly calculated to engage our fears and consideration, the enormous guilt, and the terrible corresponding consequence of a wilful violation of this ordinance, in profaning its sanctity by an unworthy partaking of the Spiritual Feast."

One reason of the reluctance manifested by many to the performance of this essential branch of duty, we are afraid, is too general:

"They have not *time* to stay over this act of devotion. Some worldly engagement, some idle and unprofitable pleasure, for which they *can* contrive to find constant leisure, calls them off, as soon as they have satisfied *themselves* with having attended the ordinary Morning Service of the Church. This must not be foregone, cannot even for one half-hour be delayed. The "still small voice" of Religion is lost to them in the tumult of this giddy world. They but "draw nigh unto God with their mouth, and honour him with their lips, while their heart is far from him." Let such, however, be cautioned to reflect in time, lest they should experience hereafter, what the parable implies, that when those who were bidden to the Supper excused themselves thus, the Lord said unto his servant, "*None* of those men which were bidden shall *taste* of my Supper."

The concluding invitation, "to approach the table where the fountain of a Redeemer's love for ever flows to him that thirsteth after salvation," is highly animated, but too long for us to extract.

135. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Paul's, *before the Lord Mayor,* &c. *on* Wednesday Feb. 8, 1809, *being the Day appointed by His Majesty to be observed as a General Fast. By the Rev.* Samuel Birch, *M. A.* &c. *4to. pp.* 32.

"THE words of the text (1 Sam. xvii. 45) are part of the reproof which David gave to the arrogance and self-confidence of the Philistine, who, for forty days, had bid defiance to the whole host of the Israelites, and now held in disdain the youth and apparent rashness of his opponent; and they may be considered as David's vindication of himself for thus resolutely offering himself to the encounter, which not a man of all the armies of Israel had dared to accept. They all,

all, with human infatuation, looked upon the outward appearance; and, contemplating the gigantic stature, enormous strength, and formidable weapons of him who so boasted himself, set him down in their minds as altogether invincible, and shrunk back appalled at his very presence. But the son of Jesse, touched with the discerning spirit of Religion, and sense of the repeated indignities offered to his Nation by this infidel and heathen, saw no invincible strength unsupported by Divine assistance, and felt no terrors uncreated by Divine hostility; but went forth to battle and to triumph, trusting in the name and favour of his God—assured that, with his blessing upon his efforts, weakness would prevail against strength, and youth reap glory from manhood. The event justified the expectation; and the appeal to the God of Israel was answered with a signal proof that "there was a God in Israel." Goliath fell; and the same day Israel beheld their enemies discomfited, and flying before them."

After a proper application of the subject to the events of the present momentous period, Mr. B. proceeds:

"Let this be such a Fast with *us* as the Lord hath chosen; a fast, not of *seeming* grief and outward depression; a fast, not of mere confession and formal prayer; a fast, not of short observance and barren effect; a day's consideration, a day's sorrow, a day's apprehension, a day's resolution of amendment only; but a fast to unloose and put from us, with abhorrence, never to be resumed, the bands of wickedness; a fast of reconciliation to God, a fast of fidelity to Christ, a fast of charity to man; an enduring fast, a day never to be forgot; a profitable, pious fast; a fast of recovery to righteousness. For, behold! NOW is the accepted time; NOW is the day of salvation. Neglect it not, as you value the blessings of civil liberty, religious toleration, personal enjoyment beneath a government on earth of domestic mildness, and gradually matured and universally commended excellence. Neglect it not, as you love the country which gave you birth, as you prize your connexions and relations in it, as you wish for its prosperity, as you venerate its customs, its privileges, and its laws. Neglect it not, as you hold dear your own temporal and eternal welfare; the means of grace offered you here, and the hope of glory hereafter. Neglect it not, as you fear and adore God, as you love Christ your blessed Redeemer, and as you prize the sanctifying influence of his Comforter, the Holy Spirit."

136. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Paul's, April 23, 1809, *being the First* Sunday *in* Easter *Term. By the Rev.* Samuel Birch, *M. A.* &c. 4*to. pp.* 27.

FROM the testimony and deduction of St. Paul, who expressly says, 1 Cor. xv. 19, "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable," the Preacher very ably confutes those pretended Advocates of Natural Religion who insinuate that Reason and Revelation are constantly at variance.

137. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Paul's, June 4, 1809, *being the First* Sunday *in* Trinity *Term. By the Rev.* Samuel Birch, *M. A.* &c. 4*to. pp.* 26.

FROM Luke xvii. 10, this able Champion of the Establishment in Church and State, observes,

"No doctrine in our Religion has given rise to more misunderstanding and misrepresentation than the doctrine of Works. Some have been for excluding them altogether, as forming no part of the covenant in Christ; others have been accused of betraying the trust reposed in them, by maintaining the necessity of works to the rendering of none effect the cross of Christ."

And thus pointedly meets the objections of "those who are ready, on every occasion, to pronounce that the Minister of the Establishment, *because he is the Minister of the Establishment*, does not preach the Gospel of Jesus:"

"What was not in the power or nature of man to effect was in the wisdom and mercy of God to provide and freely give. The Lord accordingly provided himself a burnt-offering more precious than any earth itself could afford, or human carefulness select. The first-born of many brethren redeems his race. The only begotten of the Father becomes the first fruits of the rich harvest of salvation. GOD HIMSELF, INCARNATE, enters into covenant with all flesh, abolishes the dreadful curse, fulfils the everlasting decree, atones the universal transgression, and intercedes for universal acceptance at the Throne of Grace. Where then is the merit that man can arrogate to himself? Salvation is not of his effecting, but of his receiving: mercy is not of his deserving or procuring, but of his embracing and applying. Reconciliation with God is not of his seeking and earnestly desiring, but of his readily obtaining and enjoying through Christ. With HIM is all the merit of our pardon, our righteousness, our redemption. *His* was the voluntary goodness, the sweet compassion that moved Him to descend from the bosom of the Father; *His* was the efficient remedy

remedy of our weakness, and beneficial glory of ministration; *His* was the salutary and reviving word, antidote of future temptation, essence of eternal hope; *His* was the proclamation of peace and pardon to a guilty world; *His* were the precepts and example of walking worthy unto all pleasing; *His* were the indignities, and reproaches, and contradiction of sinners against himself; *His* was the soul, exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; *His* were the sufferings on the cross, and conflict with the powers of darkness; *His* are the *victory*, and *triumph*, and *exaltation*. Through *Him only* we have access unto the Father: by *His blood* we are washed from our sins; by *His word* we are instructed in the way of life; by *His grace* we are enabled to fight the good fight of faith, and so to run that we may finally obtain the incorruptible crown placed before us.

"Not, therefore, unto *us*, but unto *His name*, be ascribed the praise of any good that we do, or are in a capacity of doing. For, after all, we must feel the weakness and insufficiency of our unsupported efforts to accomplish the work marked out for us. Though the way of salvation be distinctly traced, and the means infallibly prescribed, yet in vain should we endeavour to attain it, unless our spirits also were refreshed, and our faculties invigorated in the attempt. Still must the declaration of Scripture be present to our experience and confession: "Our sufficiency is of God." However consonant it might be to the pride of man to think that he has merit, or that he can recommend himself to God by his own righteousness, every deliberate and impartial view of his condition must convince him of the contrary. Scripture, reason, and experience must concur to assure him that at best, even when he has done all those things which are commanded him, he is an unprofitable servant. No one can consult these, but must read in them this lesson of humility. It is graven in deep, indelible characters; it admits not of denial or disguise; it is the language of the Gospel, and of all who proclaim its truth."

138. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Lawrence Jewry, &c. *on* Friday Sept. 29, 1809. *By the Rev.* Samuel Birch, *M. A.* &c. 4*to. pp.* 23.

"ROMANS xii. 8, *He that ruleth—with diligence.* The connexion between civil duties and religious obligations is no where, perhaps, more strikingly set forth than in the chapter from which this injunction is derived."

From this theme, the duties of the Magistrate are naturally deduced; and, amongst other qualities "indispensable to the magisterial office," FIRMNESS OF MIND is particularly noticed.

"Not only must the Magistrate be uninfluenced in the execution of his important trust by private interest and affection, but unseduced by the humours and caprice of others. He must do his duty fearlessly and inflexibly, without respect of persons, without compromise of conscience, without unbecoming views of popularity, which is to be caught as often, perhaps, by the *appearance* as the *solidity of virtue*, and by the *professions* of honesty of design as by *honesty of design*. He must never lose sight of the circumstance that he has laid himself under the obligation of an OATH faithfully to discharge his duty; he must be true to THIS in spite of every attempt to divert him from it, in spite of every temptation, which the world can hold out, to induce him to disregard it. He must be alike proof against intemperate clamour and injudicious applause; arts by which some men are *deterred from the execution*, and others *deluded into a dereliction*, of their trust. The applause of which he should be most ambitious is the APPLAUSE OF HIS OWN CONSCIENCE; the clamour he alone has reason to regard is the CLAMOUR OF ITS REPROACH." . . . . . "I am aware that unbecoming praise, however odious, would be peculiarly so in him whose profession it is, and whose glory it ought to be, to be a Minister of the Truth. But, guided by custom on this occasion, and firm persuasion and knowledge of the reality of what I assert, I trust I may be able to say, without reproach, that, throughout the execution of his trust, your present Chief Magistrate has evinced a deep and unfailing sense of its great importance; has actively and zealously applied himself to the exercise of its various duties; has manifested a studied impartiality, and, at the same time, ready attention to all men; has exercised that dignified hospitality which peculiarly becomes his high station; has punctually attended all his public engagements, and in every respect, as far as zeal, integrity, firmness, and conscientious dealing are concerned, has shewn himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and faithful to the solemn pledge he gave you, on his investment with the ensigns and sanctions of authority, to "RULE WITH DILIGENCE." Nor can I forbear to notice, what, though the effect of constant habit and right principle in him, must at times materially add to the dignity of station, and excite veneration towards every public capacity, his regular and exemplary attendance on public worship, and his proper observance of the Sabbath. The neglect and violation of these, in both the higher and lower ranks

ranks of society, are, in their consequences, among the worst and most fatal failings to which a Nation can incline; and, therefore, it is the more gratifying to record every example which, by its influence and greatness, may tend to awaken in the minds of men the high and peculiar regard which ought ever to be paid to that sacred day."

We have been the more copious in our extracts from these excellent Civic Sermons, as they are not printed for general circulation, but for the use only of the respectable Audience to whom they were addressed from the pulpit.

139. British *Loyalty; or, Long Live the King! A Dramatic Effusion, in Two Acts, with Songs, Dances, &c. By* Joseph Moser, *Esq. D. L. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for* Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Kent, &c. &c. 8*vo. pp.* 32. Asperne.

WE rejoice to see this worthy and intelligent Magistrate thus beguiling the short intervals of intermission from the fatigues of an honourable but painful duty. His prolific Muse has here produced, with great rapidity, an elegant and pleasing dramatic addition to the general plaudits of the Jubilee; which is effected by an assemblage of the brave Defenders of our Country,—of Sailors, Soldiers, and their Commanders,—and of a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen, with their neighbouring Villagers, on the Western Coast of England.

It would be unfair to criticise too minutely the zealous effusions of the heart, thrown out at the moment, and not intended for representation on the Stage. The Dialogue, however, is equal at least (we might say superior) to many of our modern Farces; and the Songs, adapted to popular airs, are beyond mediocrity. For example:

"In the days of *old* Alfred the Great,
A plentiful board mark'd each chief,
Who thought it a part of his state,
To carve a large Baron of Beef.
*Chorus*, "O the roast Beef of Old England,
And O the old English roast Beef."

"When *Spain's* fam'd Armada was beat,
Eliza invited each chief;
She gave them an *Old* Saxon treat,
A famous large Baron of Beef.
*Chorus*, "O the roast Beef," &c.

"So in honour of Alfred's fam'd line,
May the table of each British chief,
When friends are invited to dine,
Be crown'd with a Baron of Beef.
*Chorus*, "O the roast Beef," &c.

The latter part, like the Interludes of the Elizabethan age, is managed by Wood Nymphs and Dryads, who have each an appropriate song or speech; and the Genius of Britain thus concludes the performance:

"Long live the King! and, honour'd be his name,
Far as the Winds expand the breath of Fame.
Long live the KING! Hark! how the public Voice
These sounds reverb'rate: Echo cries "Rejoice!"
Let *Britain's* sons, bless'd in his happy sway,
Proudly exult on this, the *fiftieth* day
Since *Angels*, waving each triumphant wing,
Hail'd thro' the British Isles a BRITISH KING;
Display'd to an enraptur'd People's eyes
A native Oak, tow'ring in *England's* skies;
And bade its Dryad to them loud proclaim
"A Briton born, who gloried in that name!"
Who, as to Heaven in gratitude he bends,
Aspirates, 'Kinsmen, Countrymen, and Friends!'
Such was the promise of the Royal Youth,
Vers'd in the lore of Honour, Justice, Truth; [Fire!"
And such has been—"O for a Muse of
The full performance of our Royal Sire.
Teach me, Reflection, in few words to scan
The virtues of the Monarch—and the Man.
Husband and Father, his example charms,
Still bless'd at home, though press'd by Foreign Arms;
Though Kingdoms, touch'd by the *Usurper's* rod,
Have shrunk, and Armies wither'd as he trod;
Yet still has England, with gigantic force,
Sternly oppos'd wide Devastation's course:
And, like her *Monarch*, free, and unconfin'd,
Appear'd the fost'ring Parent of Mankind.
Here let me take a retrospective view,
And mark how first our mental efforts grew:
How we pursued those paths our Sires had plann'd,
See how the *Arts* and *Sciences* extend,
And in our *Sovereign* hail their *early* Friend.
Borne on the pinions of our Western gales,
How has *Trade* triumph'd, *Commerce* spread her sails!
While other Nations are in ruins hurl'd,
Britain, united with the Eastern World,
Through the wide course the *holy Ganges* laves,
Proclaims to Hindoos, "You're no longer slaves!"
While fierce in arms on *Egypt's* arid plain,
In *Italy*, in *Portugal*, and *Spain*,
On *Nile's* rough billows, near *Trafalgar's* shore,
Her sons have triumph'd, as in days of yore;
Nobly

Nobly display'd how ARTS and ARMS combine, [Line.
Beneath the influence of the *Brunswick*
Warm with my theme, I yet must close my strain; [reign!
"Brief let me be," Long may our MONARCH
Though FIFTY annual suns have spent their rays, [days;
Still may they shine on these Accession-
Long may example beam with pristine force, [course!"
And may no clouds impede its brilliant

140. *The* Irish *Recluse; or, A Breakfast at the* Rotunda. *By* Sarah Isdell, *Author of "The Vale of* Louisiana." *In Three Volumes.* 12*mo.* Booth.

THERE is no want of incident here. The exuberance of fancy is suffered to run wild; and, were it well arranged, there is matter sufficient for more than one Novel. But, in spite of improbabilities, the two first volumes are interesting; the third is vastly too extravagant. It has neither Preface nor Introduction.

141. *A Description of* Latium, *or* La Campagna di Roma. *With Etchings by the Author.* Longman and Co. 1805. 1 *vol.* 4*to.*

THIS work is dedicated to the Queen, by her Majesty's permission; and the Author observes, in the Introduction, such are the numerous beauties of Italy, that a respectable library might be formed of the various publications descriptive of them. This fact seems to render another on the subject unnecessary; but it will be found, on enquiry and examination, that, however satisfactory the works alluded to may be in many respects, not one of them contains an illustration of that part of Italy now selected, which may prove sufficiently diffuse for the classical Scholar, the Antiquary, and the Painter. Antient Latium includes cities, towns, and villages, the origin of which are traced to the earliest periods of History; several are remarkable for the beauty of their situation; and the majority abound with objects of the highest interest. These circumstances are well known to some of our learned men; others, not so well informed, yet feeling great respect for the studies of their youth, would be pleased to visit and examine the scenes which furnished them, were they reminded they still remain for their contemplation, and are more worthy of it than those inconsiderable places, in the neighbourhood of Rome, usually visited by the idle and unthinking portion of English travellers. Under this impression, the Author is induced to hope "A Description of Latium" may excite curiosity, and induce many to explore a region which, with respect to situation, climate, and edifices, is inferior to no part of this celebrated country, venerated and admired in all ages.

When in the Campagna di Roma, the Works of Livy, Virgil, and Horace, furnish their Readers with new sensations, every thing asserted by those Authors is immediately confirmed, and the place and the writings mutually establish the fame of each other. Those who are denied the satisfaction of tasting the sublime pleasures which may be thus produced are offered the work before us, whence they will derive the gratification, at least, of knowing the present state of cities and towns often presented in warm colours to their imaginations by the Writers abovenamed, and perhaps have an opportunity of elucidating such passages in their labours as may appear obscure through a deficiency of local knowledge. This modest and unassuming Introduction concludes with the following short paragraph: "As some of the most remarkable occurrences recorded in the earliest Annals of Greece and Rome are immediately connected with the origin of the principal cities of Latium, the greater number of which owed their foundation to Argive or Asiatic colonists, it may not be improper to give some account of those expeditions, of the motives which led to them, the mode in which they were conducted, and their influence on the customs and manners of the primitive inhabitants of the country to which they were directed. It cannot surely be deemed unimportant to cast a retrospective glance on the first advances towards civilization of a people to whose arms and arts the most polished Nations of modern Europe, and this Island in particular, are indebted for the chief advantages and blessings of their social and political existence."

The general Description of the Campagna furnishes us with the information that, however desolate it may appear upon a hasty view, through

through the multiplicity of decayed edifices, and its uncultivated state, a more attentive examination will produce groves, fields, and cottages, which were lost in the vast expanse of distant prospect. Eight miles on the road to Naples are nearly destitute of habitable dwellings; but ample recompence is granted to the Antiquary, who will see, with inexpressible pleasure, numerous fragments of aqueducts, temples, and tombs, which forcibly remind him of the period when Rome dictated her laws to the world. "To these objects must be added a picturesque back-ground of hills, no less famous in history than beautiful in form and colouring; and a sky where the brilliancy of the purest azure is softened by light vapours near the horizon." This plain, equally celebrated as being the theatre of many great events, and as containing their numerous *mementos*, is almost surrounded by the Appenines, except where it approaches the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, to the South and South-east. The soil is decidedly and universally volcanic; and the mephitic exhalations arising from the lakes and marshes through this cause certainly render the air unwholesome; but, in the opinion of our Author, not so much so as is generally supposed; nor is the heat "so insupportable as in other latitudes, where it might less reasonably be expected to prevail."

On the 10th day of August, annually, when the harvest of the Campagna is completed, the peasants begin to burn the stubble, which may be an unfailing expedient to destroy reptiles and insects, but must greatly contribute to heat the atmosphere; indeed, the thermometer of Reaumur has been known at that period to rise to 30°.

The evenings are temperate, and the night-air very cool in proportion to the warmth of the day: hence foreigners conclude it extremely prejudicial to health. In this particular physicians agree with them, and recommend strangers not to expose themselves to it during the fall of the dew, or an hour after sun-set; and yet the natives walk with impunity, and the women without any other covering than a net, or a ribband, calculated to confine and ornament their beautiful hair. Very little rain falls in the months of July and August; and there is little more circulation in the air than is occasioned by a slight sea-breeze experienced about noon. It is then that the exhalations take place from stagnated waters, the unfrequented parts of Rome, and the catacombs. "The few inhabitants who remain there are subject to fevers and agues; but their number is very inconsiderable, and no danger is to be apprehended where fires are kept up by any considerable assemblage of houses. For this reason the cottagers of the Campagna usually leave their dwellings during Summer, and sleep, either at Rome, under the porticos of the palaces and public edifices, or in the towns nearest to their little possessions. If they persist in remaining too long, they get agues; and the greatest number of patients in the Roman hospitals, for the months of July, August, and September, consists of peasants from the circumjacent fields."

The heavy rains which usually fall in September clear the atmosphere; and after that period noxious vapours do not prevail. A law exists to prevent any person from being compelled to exchange his dwelling from July to September inclusive, that no advantage may be taken, in such removals, to the prejudice of health. The natural cascades of the mountains, and the numerous fountains at Rome, are supposed to purify the atmosphere in some degree; and, it "is well known, the cypress, oak, chesnut, and some other trees, exhale vapours which are not esteemed salubrious. There are many plants, shrubs, and trees, natives of this soil, which contribute greatly, by their effluvia, to the purification of the atmosphere; and even those above-mentioned intercept and absorb much of the mephitic air, on account of their high and thick foliage; for it is clearly demonstrated that they receive as much nutriment from the atmosphere as from the earth; and it is not uncommon to see them grow out of ruined edifices, where they have taken root merely in the casual earth deposited by the winds, or composed of the mouldering bricks or stone."

The South-east and South-west winds, or the Scirocco and Cibeccio, though they bear a very bad reputation, are yet, from the above causes,

less

less pernicious at some seasons than at others; the former contributes much to the mildness of the climate in Winter. The North wind, or Tramontana, is of that elastic quality, in the neighbourhood of Rome, that it not only annihilates all the pestiferous vapours of the Scirocco, but invigorates the whole circle of Nature, and bears every vestige of a cloud to the sea. It is, however, severely cold in the Winter, and caused Salicetti, physician to the late Pope, and a man of great knowledge, to observe, "Scirocco is a tiresome friend, but Tramontana is a murderous enemy."

"The Ponente, or West wind, deserves the character it had amongst the antient Poets: their Zephyrs and Favonian breezes have lost none of their charms; and it requires the pen of a Virgil or Tibullus to describe the beauty of this climate when it is predominant; wafting, as it does, on its dewy wings, the perfume of orange-groves and aromatic meadows. In the morning the wind is commonly Easterly; declining sometimes to the North, it becomes North-east, and at others, turning to the South, settles in Scirocco. At noon, however, it is usually South, which declines to East or West, and often becomes due West, which lasts all the evening, and part of the night. This, as well as the Northerly winds, is always accompanied by a considerable dew. The Southerly wind, which predominates about noon, more especially in Summer, is a sea-breeze, and renders the heat much less troublesome than would otherwise be the case at an hour when the sun has had so much influence."

Such is the account we have of the climate of the Campagna, which we think does the Author no little credit, and demonstrates that much attentive observation must have been exercised on the subject: indeed, we do not recollect to have read a more satisfactory detail of facts in any similar pursuit. The conclusion of this portion of the work assures us, that the district in question offers a thousand comforts in existence, which are not experienced in less-favoured situations. There old age becomes vigorous, and fully competent to enjoy the blessings allowed by temperance and moderation; "and though life may not be prolonged in these climates beyond the usual limits prescribed to it in others, it certainly glides more smoothly, and is freed from those minute cares and tiresome precautions which, in many other parts of Europe, render old age a heavy burthen, and interrupt not only the enjoyments but even the improvement of youth."

We shall pass over that division of the "Description" which relates to the original inhabitants of Latium, because it necessarily follows that the Author must have had recourse to authorities already well known; and that appropriated to the colonial establishments of the Antients in Latium, their towns, roads, and country-houses, for the same reason; observing, only, that many illustrations are contained in them, which will be found highly interesting, and evidently arising from an elegant and cultivated mind. In this particular the Author appears to have adopted the excellent plan of consulting antient writers, and making inferences originating from a comparison of vestiges with the account of domestic and general manners afforded by the former. *(To be continued.)*

142. Latin *Prosody made easy. By* J. Carey, *LL. D. private Teacher of the Classicks, French, and Short Hand. A new Edition, enlarged and improved.* 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

THE back of the title-page contains an Address, or Advertisement, which announces that the Doctor is approved as a teacher by families of distinguished rank, who have experienced his careful attention and successful method. He then offers his services, states his terms, and promises to refund the remuneration he receives "on the production of any other System (now publicly known in England) that shall prove superior to his in simplicity, facility, and clearness."

This edition is dedicated to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the following words, which are equally creditable to the Writer and his Patron, and are dated *Islington, July* 16, 1808:

"Although that unassuming and unostentatious modesty which forms a conspicuous feature in your private character may condemn me for thus divulging those deeds

deeds which your right hand secretly performed without the knowledge of your left; I cannot consent to forego the present opportunity of publicly testifying my gratitude for the numerous favours you were pleased to heap on me during the three years that I visited your son as private tutor, either constantly in preparing him for Harrow school, or occasionally afterward during his vacations: favours not limited to the cheerful payment of a generous remuneration for my visits, but extended to farther instances of kindness in various forms, particularly to repeated acts of unsolicited munificence—to additional bounties, incalculably enhanced in value by a self-denying delicacy in the mode of conferring them, which exalted you much higher in my estimation than even the bounties themselves, large and liberal as they were. Accept, Sir, the only return in my power—the respectful though unauthorised dedication of this volume; and with that mild indulgent benignity which I have more than once experienced from you."

We shall give an analysis of the Author's Preface, without comment, as the Readers of "Latin Prosody made easy" will readily perceive the uncommon candour and independence of mind evinced by Dr. Carey. He says, some Writers complain of the illiberality and severity of the Publick; but, for his own part, he finds great reason to congratulate himself on the liberality and lenity he has experienced from that dread tribunal; which if he had not, he should never have troubled the Community with a second edition of his "Prosody:" the first he acknowledges "was disfigured with numerous and glaring blemishes; and no wonder, for the idea of that publication was suddenly taken up, at the casual suggestion of a friend, as observed in my former Preface; and in *nine days* the whole of the MS. was ready for the press, except the Analysis of the Hexameter, which also in its turn was dispatched with equal haste."

Notwithstanding all the imperfections thus occasioned, the volume was received with indulgence, and the present edition demanded; which, the Author says, he dares not positively call a *good* book, yet he ventures to assert "is a much *less bad* one than its predecessor." He does not profess to enter into an enumeration of the corrections he has made; but thinks it necessary to notice a few particulars that require explanation.

"Throughout the whole of the work, to every verse (other than Hexameter and Pentameter) quoted as authority for quantity, I have annexed a number, referring to the number in the Appendix, under which the Reader will find a description of such verse, and the mode of scanning it. In p. 3, for example, the number 12, added to *Nunc mare, nunc silvæ . . .* : refers to Number 12 in the Appendix; where it will appear that the verse in question is an Archilochian Dactylic Trimiter Catalectic, consisting of two dactyls and a semi-foot. Should the Reader ask why I have quoted verses of less familiar kind, in many cases, where I might, with much less trouble to myself, have produced examples in Hexameter, my answer is, that many of those Hexameters which are commonly admitted as proofs afford *no proof*. For instance, the following line from Ovid, Ibis, 577,

Utque *nepos* Æthræ, Veneris periturus ob iram . . . . . .

affords no positive proof that the *OS* of *Nepos* is naturally long; because the *cæsura* would alone be sufficient to lengthen a short syllable in that position, as observed in p. 140: and the same would be the case in any other Hexameter or Pentameter which might be quoted. But the quantity is decisively proved by the Trimiter Iambic, which I have given in p. 113, where the syllable in question terminates a foot; *viz.*

. . . . . Priami | *nĕpōs* | Hectoreus, et letum oppetat.

In that respect it is much to be regretted that, when I was *beginning* to read the Poets with a view to this new edition, the idea did not occur to me of deviating from the beaten track, and uniting such verses as should furnish, not merely *examples*, but decisive *proofs*, of the quantity of final long syllables."

Unluckily for the Doctor, this thought did not occur to him till he had actually completed his course of reading. He afterwards attempted, with partial success, to supply the omission; but as neither himself nor (which we cannot mention without astonishment) *any person to whose books he had access* had the Works of the Poets with verbal Indexes, he was compelled to relinquish the task, and be contented, in the remainder of the cases, with the extracts he had previously made, and to follow the track of his predecessors in giving *examples* in place of *proofs*. In various parts of the Analysis of the Hexameter Dr. Carey supposes some of his Readers may be surprised at finding so many examples when it might be supposed, at first view, one was sufficient.

ficient. He farther declares, it would have been lucky for him if he had thought so on commencing his labours, as he might thus have saved himself the trouble, on some occasions, of exploring the entire Works of several Poets in search of a single line to answer his idea. He wished, however, to give "examples, not simply of a dactyl or a spondee in a particular position, but of such dactyl or spondee preceded or followed by feet of diversified construction, the better to shew the effect of every possible combination." At the same time he adds, that, had he the task to do again, he should not be so minute. In the Analysis he would not wish to be understood, in saying that such or such combination is pleasing or unpleasing, harmonious or inharmonious, to speak as a dictator, or as attempting to prescribe laws to controul the judgment of his Readers, as he merely wishes to impress them with the fact that such is the effect on his own ear. Nothing can be more candid and liberal than his observations on this subject, which we shall give in his own words:

"I am far from commending the despotic arrogance of a French Critick in denouncing 'Woe to any man who should disrelish a particular verse which happened to please *his* fancy!'—"*Malheur à celui qui ne goûte pas la douceur de ce beau vers!*' Like the corporeal taste, the intellectual also is widely different in different persons; nor would it perhaps be possible to find any two individuals upon earth who should exactly agree in their taste of either corporeal or intellectual objects. As, in the former case, what is highly savoury to one palate often proves disgusting to another, so, in the latter, a poetic combination which *I* approve may be disapproved by some other Writer — one which *I* condemn may by him be admired: and this difference of sentiment is the more likely to exist if we happen to differ in our mode of reading with respect to accent and quantity. On such occasions I am by no means desirous that any one of my Readers, however young and inexperienced, should implicitly adopt mine in preference to the contrary opinion: I rather wish him to examine the Poets for himself, and, according as their practice implies approbation or disapprobation, to form his own judgment, uninfluenced by modern authority. Which way soever he may determine, my quotations will prove equally serviceable to him — being ready collected to his hand, and furnishing convenient materials for whatever use he chooses to make of them."

We have already said we admire the modesty and candour of Dr. Carey; but we must beg leave to dissent from him in the particulars just quoted. Diffidence in those persons who have acquired great and extensive information by close application is amiable, and promotes enquiry and disquisition in the same proportion that arrogance and bold assertions suppress it: the case is far different when youth and inexperience are thus invited to become dogmatic, and dispute the result of the teacher's examination into causes and effects. Besides, it must be highly discouraging to an ardent youthful mind, when he finds his tutor willing to submit to his better judgment. In short, he has nothing to rely upon, and proceeds in his studies uncertain whether his time is not totally lost: on the other hand, the arrogant pupil, destitute of that deliberation which is requisite to form an accurate decision, fixes on a system, and this he maintains, with his master's permission, against experience and deep reflection. Under these impressions we recommend Dr. Carey to cancel this part of his Preface, if a third edition of his work should be required by the Publick, and substitute for it a laudable recommendation of his own opinions.

"Respecting the inaccuracy of our *Corpus Poëtarum*, noticed in pp. 184, 272, and other parts of this book, it may be proper to observe, that I have never collated a single page of that publication, or a tenth part of a page; and therefore beg leave to enter my anticipative protest against any disadvantageous conclusion deducible from my silence concerning other instances of inaccuracy, however gross or numerous, which may hereafter be detected on a closer examination. It was, moreover, through pure accident that I happened to exemplify in Claudian, not in Horace, Virgil, or Ovid. Going on a rural excursion, I put a small classic volume into my pocket, and that volume chanced to be Claudian. On reading him in the country, I followed my usual practice of noting with my pencil in the margin whatever appeared to me a typographic or editorial error; and, on my return to town, had the curiosity to examine how far my emendatory conjectures were confirmed by what I had erroneously supposed to be Mr. Maittaire's publication; when, to my utter astonishment, I thus accidentally

accidentally discovered it to be only a servile re-impression from the common editions of the day — a faithful transcript of the grossest errors. I now conclude," says Dr. C. "with a request that the oversights or defects of this my second edition may experience from the Reader's lenity the same indulgence as was shewn to those of the former."

It is vain to attempt an analysis of the body of this work, as the variety it contains is too extensive, and months might be occupied in examining into its merits or demerits; that the former predominate, the Author has already experienced by the approbation of the Publick.

143. Onesimus *Examined; or, Strictures on his Accounts of Popular Preachers. By an Evangelical Minister.* 8vo. *pp.* 27. Sherwood and Co.

IT should seem as if "the galled jade winced." The arrogance of assuming to themselves exclusively the title of "*Evangelical* Preachers" is among the disgusting innovations of modern times. Neither Wicliffe nor Latimer presumed so to style themselves; nor did even the Prototypes of modern Methodism, George Whitfield or John Wesley.

The opinion entertained by this Writer of the "Bench of Bishops, and of the Established Clergy in general," may be seen by the following remarks:

"The Author professes great reverence for the Hierarchy of the Church. We will excuse him placing Bishop Porteus in the front of this odd mixture of Preachers. But when he speaks of the 'number of eminent Ecclesiasticks who are luminaries in the firmament of righteousness,' I suspect him of flattery. Where are these brilliants? Porteus was the best of them. Point out his equal. And yet this great man's deficiencies are such, in some of the grand essentials of vital godliness, as to make it dubious whether he loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity or no. 'Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.' Onesimus aims at this. No wonder this Bishop is a paragon of every excellence. Men may advance far in ideal rectitude, and be candid towards others, and yet be practically wrong." . . . . . "It suits the Author's purpose to flatter Gerrard Andrews. Here I suspect his want of principle. No censure is passed on his doctrines; no, *he* must be very slightly touched; perhaps he can promote the sale of the book; but the Critick must still be the *magnus Apollo*, and faults must be produced. This Preacher has, therefore, 'defects of voice, of manner, of action'—but these are all 'lost in his *substantial* excellencies.' They are all 'immaterial.' Now, if G. A. was a man to my taste, I should say the same. If he preached with the 'demonstration of the spirit;' if he confounded and alarmed the sinners around him; if he made Religion 'the savour of life, and the savour of death;' if he could not be heard by unholy men unmoved, in a circle of those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; if the two-edged sword of the Spirit wielded by him produced any *real effect*; I should pity the silly man who would start the least objection, in a public manner, to any defect, corporeal or mental. If a Minister of Christ is instrumentally helping on the eternal happiness of a thousand, or ten times the number, and these love and admire him above all men 'for his work's sake,' what fools must be those persons who obstruct his usefulness!" . . . . "When speaking of Crowther, a good man, of useful and respectable ministerial talents, he flies off, in a strange whim,—to deplore the progress of Schism. What injury has this done the Country? Is it not tolerated, sanctioned, remunerated by the Legislature? When Paley wishes you to know what was primitive Christianity, he points out the modern Methodists, or Schismaticks, as the counterpart of it.—To resist effectually these dangerous persons, many Bishops have long since, in their Charges, recommended to their Clergy to out-preach their Antagonists, as they are termed. Why not recommend that they should work Miracles? One is as practicable as the other. What sort of persons are generally ordained by these Bishops? I have lived many years in one of our Universities, and since that time in many parts of the kingdom, and never found a place so destitute of Religion: the bells are tinkling from morning till night, from January to December, from century to century, and so they may to the end of the world!"

"Meditating on the fine genius of Mr. Hall, your features are smoothed, and you seem capable of doing the man justice. Had he once, in the days of his noviciate, kneeled before a Right Reverend Father in God, and then, in the maturity of reason, dared to suspect the validity of such a farce, you would have had no mercy on him: but, as he was, in this respect, consistent, you overlook his nonconformity, and give him the praise he so richly deserves. He is truly great.

After some unhandsome sneers at Mr. Dodd, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Wilcox, and a few others, he adds,

"The Congregations of the Asylum and Magdalen,

Magdalen, and similar places, are well known to congregate where wickedness is triumphant. Truth will disperse them all. The theatre, the opera, the card-table, are their elements. Ideas faithfully inculcated on righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, would soon annihilate their visible union; and as they would be driven from their strong holds of delusion, we might expect to see the pharisaic part of them reading their liturgical service, and lolling in their chariots in Hyde-park, while breaking the Sabbath, and paying homage to the vanities and frivolities of life. The preaching that does not offend persons of this description must be offensive to God. The preaching of the Cross will ever be foolishness. Feeble and timid admonition, a rejection of all the vitality of Religion, a constrained repeating of an orthodox collect, still characterize a great majority of the Established Clergy."

"Of Mr. Jackson [Jack*man*] I have not the least knowledge. But I know many persons who constantly attend the Philanthropic Chapel, and I know them to be as far from the kingdom of Heaven as any of the human race. They are the malignant enemies of the cross of Christ; and the inculcating of pure, evangelical principles they utterly detest, and yet they are attracted thither. Onesimus represents the service of this place as being peculiarly solemn: I know persons of extreme levity and frivolity are amused with it."

"I find Mr. Wood is not altogether to his taste. Suppose a farmer was to take you into his barn, and say to you, here are a dozen cats, which is the best of them? The Critick would knit his brow, and meditate a sagacious reply; but if he were to give any other than this, he would excite the ridicule of the rustick. What is it?—the best among them is that which occasions the greatest destruction of the vermin."

These harsh and unfounded censures are preparatory to an unbounded elogium on the Leaders of Methodism,—Dr. Collyer, Dr. Draper, Mr. Hill, &c. &c. But one of these will be fully sufficient as a specimen:

"Onesimus is not the only one who disapproves of Mr. Hill's clerical character. But though Onesimus is a numerous host, Rowland will live in the Annals of Methodism, and be the bright exemplar to thousands who are intended, in the decrees of Heaven, to be instant in season and out of season, in propagating eternal truth. If he were a well-known person, and highly respected, of great literary consequence, a Leviathan in criticism, yet, even then, his utmost effort could not tarnish Rowland's reputation. The finest parts of his character are the most offensive to him. Onesimus cannot deny but he is eminently good; he cannot prove that he is not eminently great. I have observed the impression he has long made in every part of the kingdom. He is universally admired and esteemed by all that are truly pious. He is universally execrated by opposite characters, except so far as they can make him subservient to their schemes.

"Onesimus is offended at his pulpit gestures, his humourous expressions, and the adaptation of his sentiments to the public mind. These have been attractive to myriads. They have been *solemnized* to the conversion of numbers. I love deep solemnity in a preacher; but Rowland never promoted levity in me. I have frequently smiled with the congregation, but never laughed. Rowland's constant hearers are, perhaps, as sensible a people as any on earth. They are stimulated by him to active services in the cause of Righteousness. They are animated to fervent piety; and in all acts of benevolence they are the first society in the Christian Church. What does it signify what his attitudes may be, or any other peculiarity of the kind, if he moves with irresistible energy in the discharge of his duty, and more extensively than any individual living?"

The following paragraph is too sublime for immediate comprehension:

"In speaking of Mr. Yates, you say, the 'popular preacher is one who is great as well as good.' If he be popular among the good, he may be the same; but if among those who drink-in iniquity like water, where is his worth?"

144. *The Epistolary Correspondence of Sir* Richard Steele; *including his Familiar Letters to his Wife and Daughters: to which are prefixed, Fragments of Three Plays; Two of them undoubtedly* Steele's, *the third supposed to be* Addison's. *Faithfully printed from the Originals; and illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes. By* John Nichols, *F. S. A. E. & P. 2 vols. 8vo. pp.* 696. Longman and Co. 1809.

THE Epistolary Correspondence of Sir Richard Steele has now been before the Publick upwards of twenty years*; and how valuable it has been found to all interested in the history and writings of that extraordinary and eminent Character, appears from the use which has been made of it in every attempt to illustrate the progress of Periodical Writing, and the

* See vol. LVIII. pp. 330, 653, and 722, for an account of the first edition.

lives

lives of our Essayists. Steele must ever be venerated as the founder of a College of Writers peculiar to our own nation, and who have most obviously and extensively contributed to its improvement in practical morals and refined taste. To such a benefactor who would not be proud to owe his obligations, and who would not be desirous of every information that can be recovered respecting his life?

The present edition of this Correspondence appears with many attractive recommendations. Besides a great many additional letters and fragments which have fallen into the hands of the Editor, and a collection of letters to and from Sir R. Steele, which have been long detached, and almost hid, in many scarce volumes, we are now presented with three dramatic fragments, "two of them undoubtedly Steele's, and the third supposed to be Addison's," which cannot fail to engage the attention of the admirers of those distinguished writers. We have likewise additional information respecting Steele's troubles and perplexities as a manager of a Theatre; and surely these cannot at present be uninteresting. From the accounts here, as well as from what has been passing in Covent-garden, we are almost inclined to think that the *constitution* of the theatrical commonwealth has, at all times, a portion of the *rotten* in its composition. But, without the additions now specified, we were not a little pleased to find that the Editor had been encouraged to produce a new edition of a work which the calamitous accident of 1808 (to which we have had too many opportunities of recurring) had rendered necessary.

It has been objected, but surely by those who think superficially on such subjects, that many of the letters in the preceding edition were short and uninteresting; and we readily concur that if those letters had been written by men whose characters are uninteresting, or of the common sort, the objection might be allowed some solid foundation. But in the case of such a man as Steele, the shortness of some of these letters often forms their recommendation, because they tell us more correctly what was passing in the mind of the Writer at the moment, and are therefore more truly characteristic than those laboured epistles that are prepared with *first* and *second copies*, and sent to the correspondent with all the polish of artificial language and sentiment.—Having, at the distance of some years, refreshed our memory, by a perusal of what were formerly published, as well as the present more complete series, we may confidently say, without hazard of contradiction, that the most apparently trifling of these unpremeditated effusions have a direct tendency to illustrate some peculiarity of the Writer's temper and habits, and to bring us nearer to the real character of a man whom we can no longer contemplate in real life. The only fair criterion in the case of collections of a similar kind is this: after an attentive perusal, are we, or are we not, better acquainted with the character of the party than when we first sat down? With respect to the letters before us, we have no doubt that the answer will be in the affirmative; not only because the Publick has ever become more familiar with the party from those Biographies in which letters have predominated than in those where we must trust entirely to the studied narrative of a stranger, but because we acquire from these letters the same sort of acquaintance with his character which we should have had if it had been our lot to pay him so many short visits in life, and enjoy his conversation by those snatches, short or long, which undoubtedly tend to display the character in all its varieties. On such occasions there is no preparation for an interview; and in such correspondence there is no room for disguise or affectation of any description.

Among the additional contents of these volumes we meet with a few extracts from a Diary written by Sir Richard Steele, and should have been glad to have seen more of the same kind. From this, however, we shall copy a short passage, because it contains a trait of character that strongly reminds us of the pious frame of mind so conspicuous in Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose failings, although of a different kind from those of Steele, led him to the same *resolutions* and *purposes*, the execution of which was often prevented by the frailty of human nature.

"*April*

"*April* 4, 1721. I have lately had a fit of sickness, which has awakened in me, among other things, a sense of the little care I have taken of my own family. And as it is natural for men to be more affected with the actions and sufferings and observations upon the rest of the world, set down by their predecessors, than by what they receive from other men; I have taken a resolution to write down in this book, as in times of leisure I may have opportunity, things past, or things that may occur hereafter, for the perusal and consideration of my son Eugene Steele, and his sisters Elizabeth Steele and Mary Steele, my beloved children."

"*Easter Sunday, April* 9, 1721. After the repeated perusal of Dr. Tillotson's seventh Sermon, in the third volume of the small edition of his admirable and comfortable Writings, and after having done certain acts of benevolence and charity to some needy persons of merit, I went this day to the Holy Sacrament. In addition to the proper Prayers of the Church, I framed for my private use, on this occasion, the following Prayer:

"O Almighty Lord God, I prostrate myself before thy Divine Majesty, in hopes of mercy for all my former transgressions, through the merits of thy Son Jesus Christ.

"Thou art my Maker; and knowest my infirmities, appetites, and passions, and the miserable habit of mind, which I have contracted through a guilty indulgence of them. Pardon me, O Lord, in that I permitted them to grow upon me; and allow the moments for retrospect and repentance; or afford me thy mercy, if thou shalt please to take me away in the course of a faithful endeavour. I bow down to thee with a firm resolution to resist all perverse and sensual inclinations for the future. I beg thy grace and assistance, for the sake of our Lord Jesus, who has instituted this means of salvation, to which I approach with faith. Lord, O Lord, receive a broken and contrite heart. Amen."

But we must now take some notice of the dramatic fragments, which are for the first time presented to the Publick. The one is intituled "The School of Action," a comedy, left unfinished by Steele at his death, and is formed on the plot of making an inn appear to be haunted, and at the same time a theatre; the graver scenes in the first act are evidently in Steele's manner; the more humourous ones, probably from not being pruned and rounded by the Author, savour more of the burlesque. The second fragment is shorter, and appears to be part of a comedy, somewhat like our "High Life Below Stairs." The fragment of the tragedy resembles Addison's style, and may be the foundation of a good play. "The School for Action," however, requires the least to fit it for the Stage, and seems not ill adapted to the mixed style, of serious and farcical, in which modern comedies are generally written.

The whole of these amusing volumes are illustrated by Notes, in which we find many interesting notices and anecdotes concerning the literary history and biography of Steele's age.

His daughter Elizabeth, afterwards Lady Trevor, had many suitors, and some of their addresses, here given, are curious specimens of courtship. The following lines we conclude with, as of superior merit:

"To E. S. (Elizabeth Steele).

"Artless believe my vows, my dear;
Believe the heart you've won sincere:
My dearest life, more generous prove,
Be kind, and crown my constant love:
Let Emma's story be revived in thee,
And what she was to Henry, be to me;
Then Henry's constancy shall yield to mine,
And Emma's fame shall be eclipsed by thine." J. P.

*i. e.* James Philips, of Penty-park, esq. in Pembrokeshire.

145. Dom Boc. *A Translation of the Record called* Domesday, *so far as relates to the County of* York, *including also* Amounderness, Lonsdale, *and* Furness, *in* Lancashire; *and such Parts of* Westmoreland *and* Cumberland *as are contained in the Survey. Also, the Counties of* Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, *and* Lincoln. *With an Introduction, Glossary, and Indexes. By the Rev.* William Bawdwen, *Vicar of* Hooton Pagnell, Yorkshire. *4to. pp.* 628; *with* 31 *of Introduction, and* 61 *of Glossary.* Doncaster: *printed by* W. Sheardown; *sold by* Longman and Co. 1809.

THIS laborious and useful work, in which we are glad to see a numerous List of Subscribers, is submitted to the candour and curiosity of the Publick. The motives which induced Mr. Bawdwen to engage in such a laborious undertaking were these:

"First, having been for some time in possession of a Copy of this invaluable Record; and having experienced, in the frequent perusal of it, a continued series

of

of gratification and interest; it occurred to me that a Translation of it, as literal as possible (for no other could be admissible), might not be unacceptable to my fellow-citizens:—I therefore made no hesitation to embark in the concern.

"To the *great Landholders* I have flattered myself it would be more than ordinarily interesting; as, without the disgusting task of torturing themselves with the barbarous Latin in which it is composed, or with decyphering the uncouth abbreviations with which it abounds, they might be able to ascertain the original extent of their *manors*; the tenures under which they were held; the boundaries of villages; the quantity of land then in tillage, and the quantity of waste. That they may recognize therein the names of their remote though illustrious ancestors; that, like the Catalogue of Homer, it would furnish them with decisive evidence of facts which would otherwise have been hid in the depth of ages; would throw light on what has been obscure; confirm what has been before only traditional or conjectural; and, in some cases, perhaps, be preventive of litigation and contest.

"To the inferior Proprietaries, I have indulged myself in the hope that the same benefits and the same gratifications would result; that, by its being thus made more generally known, it would add to the mass of local interests and endearments; and that, by being stripped of its cumbrous and rusty armour, its hooks and hangers, and appearing in a modern dress, it might be approached with less reluctance, be made a more welcome guest at the *Hall*, and become a more familiar associate in the *Library*.

"That to Barristers, and other Gentlemen in the profession of the Law, a less repulsive and more accommodating reference, amid the hurry and details of business, might sometimes be convenient; and that, as a document of *rare curiosity*, and *entirely new* to the generality of Readers, it might gain admittance into the closets of Gentlemen of the other learned professions.

"As, under the liberal auspices of His present Majesty, and by the munificence of Parliament, a most SPLENDID EDITION of this Record, worthy of the Monarch, and worthy of this great Nation, has been published, for the use of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the public Libraries of the Kingdom, from the *original Manuscript* in the EXCHEQUER; I have also flattered myself that what I have now undertaken might, in some degree, second the enlightened views of the Legislature on this subject, and respectively place the purchase of it within the reach of more numerous classes of his Majesty's subjects. The edition alluded to is costly and voluminous as a *whole*, and of necessity in very few hands. It was printed A. D. 1780, by Mr. John Nichols, on an exquisite type*, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Joseph Jackson.

"Secondly, to enquire into the circumstances under which the Norman Conqueror was led to the *direction* of the *great Original*; to describe the manner in which the Survey was made; to examine the consequences which resulted from its completion, its importance as a great NATIONAL WORK, its singular utility as a point of reference even at the present day; and then to give some account of the *laws*, *institutions*, and *customs*, of the Saxons, prior to the Conquest."

In a dry detail of property, entertainment is not to be expected; but the utility of the work is self-evident; and the following extracts are curious:

"In *EBORACO CIVITATE* (City of York) in the time of King Edward, besides the Ward of the Archbishop, there were Six Wards: one of these was destroyed when the Castles were built. In five Wards there were one thousand four hundred and eighteen inhabited mansions. The Archbishop has yet a third part of one of these Wards. In these, no one, but as a Burgess, was entitled to any customary payments, except *Merlesuain*, in one house which is below the Castle; and except the Canons wherever they reside, and except four Magistrates, to whom the King granted this privilege by his writ, and that for their lives; but the Archbishop was entitled to all customary payments in his Ward. Of all the abovementioned mansions there are now in the King's possession three hundred and ninety-one inhabited, great and small, paying custom; and four hundred uninhabited, which do not yield customary services, but some only one penny rent, and others less; and five hundred and forty mansions so uninhabitable that they pay nothing at all; and Foreigners hold one hundred and forty-five houses."

"The King has three ways by land, and a fourth by water. In these all forfeitures belong to the King and the Earl, whichsoever way they go, either through the land of the King, or of the Archbishop, or of the Earl.

"The King's Peace, given under his Hand or Seal, if it shall have been broken, satisfaction is to be made to the King only, by twelve hundreds; every hundred eight pounds.

* "This type was destroyed in the dreadful fire which consumed the printing-office, &c. &c. of Messieurs Nichols, in Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London, February 8, 1808."

"Peace

"Peace given by an Earl, by whomsoever broken, satisfaction is to be made by six hundreds; every hundred eight pounds.

"If any one shall have been exiled according to law, no one but the King shall pardon him.

"But if an Earl or Sheriff shall have exiled any one from the country, they themselves may recal him, and pardon him if they will.

"Those Thanes who shall have had more than six Manors, pay relief of lands to the King only. The relief is eight pounds.

"But if he shall have had only six Manors or fewer, three marks of silver shall be paid to the Sheriff for the Relief.

"But the Burgesses, Citizens of York, do not pay relief."

Mr. Bawdwen proposes, if he meets with proper encouragement, to publish, in like manner, the whole of this valuable Record, in Ten Volumes in Quarto; and we heartily wish him success in so laudable an undertaking.

146. *Beauties selected from the Writings of* James Beattie, *LL.D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logick in the Marischal College and University of* Aberdeen; *arranged in a perspicuous and pleasing Manner, under the following Heads: Poetical, Moral, Philosophical, Theological, Critical, and Epistolary. To which are prefixed, a Life of the Author, and an Account of his Writings. Together with Notes on the First Book of "The Minstrel," by* Thomas Gray, *LL.B.* 12*mo. pp.* 340. Longman and Co. 1809.

WE are in general little pleased with this species of publication, which very rarely answer the purposes they profess; and, in the case of Dr. Beattie, to transcribe his *Beauties*, it would be necessary to copy his whole Works. In one instance, however, this is done in the present volume. "The Minstrel" is given complete; and a brief Commentary on the First Book of it, from a familiar Letter of Mr. Gray. A short Life, with a Portrait of Dr. Beattie, are prefixed.

147. Marmion *Travestied; a Tale of Modern Times. By* Peter Pry, *Esq.* 8*vo. pp.* 277. Tegg.

THIS volume might, with equal propriety, b called "The Intrigues of Mrs. Clarke;" whose history is here given in doggrel rhyme, burlesquing the solemnity of *Marmion;* like which, it has Introductory Poems, each inscribed to some remarkable public Character; *viz.*

Sir F. B—rd—tt,
R—d B—y S——n, Esq.
Major H—ng—r,
Sir D—d D—nd—s,
Right Hon. S——r P——l,
Lord Ell——ough.

The work is divided into Six Cantos—called, 1. "Gloucester Place;" 2. "The Boarding School;" 3. "The Castle Inn;" 4. "The War Office;" 5. "The Investigation;" 6. "The Contest."—There are some good lines, with several *palpable hits;* the *Travestie* is, on the whole, a good supplementary article to the voluminous Proceedings on the Subject in the House of Commons; and the laugh seems tolerably impartial at all the parties concerned.

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The *Curæ posteriores* of W. S. are received. We coincide in the main with all his suggestions, and shall attend to some of them. But he is not aware of the difficulty of putting in practice what in theory appears as easy as it may be desirable. The removal of the particular article recommended for a distinct publication would take one of the finest flowers from our literary *bouquet*,—*è pluribus unum;*—and the demand for it separately would be much too limited to defray the expence. His Papers on that subject shall be *used* when opportunity occurs.

The jocularity of our Friend in *Seymour-street* is taken in good part; and we have no doubt that he will, in like manner, be satisfied that we do not wantonly discard his Communications.

We have many reasons for respecting Mr. Davies; but we cannot sacrifice our pages to any farther discussion of the *Trifurcated Hake.*—When two Gentlemen of undoubted integrity differ so essentially in their statements as flatly *to contradict* each other's veracity, it is high time to draw a veil over their dispute.

We cannot but suspect that Clericus H—sis is laughing at us. But, if he is really serious, though we cannot print his Letter, we have not the least objection to his Plan.

The Papers offered by our communicative Friend will be thankfully accepted. *Old scores* are not always *waste paper.*

The Offer of a Well-wisher *(late of Oxford)* is considered as a Favour; and we are sorry to return an Answer in the Negative. The Article to which he alludes finds a place in our pages from a far different motive to that which he supposes.

R. B. W. is received, and shall be used. The *Certificate* will be esteemed a Favour.

Mr. Parke on the antient Tower at Salisbury, Benbow House, &c. in our next; with An Amateur; the Verses of Mr. Bransby; Poly-Olbion; &c. &c. &c.

## ODE FOR THE ROYAL JUBILEE, October 25, 1809.

By William-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Esq.

OLYMPIC Games by Greece were given,
And Circus sports by Rome,
But Britons raise their voice to Heaven,
For virtues thron'd at home!
And, from the Peasant to the Peer,
They hail this day, to millions dear!

The fiftieth sun's autumnal ray,
Beholds the mildest Sov'reign sway,
A People happy, great, and free;
That People, with one common voice,
From Thames to Ganges' shores rejoice,
In universal Jubilee!

May Heaven the cherish'd life extend
Of Albion's Monarch, Father, Friend,
For many a future year!
Long be postpon'd that hour of fate,
When He, the Just, the Good, the Great!
Shall cause the general tear!

To Henry's reign, and Edward's sway*,
A few more years were given;
But Hist'ry never mark'd that day
As bless'd by Earth and Heaven,
While ages yet unborn shall own
Our Monarch's virtues grac'd his Throne?

The upright Judges of the land,
From worldly influence free,
Were made by his benign command;
The surest pledge of Liberty†!
This act alone endears his name,
Beyond the pride of Cressy's fame!
By this our rights are made secure,
And the deep spring of justice pure!

While bounty opes the dungeon's door,
To liberate the suff'ring poor,
And set the wretched free;
Each heart shall feel—(and grateful beat)
That George's Throne is Mercy's Seat,
And bless the happy Jubilee!

Age shall his weight of years beguile,
And Poverty reliev'd, shall smile;
Care's wrinkled brow shall disappear,
And Sorrow intermit her tear!
For rich and poor one voice shall raise
To England's glory—George's praise!

If there 's a traitor in the land
Who will not raise for George his hand,
Whose heart malignant grieves to see
All England rise in Jubilee;
Let the detested monster find
Some cavern blacker than his mind!
There let him waste his life away,
Nor with his presence blast this Day.

While half the world in shackles groan,
Beneath a cruel Tyrant's throne;
Drench'd in an hundred people's blood!
Britons, with glowing bosoms, sing,
May God preserve our Patriot King!
The moral, pious, mild, and good!

Where is the virtue which he has not shewn,
To honour man, and dignify a Throne?
Be this his praise—all other praise above,
A Prince enthron'd upon his People's love!
His subjects' rights are foster'd in his mind;
The lov'd, and honour'd Titus of mankind*!
O'er whom may Heaven its awful Ægis throw,
To blast the traitor, and confound the foe!
Then let the Nations who confess his sway,
For ever celebrate this happy day,
And ev'ry loyal subject sing,
May God preserve our Patriot King!

* Henry III. reigned 56 years, and Edward III. 50 years and some months.

† The first Act of his present Majesty's reign was to render the Judges independent of the Crown.

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## TRIBUTARY LINES ON THE LATE JUBILEE.

By Mr. Pratt.

NOW half a Century had shed
Its lustre on the Kingly head;
A lustre, that still bright appears,
Victorious o'er the wreck of years;
To hail the sacred hour that brings
An Empire's greeting on its wings;
Whate'er the affections can inspire,
The Patriot's zeal, the Poet's fire,
Whate'er the holy train can preach,
Or Art prepare, or Nature teach;
The Mourner's gratitude sincere,
The Widow's, Orphan's, Father's tear;
The *exulting* drops that copious flow,
From conscious sense of soften'd woe;
From Freedom, at the Prisoner's door,
Shouting "Captivity's no more."
From Bounty, visiting the spot
Where Penury had seiz'd the Cot;
From Pleasure's gay and blythe rebound,
Spreading the Charities around;
From the light dance of generous Mirth,
That bears a faggot to the hearth;
Not noisy sounds of emptiness;
Nor pomps, that aiding the distress,
Waste Bounty's lamp in idle glare,
A pageant for the desert air,
But the kind blaze, that shall impart
A genial comfort to the heart;
One transient Jubilee, to cheer
The Winter of the poor man's year—
All these, unanimous, their Wreaths will twine,
In offerings meet to grace a Nation's shrine!
Then let me breathe the heart-felt lay
That all a Nation can display,

* See the Author's Address to the Literary Fund, *anno* 1803, vol. LXXIII. p. 357.

That

That all which may most wisely prove
A generous People's long-tried love;
For long-tried, equitable sway,
Where "to enjoy is to obey;"
For countless centuries to come,
May rear the throne, and fix a home!

Such bliss for thee—O ever-cherish'd Isle, [smile;
Left with a sigh, and welcom'd with a
Through life has been, and still shall be my care;
My fondest hope, and my impassion'd prayer! S. J. Pratt.

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## JUBILEE FOR JUBILEE;
### OR, Fifty Years Shepherd for Fifty a King.

*The following simple and beautiful Verses, addressed to his Majesty on entering the 50th Year of his Reign, are the production of an old Inhabitant of the* Grampian *Mountains, who lives in the Cottage in which* Norval *(in the Tragedy of* Douglas) *was bred.*

FRAE the Grampian Hills will the Royal ear hear it,
An' listen to Norman the Shepherd's plain tale! [bear it,
The North win' is blawing, and gently will
Unvarnish'd and honest, o'er hill and o'er dale. [receive it,
When London it reaches, at Court, Sire,
Like a tale you may read it, or like a sang sing, [lieve it,
Poor Norman is easy—but you may be-
I'm *fifty years* Shepherd—you're *fifty* a King.

*Your Jubilee*, then, wi' *my ain* I will mingle; [slay,
For *you an mysel'* twa fat lambkins I'll
Fresh turf I will lay in a heap on my ingle, [the day.
An' wi' my auld neebours I'll rant out
My pipes that I play'd on langsyne, I will blaw them, [spring;
My chanter I'll teach to lilt over the
My drones, to the tune, I will roun' and roun' thraw them, [King!
O' fifty years Shepherd, an' fifty a

The flock o' Great Britain ye 've lang weel attended, [your care;
The flock o' Great Britain demanded
Frae the *tod* and the *wolf* they've been snugly defended, [an' air.
An' led to fresh pasture, fresh water,
My flocks I hae led day by day o'er the heather, [a ring;
At night they aroun' me hae danc'd in
I've been their protector thro' foul and fair weather— [a King.
*I'm* fifty years Shepherd—*You're* fifty

Their fleeces I've shorn, frae the cauld to protect me [they grew;
Their fleeces they gave, when a burden
When escap'd frae the sheers their looks did respect me,

Sae the flock o' Great Britain still looks upon you;
They grudge not their Monarch a mite o' their riches,
Their active industry is ay on the wing;
Then you an' me, Sire, I think, are twa matches— [a King!
I'm fifty years Shepherd—you're fifty

*Me* wi' my *sheep*, Sire, and *you* wi' your *subjects*, [joice,
On that festive day will baith gladly re-
Our twa hoary heads will be fu' o' new projects, [their choice.
To please our leal vassals that made us
Wi' sweet rips o' hay I will treat a' my wethers, [will bring;
The juice o' the vine to your lords you
The respect they hae for us is better than brithers— [a King.
I'm fifty years Shepherd—you're fifty

*I* live in the cottage where Norval was bred in*, [rear'd;
*You* live in the palace your ancestors
Nae guest uninvited dare come to our weddin', [beard.
Or ruthless *invader* pluck us by the
Then thanks to the island we live, whar our shipping [a string;
Swim round us abreast, or like geese in
For safe, I can say, as my brose I am sipping, [a King!
I'm fifty years Shepherd—you're fifty

But ah! Royal George, and ah! humble Norman,
Life to us baith draws near to a close;
The year's far awa that has *our* natal hour, man, [repose!
The time's at our elbow that brings us
Then e'en let it come, Sire, if conscience acquit us, [wring;
A sigh frae our bosoms Death never shall
An' may the niest *Jub'lee* amang angels meet us, [auld King.
To hail the auld Shepherd and worthy

Norman Nicholson.

*Grampian Hills, Oct.* 1809.

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## ERIN.

WE may roam through this world, like a child at a feast,
Who but sips of a sweet, and then flies to the rest, [in the East,
And when pleasure begins to grow dull
We may order our wings and be off to the West; [smile,
But if hearts that feel, and eyes that
Are the dearest gifts that Heaven supplies,
We never need leave our own green isle
For sensitive hearts and for sun-bright eyes. [crown'd,
Then remember, wherever your goblet is
Through this world whether Eastward or Westward you roam,

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* See Douglas, a Tragedy.

When

When a cup to the smile of dear Woman goes round, [her at home.
Oh! remember the smile which adorns

In England the Garden of Beauty is kept
By a dragon of Prudery, plac'd within call;
But so oft this unamiable dragon has slept,
That the garden's but carelessly watch'd, after all.
Oh! they want the wild sweet-briery fence
Which round the flowers of Erin dwells,
Which warms the touch, while winning the sense, [pels.
Nor charms us least when it most re-
Then remember, wherever your goblet is crown'd, [Westward you roam,
Through this world whether Eastward or
When a cup to the smile of dear Woman goes round, [her at home.
Oh! remember the smile which adorns

In France, when the heart of a Woman sets sail, [try,
On the ocean of wedlock its fortune to
Love seldom goes far in a vessel so frail,
But just pilots her off, and then bids her good-bye!
While the daughters of Erin keep the boy
Ever-smiling beside his faithful oar,
Through billows of woe and beams of joy,
The same as he look'd when he left the shore. [crown'd,
Then remember, wherever your goblet is
Through this world whether Eastward or Westward you roam,
When a cup to the smile of dear Woman goes round, [her at home.
Oh! remember the smile which adorns

## THE COMMON LOT.

### A Birth-day Contemplation.

ONCE in the flight of ages past
There liv'd a man; and who was he?
Mortal, howe'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembled thee.

Unknown the regions of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown;
His name hath perish'd from the earth,
This truth survives alone:

That joy and grief, and hope and fear,
Alternate triumph'd in his breast,
His bliss and love—a smile and tear!
Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse—the languid limb,
The changing spirits' rise and fall;
We know that these were felt by him,
For these are felt by all.

He suffer'd—but his pangs are o'er;
Enjoy'd—but his delights are fled;
Had friends—his friends are now no more;
And foes—his foes are dead!

He lov'd—but whom he lov'd the grave
Hath lost in its unconscious gloom;
And she was fair, but nought could save
Her beauty from the tomb.

The rolling seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon, and stars, the earth, and main,
Erewhile his portion! Life, a light
To him exists in vain.

He saw whatever thou hast seen,
Encounter'd all that troubles thee;
He was—whatever thou hast been,
He is—what thou shalt be.

The clouds and sun-beams o'er his eye,
That once their shade and glory threw,
Have left in yonder silent sky
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,
Their ruin since the world began,
Of him afford no other trace
Than this—there liv'd a man!

---

Mr. Urban, *Little Bowden, Nov.* 15.

IN your Obituary, p. 989, you have recorded the premature and lamented death of the Hon. Mr. Cockayne: you have also specified his ancestral dignities: but when honours of a personal and unperishable nature adorn the man, justice requires that his memory should not pass away confounded with the unworthy great, who derive all their consequence from hereditary eminence.

I will request you to insert in your next Number a sincere tribute of heartfelt esteem to this gentleman. It is founded on an intimacy of more than thirty years, during which I often saw him in the undisguised habits of domestic life, an object of admiration, esteem, and love, exciting hopes when Providence should call him to the estate and title of his ancestors, which an excruciating illness of three weeks has converted into that Christian solace arising from the conviction, that "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Yours, &c. Jane West.

*To the Memory of the Hon.* William Cockayne, *of* Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, *Second Son of the late* Charles *Lord Viscount* Cullen, *who died* October *the 8th,* 1809, *aged 53 Years.*

THY faultless form, thy manners which combin'd
Complacent elegance and sense refin'd;
Thy nice perception, skill'd each charm to trace
In art, in nature, or in moral grace;
The holier charities which warm'd thy breast, [nest;
Where love paternal watch'd its halcyon
All fail'd alike thy feeling heart to save
From Death's fierce tortures, and an early grave.

O'er thee, last hope of an illustrious line,
O'er Britain, wounded in a loss like thine,

Long

Long shall endear'd Affection grateful blend
The deep regrets of patriot and of friend;
And claim ('tis all mortality can boast)
To weep with those who knew and lov'd thee most:
Thy faithful consort, wont thy soul to share;
The lovely daughters nurtur'd by thy care.
Ah! vain distinctions! eminence how brief!
The sun of glory sets in clouds of grief!

So triumphs Death! but, at the day of doom,
An Arm Omnipotent shall rend thy tomb,
Renew in Heaven the love which here began,
And raise an Angel what we mourn as Man.

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## ON BRITISH HOSPITALS.

PENT in *farm'd* workhouse, press'd by want and woe,
While cruel tortures force the frequent groan,
The wretched suff'rer sunk beneath the blow,
Unseen his tears, unheard his heavy moan.

Thus lost and friendless lay the afflicted poor,
Till Christian Pity, dress'd in smiles, arose,
Bade British Hospitals unfold the door,
And take the grateful mourner to repose.

Colleague of Charity, Religion came,
Beaming celestial mercy from her eyes,
Kindled in contrite hearts Devotion's flame,
And led the penitent to brighter skies.

S. Elsdale.

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## MARRIED LOVE.

IN that fair garden which his God had made,
Honour'd by visit of celestial guest,
E'en here without his Eve whilst Adam stay'd,
Not Paradise beheld him fully blest.

Hail, Wedlock, holy rite, Heaven's first command! [faithful zone;
Avaunt the wretch who bursts thy
An outcast vagabond from land to land,
Still let him rove unpitied and alone.

S. Elsdale.

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## ON NOAH'S ARK.

THE sacred Ark sail'd through the foaming deep,
When rose almighty vengeance to destroy,
Where'er she rides, the raging tempests sleep;
Without is death, within, Salvation's joy.

So, through the troubled waters of the world,
An Ark to shipwreck'd man Christ's Church is giv'n,
Which scorns the fiery darts by Satan hurl'd,
Her mighty pilot God, her harbour Heav'n.

S. Elsdale.

---

Αλωτα γιγνετ' επιμελειᾳ και πονῳ
Απαντα.

Menander.

All things are atchiev'd by *Care* and *Labour*.

TRUE happiness would we attain,
Our Reason then let us obey;
And Reason she dictates this Virtue must gain,
And Labour to Virtue's the way.

There's nought to be got without *toil*,
Whatever the idle may say,
Before we can *gather* we must *till* the soil,
For Labour to Wealth leads the way.

To glory would any aspire,
Ask those who have trodden the way,
With truth they will answer, to gain your desire,
Hard Labour's the price you must pay.

Is Learning e'er got without toil?
The Scholar will answer you, nay;
Each midnight in study he burns out his oil,
For Labour to Learning's the way.

Ye fair-ones of Britain, start not at the sound,
For Exercise wards off *decay*,
In the Temple of Health then true Beauty is found,
And Labour to Health leads the way.

But Beauty, unless it be join'd
To *that* which shall *never* decay,
That *Beauty* which graces the *mind*,
To which Labour points out the way.

Let us then, like the bee or the ant,
In *provident toil* spend the day;
While Industry *prospers*, the Idle shall *want*,
For Labour alone is the way.

M. H. Shephard.

*Pentonville, Oct. 26th*, 1809.

---

## CHARADE.

MY first is a term that in Ireland is us'd
For waters unmov'd by a tide;
My second I own has been often abus'd,
When interest two parties divide;

My whole has a head that is stor'd with deep thought,
A heart that by nature can feel, [taught,
And once on a time independence it
So they clos'd up its mouth with a seal.

---

*On a Lady who is said to have* BEAT *her Husband.*

COME hither, Sir John, see, my Portrait is here;
Look at it, my love! don't it *strike* you?
I can't say it does, just at present, my dear,
But I dare say it will—'t is so *like you!*

## BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF JAMES ELPHINSTON, ESQ.

A life spent actively in the cause of Religion, of Virtue, and of Learning, extending to within twelve years of a century, and that century the Eighteenth, cannot fail to be replete with instruction and interest. Could the life of the man whose name stands at the head of this memoir be traced in detail; could his actions, his sentiments, his motives, his studies, and avocations, be investigated through the various stages of his earthly existence, the result would probably afford the volumes of Biography one of their greatest ornaments, as it would present a complete career of utility, wisdom, and innocence; of piety, mingling with cheerfulness; of glowing temporal affections subsiding into resignation by the influence of eternal hopes; of native simplicity in union with greatness of mind. Much as such a memoir is to be wished for, the Author of the present tribute to his memory not only feels himself unequal to the task, but has not the means of accomplishing it; yet from a long personal knowledge of him, and from materials supported by concurrent testimonies, he will attempt to collect such facts, and to record such opinions and sentiments, as may afford a striking resemblance of the venerated friend whose memory he wished to have seen preserved by an abler hand*.

James Elphinston was born at Edinburgh on the 6th day of December, 1721. He was the son of the Rev. William Elphinston; his mother's maiden name was Honeyman; she was the daughter of the Minister of Kinef, and the niece of Dr. Honeyman, Bishop of Orkney. By the marriage of his sister with the late William Strahan, Esq. the King's Printer, he was uncle to the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, Vicar of Islington and of Cranham, and Prebendary of Rochester; to the present Andrew Strahan, Esq. M. P. who succeeded his father as his Majesty's Printer; to the late Mrs. Spottiswoode, the wife of the late John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, in Scotland; and to the late Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the late Andrew Johnston, Esq. father of the present Gen. Johnston, and of the Lady of Sir Alexander Monro, Bart.

Mr. Elphinston received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, which for many generations has been among the most celebrated of the British Empire for Learning, and the eminent Scholars it has produced. When he was there, Mr. Alexander Findlater was the master of it, to whom he paid a tribute which deserves to be here recorded, not only for the beauty and grateful spirit it displays, but for the extraordinary resemblance it bears to the Writer of it, who at the time he wrote it was himself master of a school, and may be said to have drawn his own picture while he thought he was painting only that of his Tutor. It is addressed in a letter to one of his school-fellows, and is as follows:

"Nor reflects it common honour on our early education, that, at the distance of seven and thirty years, one half of so numerous a class of school-fellows should be still in full health and activity; and that two and forty years, which have

* The Rev. William Hawtayne, Rector of Elstre in Hertfordshire, one of his most esteemed friends, and who had been his pupil; whose permission, had he not left England, I have no doubt I should have received, to throw into a note the following extract of his answer to a letter requesting him to compose a Memoir of Mr. Elphinston: "It would certainly afford me a sincere pleasure to manifest the regard I had for our departed friend, as well as to pay every attention in my power to his amiable and exemplary widow. But I feel that neither my talents nor habits would enable me to do him justice in the way you mention. A sketch of Mr. Elphinston's life might embrace many topics, and might make a reference to his works absolutely necessary; at least very desirable. That alone would be a bar to my undertaking the office in my present state of exile. Perhaps the most striking feature in his character was his piety, his integrity, and his ardent attachment to the Religion and Laws of his Country. He was the lover of his King and the friend of mankind. And whatever might have been his foibles, they were lost in the counterbalance of his virtues. Such indeed was my constant opinion of him, and I always felt myself highly gratified, when I thought I had obtained his approbation. It is perhaps true that I had seen more of him than you; but I do not know that that would give me any advantage; for those who had known him for a time might have known him always, so simple were his manners, and so undeviating his rectitude. Though much might be said on this score, I think it would be impossible to pass over a mention of his literary merits, and those genuine traits of character which he has himself given in his correspondence. I am entirely without assistance of this kind."

connected its members, have never been able to disunite any two, or to fix a stain upon any one of them.

"But while we thus demonstrate a virtuous education the source of lasting health and happiness, as well as of endless friendship, can we withhold the tear due to the living and the dead? above all, to the memory of such a Master as, I am persuaded, none of us has elsewhere found? His success evinced at once his ability and care. His ruling passion was, indeed, the success of his scholars; of which he gave a signal instance in the year 1731, or 1732, when, in the name of ten of them, he published, after some provocation, a literary challenge, which the crowded, and thence glaring, school of *Dalkeith* was much too wise to accept.

"But, when I think of his kindness and impartiality, his steadiness and modesty, his prudence and his piety; when memory proves unable to retrace one defect or one excess in his conduct, one ungoverned passion, or one unguarded word, during the course of a tuition to which I owe my little all; I cannot but look back with grateful veneration, and gazing at a star of such magnitude, hide my diminished head."

From the High School it is presumed Mr. Elphinston went to the College of Edinburgh, as he mentions in one of his letters a recollection from college; where, or soon after he left it, he became the tutor of Lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a tutor when he was scarcely 17 years old.

About the time he came of age he was introduced to the celebrated Historian CARTE, whom he accompanied in a tour through Holland and Brabant, and to Paris, where he remained some time an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend, received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote both in prose and verse with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives. On the death of Mr. Carte, ten years after, Mr. Elphinston mentioned him in the following manner to a friend. "You will, I am sure, condole with me on the loss of my valuable friend Mr. Carte. He was in London some weeks ago, preparing for the publication of his fourth volume. He was most cordial good company. But he breathed no less benefit to the publick than to his friends. He told me that, after finishing his History, when he could play with his time, as he phrased it, he meant to animadvert upon Lord Bolingbroke. Though this last must fall by his own inconsistence, what has England not lost in her Historian! and how light to me, in comparison, was a group of deaths, that crowded upon us in one morning, which separately might each have claimed a tear, but which were all swallowed up in Mr. Carte's!"

On Mr. Elphinston's leaving France he immediately repaired to his native country. His worldly circumstances, fortunately for many, were such as rendered it necessary for him to employ his talents and attainments with a view to his support; and soon after his return to Scotland, he became an inmate in the family of James Moray, Esq. of Abercairny in Perthshire, to whose eldest son he was tutor, and who, it appears from a letter of his mother's, had become his patron at that early period of his life. The manner in which she mentions it gives a pleasing idea of patronage: "I heartily bless God for your safety and welfare, and that you enjoy the good company of your patron, which I know you so much wished and longed for." The patronage that excites such longing is truly delightful and noble; it at once stamps a character of worth on the protected, and of good sense and amiable feelings on the protector. How long Mr. Elphinston remained at Abercairny is uncertain; but in the year 1750 he appears taking an active part at Edinburgh in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's "Ramblers," the numbers of which, with the Author's concurrence, he republished in Scotland, with a translation of many of the mottos by himself. As the Advertisement by which he announced the publication on the 1st of June, 1750, cannot but be considered at this day as a curious document, and as it presents no inconsiderable trait of the character of the Editor, the insertion of it here will not be deemed irrelevant. It was found in print among his papers; and opposite to the word EDINBURGH, the date of June 1, 1750, is written in his own hand:

"Just published, on a fine writing paper, and in a small octavo size, fit for binding in pocket volumes, THE RAMBLER. To be continued on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*. *Nullius addictus*, &c. EDINBURGH: Printed for the Author: sold by W. Gordon, and C. Wright, at their shops in the Parliament Close. Price one penny each number, and regularly delivered to subscribers in town, or sent to the country by post.

"THIS Paper, which lately began its course at London, seems very happily calculated, after the manner of the SPECTATOR, in a variety of *moral* and *critical* essays, equally solid and agreeable, to improve Taste while it entertains it; to expose Vice with all the force of ridicule as well as of argument; and to set forth Virtue in all her charms. This being the

the sole design of the RAMBLER, he never ranges in the regions of Politics, and conveys neither news nor advertisements. The reception he has met with in his native country, and which he must indeed meet with wheresoever learning and knowledge, digested by genius and virtue, wherever delicacy of sentiment or beauty of style is admired, flatters his Scottish Editor that he introduces to his Countrymen no unacceptable acquaintance, by having prevailed with this new Writer, blessed (as the Remembrancer justly paints him) with a vigourous imagination, under the restraint of a classical judgment, and master of all the charms and graces of expression, to renew in *Scotland* his *Rambles* at half the *London* price."

Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed himself the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.

In the year 1750, Mr. Elphinston, while residing at Edinburgh, lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account in a letter to his sister Mrs. Strahan, then living in London. This being shown to Johnson brought tears to his eyes, and produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. It was published among his works. This debt Mr. Elphinston had a melancholy opportunity of repaying, about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife, and again in 1759 on the death of his mother; nor was it paid in coin less sterling*.

In 1751 he married Miss Gordon, the daughter of a brother of General Gordon, of Auchintoul, and grand-daughter of Lord Auchintoul, one of the Senators of the College of Justice before the Revolution of 1688. About two years after his marriage Mr. Elphinston left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the Metropolis of England, first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington; where for many years he kept a school in a large and elegant house opposite to the King's gardens, and which at that time stood the first in entering Kensington. This noble mansion has since not only been hid by new houses, some of which stand upon the old play-ground, but defaced by the blocking up of the handsome bow-windows belonging to the once elegant ball-room at the top of the Eastern division of the house.

On that site of Learning Mr. Elphinston not only infused knowledge, taste, and virtue into the minds and hearts of his pupils, but seized every opportunity of sacrificing to the Muses himself, and of extending instruction and service to the larger circle of the world.

In the year 1753 he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's poem of "Religion," which, at the suggestion of *Richardson*, the amiable author of "Clarissa, &c. he sent to the Author of the "Night Thoughts," whose applause it received, both for the utility of the work and the spirit of the translation. Finding no English Grammar of which he could approve, he about this time composed one himself for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes. In 1763 he published his Poem intituled "Education." It is a complete plan of Reason detailed in spirited verse; and evinces not only the just ideas he had conceived of the province he had adopted, but his powers to execute it:

"Of all the arts that honour human-
kind, [mind;
The first must be the culture of the
And of the objects that our care employ,
The most momentous is the rising boy.
"How then to form the infant head
and heart, [part;
To mould the outward with the inward
To trace young Genius from its latent
springs, [brings;
To explore what each denies and what it
To improve the powers as Nature bids
them play, [sway;
To make the Passions own bland Reason's
To rear the child to youth, the youth to
man,
Be my advent'rous theme."———

The purity of his plan, and at the same time the independence of his mind in the execution of it, may be contemplated with pleasure in the two following extracts from his correspondence: the first is an answer to a gentleman requesting his opinion respecting the education and choice of a profession for his grandson; the second is to a baronet whose grandson was under his tuition, and who requested very frequent accounts of his progress:

"If you mean to make him a scholar and to fit him for any profession, or state of life, that requires the qualifications of a gentleman, he must, (I think) Sir, apply himself for some years to the four languages, *English*, *French*, *Latin*, and *Greek*; and the fundamental knowledge they convey: more years however, or fewer, according to the two above-hinted requisites; and to the method, as well as situation, in which that fourfold study is pursued. Then, and not till then, seems the time for Philosophy and Mathematicks; for Drawing, Fencing,

* These letters will be given in our next Number.

ing, and the other accomplishments, at once of the body and the mind. Dancing may or may not accompany the Languages; History with her handmaids, Geography and Chronology, never must be parted from them: nor should the manual part of Writing be neglected, while thought and style are gradually formed from translation to composition; and while a regular course of Arithmetick prepares for the Mathematicks.

"Numberless indeed and nameless are the attentions due to the formation, internal and external, of a young gentleman; not only for the immediate conveyance of knowledge and good habit, but for rendering them effectual in future life. To this end Nature must be candidly consulted, for the manner in which she may be best modelled, towards that profession or pursuit which she alone can safely direct.

"Every considerate person must allow, Sir, with you, the native as much the most important tongue, as others, however excellent, are chiefly to be studied for her sake; and no living language acquirable in such easy purity as in that part of the native country where it is most politely and purely practised. You must not wonder then, if, among the various languages, antient and modern, I deal in; I bestow my first and constant care on our own; or, if I deem my situation, as in all else, so peculiarly in this, adapted to the education of my young countrymen."

The other extract alluded to, is as follows:

"On your return to town I make no doubt of affording so candid a judge, all manner of satisfaction; as I have always been ambitious of the scrutiny of the knowing: because, though they have the most extensive ideas of perfection, and thence the most ardent desire towards its attainment; yet they too best see what steps have been taken, and how far weak Humanity, in her best exertions, can go.

"To promise weekly letters, Sir, you know is impossible; but must ever find me more ready to perform than to promise. If my pupils cannot satisfy without weekly interruption, it is certain they never will satisfy. for neither they nor I can do many things at once. As for the Mamma's contriving avocations, that in visits the young gentleman may, by stolen letters, too careless, or too something, perhaps, to be called his own, expose either himself or his master, what can be the tendency? if not, that the child shall learn to distrust and to impose upon him in whom (if deserving the name of a master) his confidence should be fixed, as in a parent; and thence naturally to distrust and impose on the rest of mankind; while such very tendency tells him, that he cannot confide in himself.

"Nor need I now, Sir, repeat my fond opinion of your most amiable and most hopeful grandchild; who, if he have but common justice done him, will make the figure, nay, attain the happiness (temporal and eternal), that you wish. If I continue to enjoy the honour of his tuition, I must have it in my own way: which I am proud to know, in every important part, entirely coincident with yours. And indeed, Sir, he who has any eyes, must see for himself; and he who has no eyes, must not surely be honoured with the highest human trust; which I think you have laid, however undeservedly, on, Sir, yours, &c."

What can be more admirable than this readiness to show he understood his duty, combined with a firmness that was not to be shaken by interested motives into servile compliances? No man was ever more faithful, competent, or indefatigable in the trust he had undertaken; and the disinterested spirit with which he performed it was but too clearly manifested by his having amassed no fortune when he relinquished it, though his habits had always been those of economy and temperance.

It was impossible for a man like Mr. Elphinston to live at Kensington without adding to the number of his friends the great character who was then Rector, Dr. Jortin. It has been always a boast of the Writer of this Memoir, that, from his situation as a pupil of Mr. Elphinston's, he had the honour of being presented to Dr. Jortin, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Johnson; a triumvirate not easily matched. The death of Jortin, in 1770, was severely felt by Mr. E.

Mr. Elphinston was always a ready champion in the cause of Innocence. Among other occasions, one that happened while he resided at Kensington was of an extraordinary nature. During the mayoralty of the famous John Wilkes, one William Gibbs, a parishioner of Kensington, was accused by a worthless fellow of having robbed him on the highway; was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty. In spite of this, upon enquiry made by the inhabitants of the parish, the man was clearly found to be innocent, and to have been elsewhere at the time of the pretended robbery. In consequence of this, a petition was drawn up for him, and signed by the inhabitants; but Mr. Elphinston, not satisfied with being among the subscribers of the petition, wrote a letter to Wilkes, in which he stated the ground that manifested the man's innocence with convincing

vincing perspicuity. The letter is extant, and reflects the highest honour on the Writer. It was successful; but the man had lost his health in prison, and died soon after his liberation.

In March 1776, he gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house in Kensington for some time longer, employing himself in a translation of Martial, the Proposals for publishing which he now began to circulate. He removed from Kensington in 1778; and in the same year lost his wife. His grief on that event was deep. "Such a loss," as Dr. Johnson wrote to him on the occasion, "lacerates the mind, and breaks the whole system of purposes and hopes. It leaves a dismal vacuity in life, that affords nothing on which the affections can fix, or to which endeavour may be directed." It is remarkable how ingenious grief is in starting accusations of deficiency towards a beloved object torn away from all future attentions. In a letter to his nephew he says: "Though I flattered myself that I was neither inattentive nor insensible to what I enjoyed, various and poignant are the regrets I now feel, when I reflect how imperfectly I promoted the happiness of her I certainly held dearest on earth, and how often I rather intended than administered the numberless assiduities indispensable to the comfort of one who composed every comfort to me." The consolation and affection he received from his friends, and the flowing-in of subscriptions to his translation of Martial, conspired to draw him from despondence: and being advised to visit Scotland, he gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out upon his journey. In Scotland he received numberless civilities; and there was a talk among his friends of the necessity of establishing a Professorship of the Modern Languages at the University of Edinburgh, with a wish that he should fill the chair. The idea had been suggested by Mr. (soon after Sir John) Sinclair, of Ulbster. The Lord Chief Baron Montgomery, Dr. Robertson the Historiographer of Scotland, the Earl of Dalhousie, who had been Mr. Elphinston's pupil, Lord Elphinston, and others, consulted on the subject; but it fell to the ground, and in the Autumn of 1779 he returned to London, having previously given a Course of Lectures on the English Language, first at Edinburgh, and then in the Public-hall of the University of Glasgow.

He now published his System of Orthography, under the title of "Propriety ascertained in her Picture," and determined to support his theory by practice, to make an effort to change the whole system of Etymology for that of Analogy, to set Derivation at defiance, and create a revolution in favour of Pronunciation; or, in his own words, to make *Orthography the Mirror of Orthoepy*. From this time, for the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling. Though a bold, romantic, perhaps impossible scheme, it is the less to be wondered at when it is considered that the early and great object of his philological pursuits was to establish, on a settled basis, the Orthoepy of the English Language; an attempt that could give but little hope of success while the form in which the sounds of words were painted remained in its unsettled state, depending neither entirely on etymology nor analogy, but founded, as it certainly is, on heterogeneous and arbitrary custom, without principle and without rule. The Recorder of this plan is far from defending it, not, however, because he thinks it irrational, but because he believes it impossible; and he therefore regrets that it was attempted by one whose complete knowledge of the English tongue might have been turned to such great advantage in other branches of philological disquisition. Nor is it to be denied that while Dr. Franklin was his great, if not his only supporter in his new system, Dr. Johnson and other friends, who respected and loved him, saw with pain that he not only lost his time, but injured his purse. But Mr. Elphinston was a Quixote in whatever he judged right: in religion, in virtue, in benevolent interferences, the force of custom or a host of foes made no impression upon him; the only question with him was, *should it be, or should it not be?* Such a man might be foiled in an attempt, but was not likely to be diverted from one in which he thought *right* was to be supported against *wrong*. The worst that can be said of his perseverance in so hopeless a pursuit is, that it was a foible, by which he injured no one but himself. Painful indeed is it to think that a man of such merit and virtue should, by a well-meant undertaking, contract means of comfort, already but too narrow: but, in Mr. Elphinston's case, this pain is compensated to the observer, by contemplating the rectitude of soul and perseverance in frugality that preserved his mind untainted and unbroken. He lived upon the square with the world; and, supported by conscience and temperance, health and spirits never forsook him to the last day of his life. In his sister and brother-in-law he had real friends: but the sincerity of Mr. Strahan in his opinion of Mr. Elphinston's scheme, and the

the spirit of the latter, who defended his own judgment, created a difference which at one time wore the appearance, without having the reality, of alienation, as was fully proved. Mr. Strahan died in the year 1785, and bequeathed a hundred pounds a year, a hundred pounds in ready money, and 20 guineas for mourning, to Mr. Elphinston, who expressed himself 'deeply sensible of a generosity, though not then first demonstrated, never before fully known.' His sister survived her husband about a month; and by her will left her brother two hundred a year more. Noble spirits! Ye have now received him in the mansions of bliss, where your generosity is unceasingly repaid with a glorious and eternal interest. If the voice of a mortal can accompany an angel through the everlasting gates, receive with his heavenly the earthly tribute of one who now wafts it as his pen passes along the paper that records your worth.

Mr. Elphinston was no solitary being: a more social or affectionate heart was never bestowed on man. Being now easy in his circumstances, he espoused a lady who, though many years younger than himself, had the discernment to appreciate the merits both of his head and heart. On the 6th of October, 1785, Miss Falconar, the daughter of the Rev. James Falconar, and the niece of Bishop Falconar, bestowed her hand upon him; and a happier marriage, as proved by an experience of four and twenty years, has seldom been celebrated.

Soon after their marriage, the brother of Mr. Elphinston, in a voyage to India, wrote a letter to his sister, which was to have been sent by a vessel met at sea, but he finished it too late; the vessel was under weigh: upon this he consigned the letter to an empty bottle, which he corked and threw overboard. It was picked up, nine months after the date of it, by some fishermen on the coast of Normandy, near Bayeux. This circumstance, apparently trivial, proved of great importance in the life of Mr. Elphinston, as it was the cause of a friendship with M. De Delleville, the Judge of the Admiralty at Bayeux, from which he received much gratification. Besides this, it appears to have afforded the celebrated St. Pierre some arguments in favour of his visionary system respecting the tides.

In the year 1787, he once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect; and after a short stay, returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington, where he continued for some years, cultivating friendship by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence; and where, having preserved a large collection of letters during the space of 40 years, he amused himself in his leisure with arranging and publishing a selection of them.

In the Spring of 1792, drawn by friendship, he removed from Islington to Elstree, in Hertfordshire, where his time was devoted to the same rational enjoyments; friendship, conversation, and letters; where Old Age gradually and not uneasily advanced upon him; and where, reposing on the affection, and supported by the increasing assiduity of an amiable and exemplary wife, he lingered cheerfully on the verge of eternity, prepared, if ever man was, to obey with equal cheerfulness the summons to pass it.

About three years ago, the convenience of being nearer town induced him to take a house at Hammersmith, where he continued till his death, which took place on the 8th of October 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Though he may be said to have possessed uninterrupted health, yet, a few weeks previous to his dissolution, one of his legs swelled, and put on an appearance that excited apprehension; but this was totally removed, and he continued well and happy during his remaining days, on the very last of which no unusual symptoms were observed to create alarm. He went to bed rather earlier than usual, but awoke in the night, and endeavouring to sit up, found himself too feeble; on which Mrs. E. called on her sister, and shortly after he breathed his last, without a struggle or a pang. He was buried at Kensington: the same unwearied and never-failing attention which Mrs. Elphinston had bestowed upon him for nearly a quarter of a century, continued after life: he had many years ago rather hinted than expressed a wish to her that his remains might be deposited there; the recollection was followed by a ready compliance, and he was attended thither by a number of friends who loved and revered him.

Mr. Elphinston's Works were numerous: a critical investigation of them would lead to great length: most of them possess sterling merit, which, however, has been veiled by the orthographical clothing he perseveringly gave to all he wrote. He was a great scholar, and an excellent critic. As a poet, his versification was sometimes flowing and smooth, at others, unharmonious, and sacrificed not only to sense, but too often to rhyme, in which he allowed no licence. As a prose writer, he had early habituated his pen to an inverted arrangement, which he carried into almost every subject he touched upon; but he was seldom obscure; and at times he wrote with a simplicity which shewed that he had the choice of style;

style; as is apparent in the extracts inserted above, as well as throughout his correspondence, which is, unfortunately, published in his own analogical orthography.

But, after all, it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled; as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father to many, though he never had children of his own, as a friend, an enlightened patriot, and a loyal subject. His "manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating." In Religion, he embraced the State Establishment to its full extent. His piety, though exemplary, was devoid of show; the sincerity of it was self-evident: but, though unobtrusive, it became impatient on the least attempt at profaneness; and an oath he could not endure. On such occasions he never failed boldly to correct the vice whencesoever it proceeded.

Mr. Elphinston was middle-sized and slender in his person: he had a peculiar countenance, which perhaps would have been considered an ordinary one, but for the spirit and intellectual emanation which it possessed. He had singularities, some of which were undoubtedly foibles. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes. In a letter to a friend in 1782, he says, "Time has no more changed my heart than my dress;" and he might have said it again on the 8th of October 1809. The colour of his *suit* of clothes was invariably, except when in mourning, what is called a drab; his coat was made in the fashion that reigned, when he returned from France, in the beginning of the last century, with flaps and buttons to the pockets and sleeves, and without a cape: he always wore a powdered bag-wig, with a high toupee; and walked with a cocked hat and an amber-headed cane: his shoe-buckles had seldom been changed, and were always of the same size; and he never put on boots. It must be observed, however, that he lately, more than once, offered to make any change Mrs. Elphinston might deem proper; but in her eyes his virtues and worth had so sanctified his appearance, that she would have thought the alteration a sacrilege. Mr. Elphinston's principal foibles originated, some in virtue itself, and others in the system he had early laid down for preserving the purity of the English tongue. As an instance of the former; when any ladies were in company whose sleeves were at a distance from their elbows, or whose bosoms were at all exposed, he would fidget from place to place, look askance, with a slight convulsion of his left eye, and never rest till he approached some of them, and, pointing to their arms, say, "Oh yes, indeed! it is very pretty, but it betrays more fashion than modesty!" or some similar phrase; after which, he became very good-humoured. In respect to the foible from the other source, it consisted in taking the liberty of correcting others in the mispronunciation of their words: but far from meaning to hurt or offend, it was evident that his intention was to oblige; and if it was not always received with deference, it ought at least always to have been attributed to the simplicity of his character, never to impoliteness, and still less to churlishness.

How were these foibles obliterated by the genuine kindness of his heart, and the benevolence of his soul! It were endless to relate the instances of them. One shall suffice, and conclude this tribute to his memory, which might easily be swelled to double its bulk, by detailing his virtues, sentiments, and opinions.

He had a friend, who lost a virtuous, amiable, and most beloved daughter. The grief that such a loss inflicts is not to be soothed by the condoling of language: the wretched man fled from the spot where his happiness had received the blow: he fled also from society. Mr. Elphinston, who understood nature, assured him, that under his roof he should find a room where he might grieve undisturbed. This real friendship was accepted. In his house he remained for weeks, left entirely to the impulses of his own feelings. After a while, the conversation that was not forced was courted; and a degree of relief insinuated, which could never have been bestowed by active condolence. My child has opened her arms to receive him; she has paid her father's debt in heaven, which he could never have acquitted on earth!

R. C. Dallas.

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 28.* Letter from Capt. Browne, to Adm. Young.

*Plover, off Falmouth, Oct. 22.*

Sir,—His Majesty's sloop under my command, this day at six P. M. captured, after a sharp chace of 100 miles, during which much skill was shewn by the Enemy, the new French coppered schooner privateer L'Hirondelle, of St. Maloes, commanded by Henry Louis Gavellier, pierced for 16 guns, all of which he threw overboard in the pursuit, and manned with 65 men; he had been at sea eight days, and had captured the Portuguese ship Minerve. I am sorry to add, that through his temerity in firing musketry at the Plover, I was compelled to return it, which badly wounded the

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Captain of the Portuguese ship. I beg to annex in the margin *, the names of the two vessels recaptured by the Plover, on the 19th inst.

I am, Sir, &c. PHILIP BROWNE.

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*Admiralty-office, Oct.* 31. This Gazette announces the capture of the Incomparable privateer brig, of 8 guns and 60 men, by the Emerald, Capt. Maitland.

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*Foreign-office, Nov.* 11. A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieut.-col. Carrol, dated Army of the Left, Camp on the Heights of Tamames, October 19.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by Gen. Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with 14 pieces with artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights.—The Enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our line; it soon became evident that the principal object of his attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our position was weakest. The Enemy, at the commencement, gained some advantage of position on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry, destined to cover the left of our line. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led on by Generals Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the Enemy, and retook, at the point of the bayonet, six guns, of which the Enemy possessed himself during the retreat of the division of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter amongst the Enemy, taking from them one eight-pound gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest, the Enemy, being unable to gain a foot of ground, began to give way in all points. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Enemy betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly flight. The loss of the Enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds 1000 in killed and prisoners. The numbers of the wounded must be very considerable.—Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding 300. One Imperial Eagle; one 8-pounder brass gun; 3 ammunition waggons; 12 drums, with 4 or 5000 stand of arms; an immense quantity of ball-cartridge; carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands.—No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for the contest. The vanguard and 1st division, however, had the good fortune to occupy those points against which the Enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add fresh laurels to the wreaths they had acquired in Lugo, St. Jago, and San Payo.—The steady intrepidity displayed by the 2d division, through whose ranks the party of retreating cavalry passed, and the spirit and promptness with which it pushed forward against the Enemy, who had at that moment turned our left, is deserving of the highest approbation.—The entire of the cavalry, with the exception of the party attached to the vanguard, about 300, who, from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat, evinced the greatest steadiness and resolution in maintaining the post allotted to them, and keeping the Enemy's cavalry in check. It is, however, to be lamented, that our cavalry did not find themselves in a situation to enable them to take advantage of the Enemy's disorderly flight across the plain between these heights and the village of Carrascalejo, a league in extent; for had 5 or 600 horse charged the fugitives, the victory would have been most decisive. The vanguard of Gen. Ballesteros's division is in sight; we only wait his arrival to pursue, and annihilate the discomfited enemy. From prisoners we learn that Gen. Marchand proclaimed at Salamanca his intention of annihilating, by two o'clock on the 18th, 30,000 peasant insurgents: his orders to his army were, on pain of death, to possess itself of the heights by twelve o'clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballesteros's division, after having dispersed and annihilated this army. The French general certainly appears to have held this army very cheap; judging from his plan of attack, which was far from judicious, but executed, to a certain point, with the greatest bravery, and with that intrepidity which the confidence of success inspires. Our light troops pursued, and hung on the Enemy's rear; several parties of which, amongst whom were 200 of the regiment of Ballestero, have not returned as yet; having expressed a determination of hanging on the Enemy's flanks as long as the cover of the woods afforded a facility of so doing. The number of the Enemy's dead already found and buried amounts to upwards of 1100.

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* Mary of Boston, American ship, Ecce Homo, Spanish Brig.

Several, no doubt, will be found in the woods.

*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 11. Letters transmitted by Lord Gambier contain accounts of the capture of the Rodeur, French brig privateer, of 16 guns (long sixes), and 121 men, by the Seine, Capt. D. Atkins; and the French national corvette Le Milan, of 18 guns, and 115 men, by the Surveillante, Capt. Collier.

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*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 14. Letter from Capt. Browne to Admiral Young.

*H. M. S. Plover, off Sicily, Nov.* 6.

Sir, I beg to report to you, that at four o'clock this evening a lugger was seen from the mast-head, bearing S. E. and a brig in chase of her E. N. E. (which proved to be his Majesty's sloop Actæon.) His Majesty's sloop Orestes was in the North West, and joined in the pursuit; at 40 minutes past seven his Majesty's sloop under my command ran her alongside, when she proved to be the French lugger privateer Le Lezard, of St. Malo, manned with 57 men, and pierced for 14 guns, but not any found on board; sailed from the Isle de Bas last night, and has not made any capture. From the judicious position kept by Lord Viscount Neville, of the Actæon, and Capt. Davies, of the Orestes, her escape would have been difficult.—I have to add, that the Plover, in company with those sloops, has recaptured the English ship Weymouth, from Gibraltar, just about to enter the port of Aberwrack. PHILIP BROWNE.

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## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### GERMANY.

#### TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The Treaty commences by stating that the two Emperors, desirous of putting an end to the war, had commissioned each a Plenipotentiary (M. Champagny and the Prince of Lichtenstein), who had agreed upon the following articles:—

"Art. I. states, that after the exchange of the Ratifications, there shall be peace and friendship between the Emperor of the French, &c. and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia. ——Art. II. That the Peace is also common to the Kings of Spain, Holland, Naples, Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, Saxony, Westphalia, and all the Members of the Rhenish League, the allies of France. ——Art. III. That the Emperor of Austria engages for the acquiescence of all the Princes of his House to the hereinafter-mentioned allotments of territory. —1. He cedes and transfers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to form a part of the League of the Rhine, and to be placed at his disposition for the interest of the Sovereigns of the League: The territories of Saltzburgh and Berchtolsgaden; that part of Upper Austria, situate on the farther side of a line running from the Danube, at the village of Straas, therein comprehending Weissenkirch, Wedersdorff, Michelbach, Greist, Muckenhossen, Helst, and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwandstadt, the town of Schwandstadt on the Alter, and thence ascending along the bank of that river, and the lake of the same name, to the point where the lake touches upon the territory of Saltzburgh.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall only retain in property the Woods, belonging to the Salz-Cammer-Gut, and forming part of the manor of Mondsee, with liberty to cut and carry thence the brushwood*, but without enjoying any right of Sovereignty upon that territory.—2. He also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the County of Goritia, the manor of Montefalcone, the Government and City of Trieste, Carniola with its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the Circle of Willach, in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Saave, from the point where that river

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* This Treaty is certainly one of the most singular documents in the annals of diplomacy. We see a Christian King, calling himself the father of his people, *disposing of* 400,000 *of his subjects, like swine in a public market.* We see a great and powerful Prince condescending to treat with his adversary for *the brushwood of his own forests.* We see the hereditary claimant of the Imperial Sceptre of Germany not only condescending to the past innovations on his own dominions, but *assenting to any future alterations which the caprice or tyranny of his enemy may dictate* with respect to his allies in Spain and Portugal, or to his neighbours in Italy.—We see through the whole of this instrument the humiliation of the weak and unfortunate Francis, who has preferred the resignation of his fairest territories to restoring to his vassals their liberties, and giving them that interest in the public cause which their valour would have known how to protect.—O, the brave and loyal, but, we fear, lost Tyrolese!

river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia; namely, a part of Provincial Croatia, six districts of Military Croatia, Fiume, and the Hungarian Littorale, Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the Islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories, however named, upon the right bank of the Saave—the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two States.—Lastly, the Lordship of Radzuns lying in the Graubunderland.—3. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the King of Saxony, the territory of Bohemia, depending upon, and included in the territory of the Kingdom of Saxony; namely, the parishes and villages of Guntersdorff, Taubantranke, Gerlochsheim, Lenkersdorff, Schirgiswald, Winkel, &c.—4. He cedes and makes over to the King of Saxony, to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw, the whole of Wester or New Gallicia, a district round Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula, to be hereafter ascertained, and the circle of Zamosc, in Eastern Gallicia.—The district round Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula, shall in the direction of Podgorze, have for its circumference the distance from Podgorze to Wieliczka. The line of demarkation shall pass through Wieliczka, and to the Westward touch upon Scawina, and to the Eastward upon the Beck, which falls into the Vistula at Brzdegy.—Weiliczka and the whole of the territory of the salt-pits shall belong in common to the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Saxony. Justice shall be administered therein in the name of the Municipal Power; there shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the Police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian salt from Wieliczka, in its conveyance over the Vistula, and through the Duchy of Warsaw, shall not be subject to any toll duties. Corn of all kinds, raised in Austrian Gallicia, may also be freely exported across the Vistula.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Saxony, may form such an arrangement with regard to these boundaries, as that the Sau, from the point where it touches upon the circle of Zamose, to its confluence with the Vistula, shall serve as the line of demarkation between both States.—5. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in the Easternmost part of Gallicia, a tract of territory containing a population of 400,000 souls *, the city of Brodi being, nevertheless, not therein included. This territory shall be amicably ascertained by Commissioners on the part of both Empires.——IV. The Teutonic Order having been abolished in the States of the League of the Rhine; his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the name of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Anthony, abdicates the Grand Mastership of that order in his States, and recognizes the dispositions taken with regard to the property of the Order, locally situated out of the Austrian territory. Pensions shall be assigned to those who have been on the civil establishment of the Order.——V. Debts funded upon the territory of the ceded provinces, and allowed by the States of the said provinces, or accruing from expences incurred for their administration, shall alone follow the fate of those provinces.——VI. The provinces which are to be restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, shall be administered for his behoof by the Austrian constituted authorities, from the day of exchanging the ratification of the present Treaty; and the Imperial domains, wheresoever situated, from the 1st of November next. It is, nevertheless, understood, that the French army in this country shall take for their use whatever articles cannot be supplied by their magazines for the subsistence of the troops and the wants of the hospitals; and also whatever shall be necessary for the conveyance of their sick, and the evacuation of the magazines.—An arrangement shall be made between the high contracting parties respecting all war contributions, of whatever denomination, previously imposed on the Austrian provinces occupied by the French and allied troops; in consequence of which arrangement the levying of the said contributions shall cease from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications.——VII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages to give no obstruction to the importation or exportation of merchandize into and from Austria, by the way of the port of Fiume; this, nevertheless, not being construed to include English goods or manufactures. The transit duties on the goods thus imported or exported, shall be lower than upon those of all other nations, the kingdom of Italy excepted.—An inquiry shall be instituted, to ascertain whether any advantages can be allowed to the Austrian trade, in the other ports ceded by this Treaty.——VIII. The titles of domains, archives, plans, and maps of the countries, towns, and fortresses ceded, shall be given up within two months after the period of the Ratification.——IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and

* See the note in the preceding page.

and Bohemia, engages to discharge the yearly interest, arrears, and capitals, invested in securities of the Government, States, Bank, Lottery, or other public establishments, by subjects, companies, or corporate bodies in France, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Berg.—Measures shall also be taken to completely liquidate the sum due to Mont St. Theresa, now Mont Napoleon, at Milan.——X. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages to procure a full and complete pardon for the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg, who have taken a part in the insurrection; so that they shall not be prosecuted either in person or property.—The Emperor of Austria also pardons the Gallicians, and the inhabitants of the territories restored to him. The inhabitants of the Duchy of Warsaw, possessing landed estates in Austrian Gallicia, whether public officers or private individuals, shall enjoy the revenues thereof, without paying any duty thereon; or experiencing any obstruction.——XI. Within six weeks from the exchange of the present Treaty, posts shall be erected, to mark the boundaries of Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula. For this purpose there shall be nominated Austrian, Freneh, and Saxon Commissioners.—The same measures shall be adopted within the same period upon the frontiers of Upper Austria, Saltzburgh, Willach, and Carniola, as far as the Saave. The Thalweg (stream) of the Saave shall determine what Islands of that River shall belong to each power. For this purpose French and Austrian Commissioners shall be nominated.——XII. A Military Convention shall be forthwith entered into, to regulate the respective periods within which the various provinces restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be evacuated. The said Convention shall be adjusted on the basis that Moravia shall be evacuated in 14 days; that part of Gallicia which remains in possession of Austria, the city and district of Vienna, in one month; Lower Austria in two months; and the remaining districts and territories not ceded by this Treaty, shall be evacuated by the French troops, and those of their allies, in two months and a half, or earlier if possible, from the exchange of the Ratifications.—This Convention shall regulate all that relates to the evacuation of the Hospitals and Magazines of the French army, and the entrance of the Austrian troops into the territories evacuated by the Freneh or their allies; and also the evacuation of that part of Croatia ceded by the present Treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of the Freneh.——XIII. The prisoners of war taken by France and her Allies from Austria, and by Austria from Franee and her Allies, that have not yet been released, shall be given up within 14 days after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty.——XIV. The Emperor of the Freneh, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, guarantees the inviolability of the possessions of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in the state in which they shall be, in consequence of the present Treaty.——XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognises all the alterations which have taken place, or may subsequently take place, in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.——XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of a maritime peace, accedes to the prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by Franee and Russia, during the present maritime war. His Imperial Majesty shall break off all intercourse with Great Britain, and with respect to the English Government, place himself in the situation he stood in previous to the present war.——XVII. His Majesty the Emperor of the Freneh, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall observe with respect to each other, the same ceremonial in regard to rank and other points of etiquette, as before the present war.——XVIII. The Ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged within six days, or sooner, if possible.—Done and signed at Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809.

"(Signed)

"J. B. NOMPERE DE CHAMPAGNY.

JOHN Prince of LICHTENSTEIN.

"*Given at our Imperial Camp at Schoenbrunn, Oct.* 15, 1809.

"(Signed), &c. &c. NAPOLEON."

The following particulars of Lefebvre's Expedition against the Tyrol, in August last, were communicated by a Saxon Major, who escaped from the destruction of those terrible days:

"We had penetrated to Inspruck without great resistance; and although much was every where talked of the Tyrolese stationed upon and round the Brenner, we gave little credit to it, thinking the rebels to have been dispersed by a short cannonade, and already considering ourselves as conquerors. Our entrance into the passes of the Brenner was only opposed by small corps, which continued falling back, after an obstinate, though short resistance. Among others, I perceived a man full eighty years of age, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death amongst our ranks with every shot. Upon the Bavarians descending from behind to make him prisoner, he shouted

shouted aloud, hurrah! struck the first man to the ground with a ball, seized hold of the second, and with the ejaculation, *In God's name!* precipitated himself with him into the abyss below. Marching onwards, we heard resound from the summit of a high rock: *Stephen! shall I chop it off yet!* to which a loud *nay* reverberated from the opposite side. This was told to the Duke of Dantzic, who, notwithstanding, ordered us to advance: at the same time he prudently withdrew from the centre to the rear. The van, consisting of 4000 Bavarians, had just stormed a deep ravine, when we again heard halloo'd over our heads—*Hans! for the most Holy Trinity!* Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed:—*In the name of the Holy Trinity!—Cut all loose above!* and, ere a minute had elapsed, were thousands of my comrades in arms crushed, buried, and overwhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones, and trees, hurled down upon us. All of us were petrified. Every one fled that could; but a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains, in immense numbers, and among them boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us. It was not till we had got these fatal mountains six leagues behind us, that we were re-assembled by the Duke, and formed into six columns. Soon after the Tyrolese appeared, headed by Hofer, the innkeeper. After a short address from him, they gave a general fire, flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets with only their clenched fists. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, threw or pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms from our hands; and, like enraged lions, killed all—French, Bavarians, and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter! By doing so, I, with 300 men, was spared and set at liberty. When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one impulse, fell upon their knees, and poured forth the emotions of their hearts in prayer, under the canopy of Heaven; a scene so awfully solemn, that it will ever be present to my remembrance. I joined in the devotion, and never in my life did I pray more fervently."

The King of Bavaria seems to be aware of the difficulty of bowing the gallant Tyrolese to his yoke, and therefore combines conciliation with force. The Prince of Lichtenstein, who arranged and signed the article by which these brave people are delivered over to a Sovereign whom they detest, has proceeded to their frontiers (under the guard and watch of two Bavarian, and as many French Generals), to reason with the Committee of the Tyrolese, and persuade them to submission.

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The cessions made by the Treaty of Vienna amount to 3,400,000 souls.

Hamburgh, and the other Hanseatic towns, are, it is said, to be incorporated with the Confederation of the Rhine.

## FRANCE.

*Paris, Oct.* 20. The intelligence of the conclusion of Peace with Austria having reached Versailles on the 18th at night, the whole town was illuminated; it was announced here this morning by a discharge of one hundred pieces of cannon; and last night published in all the Theatres.

*Oct.* 27. The Emperor has arrived at Fontainbleau.

The Pope has, we hear, been ordered into close confinement at Avignon. Buonaparte, it is stated, has convened a Conclave of Cardinals at Paris, for the purpose of stripping him of his spiritual, as he has already done of his temporal authority, and, doubtless, with a view of placing Fesche at the head of the Romish Church.

Another Report, made by Count D'Hunneborg, Minister at War, to the Senate, recapitulates the events of the Austrian war, adverts to the ineffectual attempts made by England to preserve Spain from the grasp of the Enemy; and, after alluding to the unfortunate Expedition to Walcheren, congratulates Buonaparte on the success which has hitherto attended his arms, and predicts that our Expeditions to the Continent, by the burthens, &c. which they entail upon the people, will at length reduce us to the necessity of suing for peace. By a statement appended, it appears, that during the last five years, 520,000 men have been drawn from the five classes of conscription, and that 1,347,000 remain still at home.

Buoñaparte, it would seem, does not mean to be long idle. A new levy, of 36,000 conscripts, is to be called out immediately.

A Letter from France, alluding to Buonaparte's late indisposition, says:—"It is a positive fact, that the Emperor was lately violently attacked with a collapse, which lasted 36 hours, during which time he was in a state of perfect stupor. Duroc found him in this situation, and immediate steps were taken to keep his malady secret. The attachment of the Generals nearest his person was evinced on this occasion, by the measures of precaution they took, in case

case of his death, to prevent a convulsion. He recovered, however, before his illness had transpired; and scarcely a symptom of indisposition appeared in his face.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Supreme Junta has issued a Declaration of War against Denmark, in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh. The reasons assigned for this measure are—the opposition experienced by the Marquis Romana and his troops in their flight from the Danish territories, and the detention of some of their comrades—the blind subserviency of the Danish Court to the will of the French Emperor—her refusal to receive a negotiator at Copenhagen, and the avowal of Count Bernstorf that circumstances did not permit him to maintain any correspondence with Spanish Agents.

The Supreme Junta have conferred on Mr. J. Hookham Frere the title of *Marquis of Union*, for his services in negotiating the Treaty of Peace between England and Spain.

Dispatches from Lord Wellington, and some Spanish and Lisbon Papers and letters state, that the siege of Gerona has been raised by General Blake; and that Romana's army has entered Placentia. Our sick troops, according to Lord Wellington's dispatches, have been restored to health, and our troops have been extremely well treated by the French at Talavera.

An account is said to have been received from Cadiz, that Lord Wellesley has prevailed upon the Supreme Junta to allow Ceuta to be garrisoned by a British force. The possession of Ceuta would be of considerable importance; as in conjunction with Gibraltar, it would command the entrance to the Mediterranean.

King Joseph has taken, on a sudden, a wonderful interest in the fate of the Spanish Clergy. He has issued a Decree for increasing the stipends of the Parochial Priests. These have hitherto been formidable opponents to him; and we have too much reliance on their zeal, loyalty, and patriotism, to suppose that they are to be gained over by his compelled generosity.

*Gerona, Sept.* 21. The silence and inactivity which are observed in the Enemy since the action of the 19th, are very remarkable; we only perceive movements of columns from Sania to Salt, and *vice versa;* humanity is shocked at the spectacle which presents itself in the breaches which were attacked; in that of St. Lucia the bodies of a Colonel and three Officers have been found; extending the view to those of Olmane, Gironella, Fuertidel, Cabildo, and Calvacio, nothing is seen but heaps of dead bodies. Unhappy fate; to gratify the ambition of an Usurper, 4000 Westphalians, a regiment of Neapolitans, and 700 French, are compelled to offer themselves to be slaughtered; such is the declaration of the unfortunate men, who, by their importunities yesterday, obtained from Spanish generosity to be carried to our hospitals in order to receive from humanity the necessary care of their desperate wounds. *Seville Diary, Oct.* 10.

RUSSIA.

The Treaty of Peace lately concluded between Russia and Sweden, has been celebrated at Petersburgh by a *Te Deum*, &c.; and not without reason, as Sweden has conceded at least one half of her territories, besides the surrender of an important frontier.

The Marquis of Traverse, a relation of the Empress Josephine, has lately been appointed head of the Naval Department in Russia. This appointment places the Russian Navy entirely at the disposal of Buonaparte. The influence of Count Romanzoff increases.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The Hamburgh Papers have brought us the Treaty of Peace between Sweden and Russia, but its length precludes its insertion at present. The ports of Sweden are to be shut against us; but salt and colonial produce may be imported. The King of Sweden promises to adhere to the Continental System, with such modifications as shall be more particularly stipulated in a Negotiation about to be entered into between Sweden, France, and Denmark. The other Articles of the Treaty relate to cessions made by Sweden, and the regulations to be adopted by the two Courts.

The negotiations for Peace between Sweden and Denmark have been opened at Jonkopping. Chevalier Adlerbeg is the Swedish Plenipotentiary.

The Swedish Diet has assigned a revenue of 280,000 dollars banco to the new King, to defray the expences of his household; and to Prince Christian of Holstein 24,000 rix-dollars, for a similar purpose.

Mr. R. Watson, acting Lieutenant of the Vanguard, lately leaped overboard, in the North Sea and Great Belt, and rescued, in a heavy sea, two seamen and a boy from a watery grave: the latter in the Belt, where the current was running three or four knots an hour.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Government has received Dispatches from Mr. Jackson, our Ambassador in America, by Mr. Erskine, our late Minister there. These communications,

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we understand, are of a pacific character, and refer to the intercourse which had taken place between Mr. Jackson and the American Executive; but we hear that they are not decisive as to any of the points in dispute, as Congress had not assembled at their date. Mr. Erskine left the Chesapeake on the 28th Oct.; and we are informed, he has expressed an opinion, that both the Government and the People of America are adverse to a rupture with this Country.

The inhabitants of Trinidad, weary of the oppressive arbitrariness of the Spanish Laws, have come to a resolution to petition his Majesty to extend to them the benefits of the British Constitution, as established in the other colonies in the West Indies.

The yellow fever has renewed its ravages in the United States. A Proclamation has been issued by the Mayor of New York, prohibiting all intercourse with Brooklyn, in consequence of its being visited by this calamity.

ASIA.

The second son of the late Tippoo Sultaun died a short time since: his funeral, which was of the most pompous description, was attended by the principal Mahomedan inhabitants of Bengal.

It appears by accounts from Persia, that the urgency of the French Agents at that Court to obtain several settlements on the frontiers, and to secure certain advantages for their merchants, to the exclusion of those of every other nation, first opened the eyes of the Ministers to the real designs of the French; and induced them to add their influence to that of Sir Harford Jones to counteract their measures. The most minute circumstances of Buonaparte's perfidy towards Spain, and its Royal Family, have been laid before the King, who has expressed his decided abhorrence thereof.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

*Nov.* 5. A very destructive fire broke out in the stables of Major Phellep, at *Hardinge-green*, Surrey, this evening, occasioned by a candle falling from a lantern, and communicating to a truss of straw. The building, consisting of a stable and out-house, was destroyed, as were also two horses worth 200 guineas. The dwelling-house caught fire, but it was extinguished.

*Nov.* 12. A quarrel arose between two prisoners on-board the Sampson prison-ship, *Chatham*, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the belly. The man died shortly afterwards.

*Nov.* 22. A fire broke out at Mr. Brooke's, Pembroke-street, *Plymouth-dock*, and destroyed one room, with the furniture. The accident was occasioned by the very reprehensible practice of setting fire to chimnies in order to clear them from soot.

An altar-piece of very correct design (inscribed with the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, and the Creed) was lately placed in the chancel at *Bracon-Ash*, in Norfolk, and the King's imperial arms in the body of the Church, which has been repaired and improved. It is a perfectly chaste painting, adhering strictly to the Gothic of the chancel. The Bishop of Norwich preached a sermon on the occasion from 1 Kings v. 18.

Mr. Neild, late Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, is benevolently engaged in visiting the prisons in *Scotland*, with a view to the relief of their inhabitants. At Ayr, Glasgow, Dumfries, and other places, he has pointed out various alterations in the gaols, and has accompanied his suggestions with money sufficient for their execution. Mr. Neild thinks the Scotch gaols very defective, not only in point of accommodation, but for the security of the prisoners.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE JUBILEE.

We have received the most gratifying accounts of the happiness diffused throughout every part of the United Kingdom on the celebration of the late Jubilee, but we cannot find room for all of them, and it would be unfair to select any in preference. It is utterly impossible to do adequate justice to the scenes of general festivity and loyalty, by which this ever-memorable event has been distinguished. We are, however, happy to observe that all accounts uniformly agree in describing the order and decorum with which the whole went off, and the happiness which was diffused around, by the grateful feelings of those who received the bounty of their opulent brethren. No part of the numberless manifestations of the love of his subjects, we feel assured, was so congenial to the heart of our beloved Sovereign, as the contributions so liberally and universally made to relieve the distresses of the necessitous, and to make that sacred day a day of rejoicing to all his people.

All persons confined for debt to the Crown, have been released by the King's command; the only exceptions being those which were distinguished by peculiar circumstances of fraud and violence, and in all instances of official delinquency.

Mr. Perceval, on the Jubilee, sent a letter to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts, to say that his Majesty had graciously given orders

ders to present them with 2000l. from his private purse; which money has been paid to the Society.—In addition to this his Majesty has given 1000l. for the liberation of prisoners confined for small debts in Scotland; and the same sum for those similarly circumstanced in Ireland. The Merchants of London, pursuant to the example set by the Corporation, and nobly followed up by his Majesty, have also given 2000l. for the same charitable purpose.

In order that this auspicious period may be remembered with gratitude by foreign countries, his Majesty has permitted *all prisoners of war*, heretofore on parole, to *return to their own countries*. The prisoners of the French nation have been rendered a necessary exception to this gracious indulgence, by the unparalleled severity of their Ruler, in retaining all British subjects in France.—(See pp. 975, 995, 997, 1002, 1053.)

*Wednesday, October* 25.

This evening a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Kennet, furrier, in Hoxton-Market-place, which destroyed the whole of the premises, together with the house adjoining, and greatly damaged the Jolly Butchers public-house.

*Wednesday, November* 1.

His Majesty held a Levee at the Queen's Palace, which was most numerously attended, between three and four hundred persons being present. Shortly after two, the Corporation of the City of London arrived with their Address, which was read by the Recorder, and his Majesty's Answer was read by the Earl of Liverpool; upon this occasion the Lord Mayor received the title of Baronet, and Alderman Plomer obtained the honour of Knighthood.

*Friday, November* 3.

A fire broke out this night at Messrs. Weymouth and Co's, Mustard-manufacturers, in High-street, Lambeth. Several valuable horses and the books were saved; but the whole of the building, including the mill, and a valuable steam-engine, were completely destroyed.

*Saturday, November* 4.

William Jacob, esq. M. P. was elected alderman of Lime-street Ward, in the room of John Prinsep, esq. resigned.

A poor workman of Mr. Parker's, wire-worker, Frith-street, who was about three weeks since bit in the hand by a rattle-snake, in Piccadilly, died this night in St. George's Hospital. The arm was in a state of mortification.—The deceased had irritated the reptile with his rule, and had even attempted to take hold of it with his hand.—The Coroner's Inquest levied a deodand of 1s. upon the snake.

*Thursday, November* 9.

The old and new Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. according to annual custom, met at Guildhall. After partaking of a cold collation, they went in grand procession to Blackfriars-bridge, where the City barge waited to receive his Lordship and company, and in which they proceeded to Westminster. The procession returned to Blackfriars about four, and was preceded to Guildhall by the Band of the East London Militia, the Leathersellers Company, a man riding in armour, protected by a party of soldiers.—The dinner was extremely splendid.—Among the company present, were the Duke of Norfolk, all the Ministers of State, Hanoverian, Spanish, and American Ambassadors, the Tyrolean Deputies, Earls Radnor and St. Vincent, Lords Folkestone, Erskine, and Holland, Sir Sydney Smith and Lady, Sir F. Burdett, &c.—The Spanish Ambassador, on his health being drank, returned thanks in a neat speech.—The ball in the evening was well attended, and the dancing kept up with much spirit to a late hour.—The day was extremely fine.

*Saturday, November* 12.

A fire broke out in a cottage belonging to a poor woman, in the Edgware-road, this night, which consumed the same, and Mrs. Holling, the owner, was burnt. The deceased was a fortune-teller of considerable notoriety, and it was supposed that the fire was occasioned by her having left a candle burning in a chair by her bed-side, as she was in a state of inebriation, at ten o'clock, at a public-house in the neighbourhood, from which place a friendly female led her home.

*Thursday, November* 23.

An experiment was this day made with the Floating Fire-extinguishing Engine belonging to the Sun Fire Office. A Ship-builder of Rotherhithe having borrowed the use of the Engine for the purpose of trying whether a new ship was water tight; the ship was filled with 320 tuns of water in less than six hours, by the uniform motion of the Engine as a common pump. This shews the great utility of these Engines in all cases of fire where they can be properly applied.

*Wednesday, November* 29.

We are happy to announce another important victory obtained over the fleets of the Enemy. Three ships of the line, four frigates, and 20 store-ships, have been destroyed, by Lord Collingwood, in the Mediterranean; the particulars of which will appear in our next.

P. 686.

P. 686. The Executors of the late Archbishop of Dublin have paid into the Stamp-office of that city 1733*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for duty upon the last will and testament of his Grace, who is said to have died worth near 400,000*l.* The bulk of his property descends to his son, the Earl of Normanton.

Pp. 686, 781. The late William Strode, esq. was married at Lambeth chapel, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 9, 1783, to Mrs. Leman of Bruton-street, relict of Wm. Leman, esq. of Northaw (LIII. 1064); and to the children of this lady he has bequeathed Northaw, a moiety of which he acquired by that marriage. He was buried, not in Northaw church, which is not yet in a state of forwardness, but in his own vault at Hatfield, adjoining that of his relatives, the House of Cecil. He left two nephews, James-Cranborne and Charles, and four nieces, children of his brother, the late Rector of Hatfield.

P. 787. We recorded, in our Obituary for August, the death of the Rev. Mr. Rickman: the following brief account of him was intended to have been added; but we were, through unavoidable circumstances, prevented from inserting it. "Mr. Rickman was descended from an antient and respectable family in Hampshire; his father had been high sheriff of the county; the son, whose memoir is now given, received deacon's and priest's orders, and about the year 1767 was collated by the Bishop of Carlisle to the vicarage of Newburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. After discharging the duty of that very extensive parish for ten or twelve years with the most conscientious fidelity, he resigned it, and returned to his native county, being presented by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury to the vicarage of Stower-Pain, near Blandford, and collated by the Bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Compton, near Winchester. He resided at Compton, and had the great satisfaction of being beloved by his parishioners, and being at peace with himself; for his mind approved his every action. He afterwards exchanged the living of Compton for the rectory of Ash, near Guildford in Surrey, where he immediately removed. Although the church is small, he found himself, after some years residence, unequal to the duty of it; and, prepossessed with the idea that the increasing infirmities of age disqualified him from performing with advantage to his flock, because not with comfort to himself, the public duties of his station, he removed to Christ Church, that he might the oftener enjoy the society of his relatives, whom he affectionately loved. He exhibited to the inhabitants the most amiable example: a constant attendance on the service of the Church, whenever Divine Service was celebrated, and on the Altar, when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered; an uniform observance of every moral and social duty, accompanied with the most affable and engaging manners, rendered him "a burning and a shining light." Although possessed of a strong mind, and of extensive information, he never obtruded his own opinion; but, when requested, he delivered it with a simplicity and modesty peculiar to himself; and his opinion was seldom delivered without conveying instruction. In the whole of his private life he was an ornament of that Church whose doctrines he unreservedly believed, and whose duties he conscientiously fulfilled. He died, after a few days illness, in the 76th year of his age, universally regretted; so inoffensive was his general deportment, that he was always considered as a man without an enemy. The Writer of this article spent with him many social and some convivial hours: he revered his friend living, and laments him dead. Mr. Rickman has left one son, who is secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and two daughters."

P. 989. Ensign Edmund Poulter, of the 1st Foot-guards, who died after his return from Holland, was a young man of the most unaffected, amiable, and manly disposition, and of excellent parts. These qualities endeared him to his Regiment, and have made his premature death particularly lamented.

P. 989. The Hon. William Cockayne went to Ireland during the vice-royalty of the Earl of Westmoreland, and was appointed Comptroller of the Household at the Castle of Dublin, and Constable of Limerick; in which last office he has been succeeded by the Right Hon. Colonel Charles Vereker. Mr. Cockayne was educated at Cambridge; and has left ten daughters; the eldest of whom, Matilda, was married Jan. 9, 1805, to Robert Austen, LL.D. prebendary of Cloyne, and rector of Castletown-Roche, co. Cork.

P. 990. The remains of Mr. Gascoigne were, on Thursday Nov. 2, interred in the family-vault, at Berwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire. A great number of mourning-coaches, in which were his friends, attended; also upwards of 1500 of the tenantry and neighbouring gentlemen, to express their sorrow for the fatal accident which terminated the existence of this valuable and noble youth. The following inscription, written by his highly-respected and disconsolate parent, is to be placed on his tomb:

"Here is deposited what remains of
THOMAS-CHARLES GASCOIGNE,
only son of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart.
He met his fate from a fall in hunting,
and expired at Walling Wells,
the seat of Sir Thomas White, Bart.

in

in Nottinghamshire,
on Friday the 27th October, 1809.
Snatched thus prematurely,
in the twenty-fourth year of his age,
from his numerous friends,
his nearly heart-broken Father derives
consolation from the soothing reflection
of the general estimation and affection
borne to his child during his short career.
"WITH THE PARENT THE FAMILY
WILL BECOME EXTINCT."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of C. Douglas, esq. of Frederick-place, Hampstead-road, a son.

At Westwood-house, Lancashire, the wife of C. Wahnesley, esq. a son.

*Oct.* 17. At her mother's, the Countess of Farnham, in Rutland-square, Dublin, Lady Grace Gore, a daughter.

19. At Hythe in Kent, Mrs. Fagg, wife of Mr. F. surgeon, a daughter.

24. At Markeaton, Derbyshire, the wife of Francis Mundy, jun. esq. a son.

25. At Netheraven-house, Wilts, the wife of Michael Beach Hicks Beach, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of William Jennings, esq. of Castle near Wiveliscombe, a daughter; who is to be christened *Jubilee*, in commemoration of the day.

27. In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Lady Phillips, a daughter.

At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Harrowby, a son.

At Edmonthorpe-hall, co. Leicester, the wife of Charles Manners, esq. a daughter.

28. Lady Arundell, a daughter.

29. The wife of Dr. Whittell, of Bloomsbury-square, a son.

30. The wife of Js. Blackstone, esq. of Kensington-house, co. Oxf. a son and heir.

31. At Penzance, Cornwall, the wife of William Hoare, esq. a son.

At Radley, Berks, the lady of Sir George Bowyer, bart. a daughter.

*Nov.* 2. In Holles-street, Cavendish-squ. the wife of Capt. Peter Parker, of the Royal Navy, late of his Majesty's ship Melpomene, a son.

6. At Badworth-hall, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Simpson, a daughter.

7. At Holland-house, Kensington, Lady Holland, a daughter.

9. The Lady of Lord Charles Bentinck, a son, which died an hour after its birth.

10. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-squ. the wife of Lieut.-col. Ross, of the 10th Foot, a still-born daughter.

11. At Crouch-end, Middlesex, the wife of George Cowie, esq. a daughter.

12. At Frogmore-lodge, Herts, the wife of William Hudson, esq. a son.

16. In Kent, Lady Masham (daughter of William Morton Pitt, esq.), a daughter.

At the Bishop of Lichfield's, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of James Cornwallis, esq. a son and heir.

18. In Bedford place, the wife of Richard Neave, esq. a son.

Hon. Mrs. Cedrington, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Slaugham, Sussex, John Grenside, jun. esq. of Mark-lane, to Frances, only daughter of the late John Doughty, esq. of Aldermanbury.

At Chicknell, the seat of Charles Bowles, esq. of Weymouth, Edward Bowles Tripp, esq. of Kingsdown, near Bristol, to Frances, younger daughter of the late Rev. Edw. Bowles, vicar of Bradford, Wilts.

At Drayton-Beauchamp, Bucks, Mr. Thomas Cahusac, jun. to Hannah, second daughter of the Rev. Basil Woodd.

Arthur Brook, esq. of Bex-hill, Sussex, to Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Russell, esq. of the same place.

*Oct.* . . . At Box, near Bath, John Hicks, esq. of Plomer-hill, and Bradenham, Bucks (for which county he lately served the office of high-sheriff) to Miss Horlock, of Box.

21. James Cole, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk, to Emily, daughter of Joseph Burnett, esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

23. At Acton-Burnell, Salop, Edward-Joseph Smythe, esq. only son of Sir Edw. S. bart. to Frances, daughter of Sir Edw. Bellew, bart. of Barmeath, co. Louth, Irel.

At Norwich, William-George Milman, esq. son of Sir Francis M. bart. to Miss Alderson, daughter of Robert A. esq. of St. Helen's-place, near Norwich.

24. John Ingleby, esq. of Wood-street, London, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Mark Richards, esq. merch. of Poole.

At Salisbury cathedral, the Rev. Benjamin Churchill, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Frome, rector of East Woodhay, Hants.

25. Capt. Nathaniel Vincent Herbert, to Miss Mary Down, both of Biggleswade.

26. Rev. Edw. Foster, prebendary of Wells cathedral, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Robert Tudway, esq. and niece to Clement T. esq. M.P.

28. At Islington, Robert Wilmot, esq. merchant, of Guildford-street, to Jane, only daughter of the late Samson Wheildon, esq. of Caldon, Staffordshire.

30. By Special Licence, Edw. Ellice, esq. to Lady Anne Bettesworth, sister of Earl Grey, and widow of the late gallant but unfortunate Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.

31. Richardson Purves, esq. to Miss Hyde, only daughter of John H. esq. of Fenchurch-street.

At Exeter, James Crauford Nielson, esq. to Albertina, eldest daughter of the Hon. Albertina Packer.

*Nov.* 1. At St. Sidwells, Devon, William Speke, esq. of Jordans, Somersetshire. to Frances, third daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Andrews.

2. Vice-admiral Aylmer to Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. H. Pearson, of Queen-Camel, Somersetshire.

9. Thomas Northmore, esq. of Cleve, Devonshire, to Miss Emmeline Eden, dau. of Sir John E. bart. of Windlestone, co. Durham.

11. Peer George, esq. of Brixton-rise, Surrey, to Cecilia, third daughter of the late Edw. Beetham, esq. of Fleet-street.

14. At Greenwich, Frank Smythes, esq. of Colchester, to Caroline, daughter of John Dale, esq. of Hatton-garden, and of Greenwich in Kent.

15. At Perth, in Scotland, R. C. Blunt, esq. son of the late Sir Charles B. to Miss E. F. Mercer, daughter of the late Capt. M. of the Royal Cavalry.

16. At Hill-house, Scotland, J. N. Macleod, esq. of Macleod, to Anne, fourth dau. of J. Stephenson, esq. of Great-Ormond-st.

16. Viscount Bernard, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, to Lady Sophia Poulett, eldest daughter of Earl Poulett.

By special licence, at the house of Gen. Layard, at Greenwich, the Earl of Lindsey, to Miss Layard, eldest daughter of the late Dean of Bristol, and niece to the late Duchess of Ancaster.

22. Daniel Cooper, esq. of Pall Mall, to Miss Tomson, niece of Admiral Fox, of Ramsgate.

Grant David Yeats, M. D. of Bedford, to Miss Jane Colquhoun, daughter of P. C. esq. of James-street, Buckingham-gate.

25. Lord Hamilton, heir-apparent to the House of Abercorn, to Miss Douglas, whose father is of the Harewood family, and next in succession to the earldom of Morton, and the estates annexed.

26. At Bisham abbey, Fulwar Craven, esq. of Chilton-house, to Laura, second daughter of George Vansittart, esq. M. P. for Berkshire.

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Deaths.

1807. *Feb.* 18. AT Offenbach, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, Madame Mary-Sophia la Roche, a lady of great literary celebrity in Germany, widow of the late M. George Michael la Roche, formerly Chancellor to the Elector of Treves at Coblentz. She was born at Kauffbeuren, in Swabia, Dec. 6, 1730. Her father, George Frederick Gutermann, M. D. was a physician at Augsburgh. Her writings are numerous. The most popular are, "Sternheim," published in 1771, and "Rosalie," in 1779. She has left one son, Charles la Roche, Counsellor of the Mines, at Berlin.

1808. *Sept.* 25. At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Baker, wife of Mr. John B. formerly a cabinet-maker in that town, and the youngest of two daughters of the late Mr. Edw. Elsted, of Sandwich; and, *Oct.* 26, at Sandwich, aged 81, Mr. John Baker, her husband.

*Nov.* 11. At Bantam, in Java, Peter-Philip Du Puy, esq. governor, and commander of the Dutch troops in that kingdom. He was born in London in December 1762.

1809. *Jan.* 29. At Havitree, near Exeter, Devonshire, Mr. Thomas Rodie, eldest son of Thomas R. esq. merchant, of Liverpool. If ever departed worth, and talents withered in their bloom, can deserve to arrest the attention, and awaken the emotion of sympathetic grief, the untimely fate of this interesting and amiable youth must be sincerely mourned. With an understanding discerning and sagacious, manly and matured beyond his years, enriched by useful literature and extensive observation; with a heart the most guileless, affectionate, and kind, but in spirit independent, and in purpose firm; in his own family mingling with the sympathies of fraternal love all the tender anxieties of the father and the friend; with manners which, without the aid of artificial refinement, endeared by their mild and unaffected simplicity, he was preparing to enter upon that career of life in which his abilities and his virtues could not fail to have secured him both success and honour. But how frail and delusive are our fondest hopes! how vain the expectation of the human heart! A frame and constitution once so active and vigorous was insensibly invaded by an insidious and corroding malady, which baffled all the arts of medicine and the incessant attention of the most affectionate of friends. Yet still hope lingered in a mother's heart; and, to shield him from the severities of a Northern Winter, she resolved to bear him to a milder climate, as an expedient to mitigate, if not to arrest, his disease, and to prolong to its utmost limits the period of a life so dear. But, alas! in this remote and distant scene it was soon her melancholy lot to sorrow without hope; and the sad consolation which remained for some weeks to her afflicted bosom was to watch the languid struggles of dissolving Nature; until at length, "his days being numbered, his purposes broken off, even the thoughts of his heart," she closed the eyes of her beloved son in the twentieth year of his age.

*Feb.* 10. At Rome, aged 58, 29 of which he had passed in antiquarian research in that city, Georges Zöega, a native of Kiel in Holstein, where he was born in 1751. He was, for several years, keeper of the Pope's Cabinet of Medals; and was the author of many learned works, the most distinguished of which is his treatise

treatise "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum," published in folio in 1801. The late Revolution at Rome deprived him of his appointments, and reduced him to great distress. This was no sooner made known to the present King of Denmark than he nominated him to a professorship in the University of Kiel, and soon afterwards conferred on him the order of Danebrog.

*May* 1. At the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Donald M'Donald, of his Majesty's Customs, son of Lieut.-col. M'D. of Lyndale.

*Aug.* . . . Aged about 64, Mr. Sylvester Harding, of Pall Mall, an eminent copier in water-colours of antient portraits, and an engraver, and publisher of "The Biographical Mirror, 1795, &c." of which the last part is now ready for publication. He is also known by his Prints to illustrate Shakspeare. He was familiar with most of the Collectors of his day; and eminent for his lively parts and social manners. He married a daughter of the late Dr. W. Perfect, of Town Malling in Kent (see p. 684); by whom he has left three surviving sons and a daughter. Another son, Edward, a rising engraver, died young, about 1796. George-Perfect Harding, his second surviving son, follows his father's occupation, with great credit for skill in that line.

*Sept.* . . . At Cusworth, near Doncaster, co. York, Miss Heber, of Weston, Northamptonshire, and sister of the wife of W. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth.

Mr. Thomas Tilladam, book-keeper to Mr. Cooke, solicitor, of Bristol; a young man whose memory is endeared to all who witnessed the uprightness and assiduity with which he fulfilled the duties of his station in life, and the Christian spirit with which he bore a long suffering illness, and met the stroke of death.

Aged 40, Mary, wife of Mr. William Harpur, of Pounden, co. Oxford.

At Culworth, Northamptonshire, Frances, relict of John Osbaldeston, gent. of Banbury, who was lineally descended from the Osbaldestons, Baronets, of Chadlington, and entitled to the baronetage, but did not assume the title on account of poverty.

Mr. Peck, a publican in George-street, Minories. While sitting with his family at dinner, in a fit of insanity he discharged a pistol at his head, which caused his immediate death.

In Well-court, Wapping, a heroine of some celebrity, distinguished by the name of Irish Nell. Her house had long been a friendly asylum for travellers of every description. The inhabitants of the frozen regions, and the Negro from the sultry clime of Ethiopia, often sought refuge under her roof. Jews, Turks, Christians, and Pagans, received the same welcome. Their accommodation was liberal, and on reasonable terms; and, unlike many who keep lodging-houses for the reception of Foreigners, she seldom practised an imposition. In her will she requested to be buried in her best clothes; and left 5*l.* as an indemnity to the Parish, in case the penalty should be exacted of them for suffering her to be buried in linen. The remains of poor Nell were interred in Stepney burial-ground, in the presence of a great number of mourners. The following Epitaph has been put on her head-stone:

"Flashy Nell of Old Wapping lies under this clay, [quite gay:
In a new gown and petticoat, deck'd out
Death call'd at her lodgings; she put on her best;
He took her away to his dwelling of rest."

*Sept.* 14. At Langham, Rutland, Margaret, John, and Rachael Lowe, wife and children of John Lowe, a blind beggar, were accidentally drowned in the brook that runs through Langham pasture. The man and his family were travelling from Cold-Overton to Langham, and the brook for a moment was swollen to an amazing size. A baker passing with his cart took them all up; the woman and children into the body of his cart, and the man upon the fore-part of it with himself. As soon as they attempted to cross the ford, the cart was carried away by the force of the stream, and turned over. The woman and children, together with the horse, were drowned; the blind man was saved by his dog, a rope from which was fastened round his wrist. The baker escaped with difficulty. This distressing event occurred before it was dark, but the bodies of the woman and infant were not found until the following morning. The dog, though having been only three months in the possession of the poor man and his family, has continually pined and eaten nothing since the fatal accident. He is only about ten months old, and of the bull breed.

At Louth, aged 81, Mrs. Drinkall.

19. At Middleburg, of the wound he received at Flushing, Lieut. Henry Maxwell, of the 27th Foot.

20. Suddenly, the Rev. Richard Golding, vicar of Stoke, in Norfolk, and curate of Abington-in-the-Clay, Cambridgeshire.

25. This afternoon, John Storey, late boatman of the port of Camus, whose two daughters were accidentally drowned on the 8th, took a young man and two young women, residing at Blyth, out in his boat, for an excursion on the river Wainsbeck. Storey got out at Watson's Quay, on the Northumberland side of the river; and having taken from the boat a large stone, occasionally used as an anchor, on pretence that it incommoded the women, he removed to a short distance at the edge of the quay, and, unperceived, quietly let himself down in the tide-way with the stone, to which a small rope was attached,

fastened

fastened round his body. He was an excellent swimmer, and probably had conceived that Nature might be too strong for his resolution. It was then about turning of the tide. He was soon missed, and his hat was seen on the quay; and at low-water the stone was found, with the rope tied to it, opposite to where the hat had been laid. His body, however, was not found for some weeks. He appeared very composed when he attended the remains of his two daughters to their grave, on the 12th; but became daily more and more dejected. He told his wife he was resolved to follow them; and before he left her and his children for the water-party he thrice kissed them. He has left a widow and six children, the youngest an infant at the breast.

29. At Newfoundland, after a short illness, Mr. Whetherall, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Vestal; in which he is succeeded by Mr. Jago, first assistant-surgeon of the Antelope.

30. At Talavera, Capt. Bryan, adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

*Oct.* . . . . . At Denshanger, Northamptonshire, aged 37, Sarah, wife of Captain William Horwell, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Gooch, of Anthorpe, Lincolnshire, in a fit of jealousy, threw herself into a horse-pond; but, being observed by some neighbours, she was in a few minutes got out. She was, however, so determined on suicide, that she tore two 10*l.* notes in pieces, and immediately after took two ounces of sublimate, which terminated her existence in most excruciating pain.

At Laceby, near Caistor, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, the Rev. David Field, rector of Thornton-le-Moor, and vicar of Ulceby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Reginald Brathwaite, M. A. rector of Brinkley, in Cambridgeshire, and vicar of Hawkshead, Lancashire, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Lancaster; *B.* A. 1759, M. A. 1762.

At Hayes place, near Bromley, in Kent, in his 75th year, P. Dehany, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Mary-le-bone.

*Suddenly*, near the Star, on Chatham-hill, Kent, Mr. William Grace, stationer, in Smithfield. His father, who is employed in the cooperage of Whitbread's brew-house, arrived at the Star just after his son was interred in Gillingham church-yard, and registered among the burials as a person unknown. He attributes the melancholy catastrophe of his son to an unfortunate attachment to a young lady in Kent, to whom he was not agreeable.

Thomas Green, a private in the 43d Foot, just returned from Walcheren; who, in a fit of delirium, from illness, cut his throat with a razor, in Colchester barracks.

A woman of the name of Jesson, 81 years of age, hung herself in a barn near her dwelling, at Peterborough. Extreme poverty is supposed to have been the cause of her committing the rash act.

At Cirencester, William Horton, a child about five years old; who, while amusing himself on a chair, rolled into a skeel in which his mother had just poured a quantity of hot alder-berry wine, and was so dreadfully scalded as to cause his death in a short time, and in great agonies.

Burnt in a lime-kiln, a child of Mr. Rich, of Stoke-lane, Bath. The kiln was about half burnt down, and covered with coal, and but little if any fire appeared. Several children were playing near the spot; and Mr. R's child, who was about seven years old, ran upon it, and fell in. The man below immediately drew the kiln, but, notwithstanding, the poor child was burnt to dust; not even a bone could be discovered.

Suddenly, at Boddicot, near Banbury, co. Oxford, Mrs. Lewis, an elderly maiden lady, many years house-keeper to the late T. Thicknesse, esq. head-master of St. Paul's School, London.

At High Wycombe, revered, beloved, and regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Thomas Rose, esq. father of that Corporation, of which he was elected a burgess Sept. 8, 1757, and served the office of mayor five times.

At Williamscot, co. Oxford, suddenly, in a fit, George Dumbleton.

At Fritwell, Oxfordshire, aged 92, Mr. John Banes, more than 65 years a servant to the Royal Family.

*Oct.* 2. Aged 21, William, son of Mr. Roberts, ironmonger, of Oxford-street. In cleaning a double-barrelled gun (unconscious of its being charged), by some accident it went off, and lodged its contents in his body, of which he died in two hours.

Of a decline, aged 35, Mrs. Sisley, wife of T. S. esq. of Jowell-street, Ramsgate.

In an advanced age, Mr. Hawkshead, many years porter of Lincoln coll. Oxford.

At Louth, aged 38, Andrew Down, gent. formerly of Grenley-on-the-Hill, Notts.

At Oadby, in his 64th year, Benjamin Dowley, gent. of Leicester.

3. Suddenly, Mr. Haines, gardener, in the Parks, Oxford.

In his 72d year, Mr. James Prior, near forty years serjeant-at-mace to the borough of Woodstock, co. Oxford, though the election is annual. His funeral was attended by the greatest part of the Corporation, as a mark of their respect to the memory of an old servant.

*Suddenly*, at his house in York-row, St. George's-fields, Mr. Holland, formerly a Russia merchant. He was near 60 years of age; and had for several weeks laboured under a depression of spirits bordering on derangement, arising from the loss of an only daughter, who was killed by a fall out of a chaise about a month ago.

Found

Found dead in his room, in Petticoat-lane, in consequence of extreme intoxication, Moses Davis, a Jew. He had no property except 20*l.* which were found in a dust-hole in the apartment.

4. Aged 56, Major Dudley Ackland, of Boulston-lodge, co. Pembroke.

At Dieppe, in consequence of wounds he received on board the John Bull, in an engagement with a French privateer, Mr. John Connery, formerly of Bristol.

5. Aged 60, Mrs. Buckworth, of Barrowden, Rutland. She had been in a desponding state for some time past; and was found by her husband hanging in a closet in her bed-room.

6. Mrs. Goodacre, wife of Mr. Richard G. master of the Black Dog inn at Grantham, Lincolnshire.

At Burton-Lazars, near Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, Mr. Robert Linney, a respectable grazier.

At Tenby, poor "Old Peggy," the bathing-woman. While engaged in her avocation, she suddenly dropped down in the water, supposed to have been seized with an apoplectic fit; and although immediate assistance was given, was taken out quite lifeless.

7. At Leachlade, Mr. W. Tombs, a respectable farmer. He had been shooting, in company with his friend, Mr. Thomas Barr; and, whilst in pursuit of a pheasant, the latter, whose gun was on the cock, struck his foot against the stump of a tree, and fell, with the muzzle of his piece resting on his left arm. At this moment the gun unfortunately exploded by the shock, and the charge entering the body of Mr. Tombs, obliquely through the loins on the right side, passed out just below the left collar-bone, perforating the heart, &c. and instantly deprived him of life, leaving a wife in the last month of pregnancy and four small children. Mr. Barr has been confined to his bed ever since, in a state bordering on delirium, as they were upon the most intimate terms.

8. At Oakham, aged 59, John Tennant, gent. formerly of Rotherhithe.

At Hull, in his 70th year, Mr. William Webster, surveyor.

9. Aged 50, Mr. Charles Twells, attorney-at-law, of Market-street, Nottingham, and a member of the Junior Council of that Corporation.

In his 63d year, Mr. John Palmer, sen. of Oxford, formerly of Leicester.

Mr. Samuel Clarke, late one of the aldermen of Coventry.

At Bristol, after a short illness, Mr. Jn. Birtill, one of its most respectable inhabitants. He possessed a comprehensive mind, a sound judgment, and a public spirit, which were devoted to the purposes of general philanthropy and Christian benevolence; but, above all, he maintained a steady regard to the Religion of Christ, which upheld him in life, and eminently supported him in death. His funeral took place on the 16th, at the Moravian chapel in Maudlin-lane, and was a strong evidence of the high respect and esteem in which he was held. Among those who went to pay the last tribute of a tear were the principal Ministers of the different religious persuasions in that city, all of whom had witnessed the salutary effects of his active humanity among their varied flocks. Piety, benevolence, and integrity, will find assimilation, in spite of name or sect, in every humane mind.

In St. Saviour's church-yard, Southwark, aged 61, Mr. George Smith.

At a village near Elvas, in the South of Portugal, Mrs. Hawker, wife of Lieut.-col. H. of the 14th Light Dragoons. This lady, when much indisposed, accompanied by her daughter, set off for Oporto, to join the Colonel, who was stated to be wounded in battle, and very narrowly escaped being made a prisoner by the Enemy. The fatigue and anxiety brought on a rapid decline, of which she died.

10. John Kinglake, esq. of Saltmoor-house, Somerset. While ascending the bank of the river Paratt, opposite his residence, for the purpose of going to a neighbour's house, it is supposed he missed his footing, and, from the bank being very narrow, the night dark, and the tide extremely high, was precipitated into the river, and unfortunately drowned. The most careful and unremitting search for the body, during several days, has been unsuccessfully made. The walking-stick which the deceased was observed to have in his hand on leaving his house was found the following morning, on the side of the bank towards the river. On his person at the fatal period were a gold watch, and a pocket-book containing Bank-notes to a considerable amount.

At the Red Lion inn at Boston, co. Lincoln, after a short illness, ——— Howard, esq. of Long Sutton, in that county, many years a celebrated woad-grower.

At Deal, Anne, only daughter of Joseph W. Salmon, esq. of Nantwich, in Cheshire.

At Weybridge, Mrs. Anne Prevost, relict of Major-general Augustin P. and mother of Lieutenant-general Sir George P. bart. Capt. J. P. of the Royal Navy, and of Lieut.-col. W. P. of the 67th Foot.

At his father's lodgings in Cockspur-street, Hay-market, of a bilious fever, and in the 14th year of his age, Barlow Mitchel Macleod, only son of Col. M. of Colbecks; a youth of talents so great as held out the fairest promise of his conspicuously filling the place allotted him in society; as male heir and representative of the Macleods of Lewes, one of the most antient and powerful of the Clans.

Mrs.

Mrs. Smale, wife of H. S. esq. of York-place, Walworth, Surrey, but late of Eludyer-street, Westminster.

11. At Woodbridge, Suffolk, a child of Capt. Marsh, about two years old. Being indisposed, a servant was sent to a neighbouring apothecary for a wine-emetick; when, by mistake, a quantity of oil of vitriol was given, and administered to the infant, which occasioned its death, after lingering two days in great agonies.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Paget, of Loughborough, co. Leicester.

Suddenly, Mr. William Herriott, surgeon and apothecary, of Winterton, near Brigg, co. Lincoln; leaving a wife and four children.

12. In the 90th year of his age, Mr. Richard Reynolds, formerly butler of Caius college, Cambridge; an antiquary, and rather an eccentric character. His museum, at his house on the Market-hill, Cambridge, he was very proud of shewing to strangers. By his will he directed that his coffin should not be made in the usual shape, but like a box, to which a lock is fixed, and the key delivered to the care of his executor; upon the top, on a leaden plate, the letters R. R. are inscribed.

Aged 62, Mr. Richard Grimes, of the Academy in Hillgrove-street, Kingsdown, Bristol. He was a man of considerable and uncommon talents; his conversation was easy and intelligent, without the least trait of literary pride, or apparent consciousness of superior abilities; which rendered him so eminent in the profession to which his whole life had been devoted. His daughter Eliza died on the 9th of September (see p. 893).

Buried, this day, at Ripon, Yorkshire, the Rev. Isaac Cook, M.A. head-master of the Grammar-school there.

Mr. John Golding, of Henley-upon-Thames, co. Oxford.

13. In Queen-square, Bristol, aged 14, Harriet, second daughter of William Jenkins, esq. of Youghall, in Ireland.

At Grantham, aged 61, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. George A. master of the Granby Head inn at that place.

At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, after a long illness, Mr. David Kendall, an eminent grazier; and, on the 15th, his wife.

At Worthing, Sussex, Anne-Louisa, eldest daughter of Ralph Bernal, esq. of Bernard-street, London.

In King-street, Covent-garden, in his 70th year, William Cordy, esq.

14. Aged 2 years, a son of Mr. White, baker, in Holywell-street, Strand. He fell into a tub of boiling-water, and was so dreadfully scalded as to cause his death, in great agony, in a few hours.

——— Smith, a watchman to Messieurs Knatchbull and Co. of Gracechurch-street, fell down in a fit, and instantly expired.

Mrs. Christie, landlady of the Castle public-house in Long-alley, Moor-fields. While in apparent perfect health, she fell back in her chair, and died directly.

At St. Leonard's, Malling, Kent, aged 58, Mrs. Douce, widow of the late Thomas A. D. esq. of that place.

In his 65th year, Griffith Jones, esq. of Nash-mill, Herts.

15. Aged 71, Mr. Thomas Hornby, an alderman of the borough of Headon, and thrice mayor of that corporation.

At Cerney-house, Gloucestershire, Miss Margaret Dehany Holder.

At Swansea, the Rev. W. Cox, an itinerant preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists. He commenced his itinerant labours in 1789; but, through much weakness and infirmity of body, during the last three years was incapable of the duties and fatigues of the itinerant life.

Suddenly, in a fit, after spending the evening in perfect health and spirits, Mr. Fairbairn, assistant to Mr. Burnet, surgeon, of Great Mary-le-bone-street.

16. At Guernsey, in his 89th year, W. Le Marchant, esq. late bailiff and chief magistrate of that island.

At Bray, near Dublin, Col. Smith, of the 3d Garrison Battalion. Weapons of offence had been as much as possible kept out of his way; but he unfortunately got possession of a large carving-knife, with which he almost severed his head from his body.

Aged 76, Mr. Spires, of Yarwell, near Wansford, Lincolnshire.

At Shirehampton, in his 73d year, Edward Brice, esq. alderman of Bristol, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset.

17. Mrs. Dalmer, relict of the late J. D. esq. of Reading, Berks.

At Vicars-hill, Lymington, Hants, Thomas Goldwin, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Aldershot-lodge, Surrey, aged 61, Mrs. Pigott, wife of the Rev. James P. vicar of Wigston Magna, Leicestershire, and of Swaton-cum-Spanby, Lincolnshire.

At Campo Mayor, in Portugal, after a few days illness, Major Rich. Vandeleur, of the 88th Foot.

18. Killed, near Shepton-Mallet, by a waggon going over him, Mr. John Marsh, a respectable farmer, of Leweston, near Sherborne, Dorsetshire.

At Southampton, Mrs. Lomer, sen. relict of the late Wm. L. esq. of that place.

John Mellersh, esq. of Shalford, near Guildford, Surrey.

Found dead in her bed, during the absence of her husband on a long journey, Mrs. Minifie, wife of Mr. M. shop-keeper at Bath, leaving twelve children.

At Woodford, near Armagh, in Ireland, George Robinson, esq. barrister-at-law.

At her house in Stephen's-green, Dublin,

lin, Sarah Newcomen, sister of the late Sir Thomas N. bart. of Moss-town, co. Longford, who died in 1789, when the title of Baronet, conferred upon his ancestor in 1623, became extinct.

19. In his 54th year, Thomas Woods, esq. of Brook, co. Rutland.

In Carolina-row, Bristol, aged 91, Mrs. Killigrew, widow of the late Mr. T. Guildford K. wine-merchant, of that city.

The Hon. Francis-William Arbuthnot, fourth son of the late Viscount A.

At the New London inn, Exeter, the Rev. John Smyth, D. D. master of Pembroke coll. Oxford, prebendary of Gloucester, and rector of Fairford, in the same county; a gentleman of distinguished erudition, possessed of peculiar force and strength of mind, united with every social quality; of a fortitude unsubdued by pain; and, on Christian principles, firm in the hour of death. Dr. Smyth was one of those characters who blend erudition with social ease and cheerfulness. He was free in his manners, but never coarse; full of anecdote, and well acquainted with mankind. In the earlier part of his life he was a great admirer of the Drama, and always fixed himself in the pit, near the stage; never missing Garrick, if in town, when that great actor performed; and often went from Oxford to see him act. Part of the year he devoted to the duties of his calling, and the rest to the social and rational enjoyments of the metropolis, generally residing at the Oxford coffee-house. There was a rough dignity in his person, and his character corresponded; but though open and manly, he always appeared the gentleman and the scholar. His loss is felt by a wide circle of friends.

After a long and severe indisposition, solely brought on by the arduous duties of his profession, which he continued to perform long after his constitution was greatly injured, aged 70, the Rev. James Maidman, many years rector of Perrivale, co. Middlesex, and minister of Kingsland chapel. He was well known as a true Christian, and a man in whose strict integrity every one might confide; and whose death is sincerely lamented by his disconsolate widow and numerous friends.

At Eskmount, co. Forfar, in Scotland, David Hunter, esq. of Blackness.

*Suddenly*, in Brook's-buildings, Portland-road, a gentleman named Steaning, formerly of Aylsham, Bucks.

20. *Suddenly*, at the Crown and Thistle, Margate, Jethro Miller, late master of a gun-brig. He had long been in a distracted state of mind; and was lately discharged from the Royal Navy on account of epileptic fits.

Mr. Murray, a gentleman of independent fortune, late a resident at Margate. He had taken his place to return thither this day; was lodging at the Gun tavern, Billingsgate; and had but a short time retired to his chamber to pack up his apparel, when the waiter who went to inform him that the vessel was ready found him sitting upright in a chair in a senseless state. The waiter supposed him sleeping, but upon examination found he was dead.

At Lower Tooting, Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Wanstall.

At Iver, near Windsor, Matilda, fourth daughter of Walter Mansell, esq.

In his 77th year, William Axe, esq. of Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

After only a few hours' illness, Thomas James, esq. of the South-Sea-house.

In his 79th year, John Carruthers, esq. of Holmains, surveyor-general of taxes for Scotland.

In Dublin, Strettel Jackson, esq. late landwaiter of Cork.

22. Of an inflammation of the chest, aged 41, Mr. Robert Montague Burrell, of the Sun Fire-office, Craig's-court.

Suddenly, at Bath, Mrs. Anne Dighton, relict of Richard D. esq. of the Wilderness in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Aged upwards of 70, the Rev. John Deacle, rector of Newbottle, and vicar of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire; a most zealous and exemplary character; in the commission of the peace for that county, and father of the Rev. Thomas D. rector of Uphill, Somersetshire.

At her house in Great Mary-le-bone-street, after a short illness, occasioned by the loss of an only son, Mrs. Bateson, relict of the late George B. esq. formerly a captain in the Third Regiment of Guards, sister to Sir Robert Kingsmill, of Sidmonton-house, Hampshire, and of Sir Robert B. Harvey Langley, of Park, Bucks, barts.

At Greetham, Rutland, aged upwards of 60, Mr. Thomas Locke; a man who, by his own unremitting industry, brought up a large family with credit and respect.

Aged 63, Mr. Tenney, of Donnington-Wikes, co. Lincoln. While walking near his house he was seized with spasms in his stomach, of which he died in a few minutes.

23. At Saltash, in Cornwall, suddenly, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Capt. S. of the Royal Navy, leaving a young family of five children. She was at a tea-party, enjoying the most perfect health and spirits, and, without the least warning or a groan, fell back lifeless in a chair.

At Clapton, Middlesex, aged 48, the wife of William Baxter, esq.

At the house of Mr. Scott, in May's-buildings, Newington-road, by taking poison, Miss Penelope-Matilda Sneathing, a young lady who eloped from Margate, in the early part of the Summer, with a dragoon-officer. She had been in a desponding state for some time past.

24. At Gloucester, aged 68, Mr. Andrews, of Stanmore, surgeon.

At

At Lathom-house, in Lancashire, Miss Margaret Taylor, youngest daught. of the late Rev. Edward T. of Hifrons, in Kent.

At Chilstone park, Kent, Caroline, wife of George Best, esq.

At Hadham, Herts, Elizabeth-Jane, eldest daughter of James Chaplyn, esq. and grand-daughter of Thomas Trundrell, esq.

Mr. Samuel Pye, of Clifton, late a surgeon at Bristol.

At Tortington, near Arundel, Sussex, in her 76th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Leeves, widow of the late William Mill L. esq.

At his house in the Artillery-ground, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Hull, of the City Repository for Horses, &c.

Mr. Bartholomew Fox, of Rockingham-row, Newington, Surrey, late of Gloucester.

25. Mr. John Marston, grocer, of Boston, co. Lincoln. Returning from Kirton, he dropped down, and died instantly.

Capt. John Edwards, of Broadstairs.

Mrs. Ploughman, wife of Mr. P. brewer, at Romsey, Hants. She was dressed for the purpose of going to church, which she used punctually to attend, when, in the midst of her usual flow of cheerfulness and spirits, she fell down suddenly in her chamber, and expired.

26. Mrs. Barker, wife of Capt. George B. commanding officer of the Sea Fencibles and Regulating Service, brother of Capt. William B. of Portsmouth; leaving a family of seven children.

In his 67th year, Mr. Millaway, of Prince George's-street, Portsea.

At Sutton, Surrey, in her 83d year, Mrs. Wall, relict of Mr. Devereux W. late of the same place, and formerly of Nicholas-lane, London.

27. Mr. Hull, landlord of the Windmill tavern, Kennington-cross, Surrey. He was passing along Blackfriars-road, and feeling himself indisposed, went into the Crown public-house, and called for a glass of liquor; while standing at the bar, in the act of drinking it, he dropped down, and instantly expired, supposed in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel in the head.

Mr. Pearce, plumber and glazier, of Union-street, Southwark. While stepping out of bed, he fell down, and died directly.

In consequence of eating an immoderate quantity of nuts, Mr. Cooper, jun. son of Mr. Thomas C. late of the George and Dragon public-house at Leeds.

Mr. Freeman, father of Mr. H. F. of Oxford, builder.

Mr. Jones, artist, Wells-str. Oxford-str.

At the house of her cousin, Mrs. Wicks, of Heston, near Hounslow, Miss Shordiche, eldest daughter of Michael S. esq. of Ickenham-hall, Middlesex. The death of this truly amiable young lady has diffused a very general sorrow throughout the neighbourhood in which she lived. She had languished for some years under a disease which, on opening her body, has been discovered to be incurable; yet she enjoyed intervals of apparent health and cheerfulness. On the night before her death she had been in unusually good spirits; but, about a quarter after 12, she was seized with the most excruciating pains in her bowels. The medical Gentleman who had attended her for some years was sent for from Isleworth. He examined her pulse; administered an opening draught; and left her, between 3 and 4, without apprehending any dangerous consequences; and said, that he would call upon her in the course of the day. The violence of her pains continued without any abatement, as the opening medicine had failed of producing any effect, till about 11 o'clock, when she expired. A few minutes before her dissolution, Nature ceased to struggle with the disease, so that the exact moment of her death could not be known by the afflicted relatives who surrounded her bed. When the medical Gentleman who attended her called about 1 o'clock, he was greatly shocked at a death so sudden and unexpected; and proposed that the body should be opened, in order that he might discover the nature of that disease which had so long baffled his skill, and that of others of the faculty who had been consulted. The operation was performed by him in conjunction with two other gentlemen from Brentford. They found a great quantity of water in the pericardium, and in the cavity of the thorax. These, though fatal appearances, they did not consider as the immediate causes of her death, nor could they discover any thing internal or external to which they could ascribe her sudden death. Such was the result of an operation, by which the Writer of this article conceives that the best feelings of our nature are perhaps more outraged than science is benefited. The loss of a beloved child, cut off suddenly in all the pride of youth and beauty, the operation just mentioned, so harrowing to parental feelings, must, one would suppose, have completed the measure of parental woe; yet more remained behind. The cup of affliction was not yet sufficiently bitter. The Clergyman intimated, that, previous to his performing the Burial Service, it was necessary that a Coroner's Inquest should ascertain the cause of the young lady's death. To this her relatives and friends were obliged to submit; but all the little fortitude which had hitherto sustained them, yielded to this stunning blow. The three gentlemen who opened the body, and the maid-servant in whose arms she expired, were examined before the Coroner and a Jury of 24 persons of the neighbourhood, who found, without a moment's hesitation, that she had "died by the visitation of God."—The antient family

family of Shordiche have been in possession of the manor of Ickenham since the year 1348, when it was granted by John, son and heir of William de Brock, to Nicholas Shordiche and Ivetta his wife. Perhaps there is not another instance in the county of Middlesex, nor many in the kingdom, of such rem te possession of landed property continued to the present day. The survivors of this family are, Michael Shordiche, esq. the father; two sons, Robert and Paul-Rycaut, at present in the military service of the East India Company; one daughter, Jane.

28. In his 50th year, after a short illness, John Gurney, esq. of Earlham-hall, near Norwich, one of the Society of Friends, and of the firm of the Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and other Banks.

Thomas Hall, esq. of North-end, Fulham, and of Park-street, Grosvenor-squa.

At Kensington Gravel-pits, of a consumption, aged 28, Mrs. Hunt, widow of the late Mr John H. of Southwark; leaving an orphan family of five children.

Aged 70, the Rev. Robert Cranmer, 33 years rector of Nursling, Hants.

Aged 83, Mr. Solomon Wisdom, formerly governor of Oxford county-gaol.

Mr. Starey, of Croydon, Surrey. Returning from town in his chaise, accompanied by one of his sons, the horse took fright in the lane leading from North-end to the Old Town, Croydon, and in checking him the reins broke; when the horse, which was young, and driven by Mr. S. for the first time in harness, set off full speed; and, in order to extricate themselves from their perilous situation, they jumped out of the chaise. The son escaped with little injury; but the father unfortunately fell with his head on a stone, and fractured his skull in so shocking a manner that he only survived about 3 hours, during which time he was totally insensible. He has left a widow and 7 children.

29. At Ipswich, Thomas Roper, esq. late an eminent timber-merchant.

At Clifton, near Bristol, where she went for the recovery of her health, Miss Webster, eldest daugh. of Mr. P. W. of Derby.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, of Uppingham, Rutland.

30. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron Cirencester; one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, High Steward of Bristol, a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the British Lying-in-hospital, Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of the Royal Society. This Nobleman was born April 14, 1738. He was elected in 1761 to represent the borough of Weobly, in Herefordshire; and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father May 1, 1762. He was, July 12, 1765, appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, which office he resigned in December 1766. He was constituted April 8, 1782, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; which office he held till Sept. 15, in the same year. He was farther appointed, April 5, 1783, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; and resigned December 17, in the same year. In 1792 he succeeded the Earl of Guildford as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and in 1807 was again appointed First Lord of the Treasury, which he lately resigned. The Duke of Portland married Nov. 8, 1766, Dorothy, daugher of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire; by which lady he had issue William Henry Cavendish, Marquis of Tichfield, who succeeds to the title, born June 24, 1768; William Edward Cavendish, born September 14, 1774, appointed October 25, 1783, to be clerk of the Pipe-office for life; a major-general in the Army, and late governor of Madras; Charlotte, born October 3, 1775; Mary, born March 13, 1778; William Charles Augustus Cavendish, born May 1780; William Frederick Cavendish, born Nov. 2, 1784; a daughter, born Oct. 1786.—William, first Earl of Portland, was descended from the noble family of Bentinck, of the province of Overyssel, in Holland, where his family flourished for many ages. In his youth he had been page of honour to William Prince of Orange, afterwards King William the Third; from which office he was advanced to that of gentleman of his bedchamber. He was the confidential servant of the Prince; and was sent into England in 1677 to solicit his marriage with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James Duke of York; and again in 1685 to offer to James the assistance of the Prince's troops and person to repel the invasion of the Duke of Monmouth. In the year succeeding that of the Revolution, in the promotion of which measure Mr. Bentinck had been extremely active, he was appointed, Feb. 13, to be groom of the stole, and soon after created Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland. His Lordship served under his Royal Master both in Ireland and in the Netherlands, with great reputation. He was principally employed in the negotiation of the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697; and was soon after appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France. In 1695 an Enquiry being instituted into certain transactions relative to the passing of an Act for incorporating the East India Company, it was reported to the House of Commons, that some members of both houses had been bribed; and it appeared that fifty thousand pounds had been offered

to the Earl of Portland and refused. But, notwithstanding the integrity of his conduct, and the great favour that he possessed with King William, he was not always regarded with equal partiality by the House of Commons. In 1696, they addressed the King in opposition to an intended grant to the Earl of Portland of certain lordships in the principality of Wales; and in 1701, this Nobleman, together with John Somers, Lord Somers; Edward Russel, Earl of Orford; and Charles Montagu, Lord Halifax; was impeached for his share in advising and negotiating the Treaty of Partition. The office of groom of the stole he had resigned in the year 1699. Upon the subsequent death of the King, the Earl of Portland retired from business, and died Nov. 23, 1709. He had issue Henry, second Earl of Portland; William, one of the nobles of the province of Holland; and Charles-John, one of the nobles of the province of Overyssel. Henry, second Earl of Portland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wriothesley Baptist second Earl Gainsborough; with which lady he obtained, among other possessions, the moiety of the lordship of Tichfield, in the county of Southampton. By King George the First he was created Marquis of Tichfield and Duke of Portland; and he died governor of the island of Jamaica July 4, 1726. William, second Duke of Portland, his son, married Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heiress of Edward second Earl of Oxford; by which lady, who died July 7, 1785, he had issue: Elizabeth Cavendish, born July 27, 1735, and married to Thomas Viscount Weymouth; Henrietta Cavendish, born May 6, 1736, and married to George-Henry Earl of Stamford; William Henry Cavendish, the late and third Duke of Portland; Edward Charles Cavendish, born March 3, 1744, and married December 28, 1782, a daughter of Richard Cumberland, esq.—At ten o'clock on Thursday morning, Nov. 9, the St. James's Volunteers mustered in St. James's-square, and formed a part of the procession on the melancholy occasion of his late Grace's funeral. At eleven the cavalcade sat out and proceeded up Bond-street, on its way to St. Mary-le bone church-yard, wherein the Duchess of Portland lies interred, in a magnificent family vault, which was erected about thirty years since. The hearse was richly emblazoned with heraldic ornaments, and drawn by six horses, followed by seven mourning coaches, and several state-carriages. The coffin was covered with a rich Genoa crimson velvet, and richly decorated with silver-gilt nails and escutcheons. On the plate is simply the following inscription: "The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, died October the 30th, 1809, aged 71 years."

30. In Addington-place, Camberwell, in his 83d year, William Fenner, esq. the oldest member of the Company of Stationers. His father, who was a Printer in Lombard-street, died young; and his mother was re-married to Mr. James Waugh, an apothecary, but continued to carry on the business of a Printer till her death. The son was for some time her assistant and partner; and afterwards, for a short period, followed the profession of a Bookseller in Pater-noster-row; but, marrying early, and satisfied with a very moderate competence, he retired from the bustle of trade, in the prime of life; and has, for more than 40 years, prolonged a life devoted to acts of kindness and philanthropy. Possessing a strong mind, improved by habits of early industry, and gifted by Nature with a fine manly form, improved by polished manners, his conversation was always pleasing; his friendship was very generally courted; and his advice was frequently requested in cases of difficulty, and always given freely and judiciously. He was twice married; but has left no child. The second wife survives him. To the Stationers Company he has given a reversionary legacy of 75*l.* a year; to be disposed of in charitable purposes, after an annual Sermon, on the 29th of July, in St. Martin's church, Ludgate-street.

At Cobham-hall, Surrey, in the prime of life, the Rev. Inigo-William Jones, youngest and only surviving son of Harry Jones, formerly of New-inn, and late of Turnham-green, esq. attorney-at-law. Mr. H. Jones married one of the daughters of the late Alderman Thomas, and sister to Mrs. Birch, of Spring-gardens; by whom he had two sons: Henry (who died about three years ago, leaving an only daughter), and the above-named Inigo-William; and three daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. H. Jones, by annuities, post-obit bonds, and other money transactions, acquired a fortune of nearly 300,000*l.* To his eldest son, Henry, he left 150,000*l.*; the remainder equally amongst his younger children. It is worth remarking that both the sons have been cut off in the prime of life, nearly at the same age, and after an illness of a few days.

*Suddenly*, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, the Rev. George-Henry Glasse, of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1782; rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, and domestic chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. This gentleman, whose unhappy fate must ever be deeply lamented, was about 50 years of age. In person he was short and fat; his face full, and rather handsome, with an expression of benevolence and intelligence. His manner was easy, but not elegant; and to strangers had the appearance of affectation. His classical learning, if

if it did not rank him with the Porsons, Burneys, and Parrs, was among the foremost of the second order. His Greek Translation of *Caractacus* and *Samson Agonistes*, when considered as the work of a young man, must ever remain a monument of his critical skill and profound erudition. In talents and attainments he shone pre-eminent. His mind was fertile, acute, and capacious: it had an universal grasp, and embraced every art and every science. His taste was more refined than pure—rather delicate than chaste. His memory was accurate and retentive; the facility with which he read and comprehended was wonderful: he seemed to take in every thing at a single glance, and to know almost intuitively, what others had obtained by effort and labour. As he lived much in the world, and possessed great discernment, men and manners of every description were familiar to him; nothing eluded his observation; nothing escaped his remembrance. He associated with all ranks; knew their characteristic traits, and accurately sketched their distinguishing excellencies and defects. His conversation was full of spirit and vivacity; his language copious, and his terms select, enlivened with wit, enriched by fancy, and abounding with anecdote. He composed and wrote, with rapidity almost unequalled, in a style easy, elegant, and perspicuous, though somewhat diffuse. His matter was not always profound or original; but his reasoning was generally just, his arguments convincing, and, when the subject admitted, embellished with a profusion of metaphor and imagery. There are passages in some of his writings which have all the warmth, vigour, and luminous illustration of Burke. With all these talents natural and acquired, he possessed the warmest feelings and most benevolent disposition: he was manly and open, good-natured, hospitable, and liberal. Having a considerable income, and a large fortune in reversion, he indulged in the luxuries of the table, and in general habits of expence which were highly imprudent; and which involved him in frequent pecuniary embarrassments. These embarrassments, added to some recent occurrences in which he has been harshly treated, and in which his character suffered through the indiscreet zeal of friends, and the malignant spirit of his enemies, preyed on his susceptible mind; and in a momentary phrenzy the world was deprived of a man of extraordinary wit, learning, and genius; who wanted nothing but prudence and discretion to have rendered him a blessing to his friends, and an ornament to human nature. Peace to his soul!

Mr. Glasse's Greek translation of Mason's Caractacus appeared in the year 1781, while the translator was yet a batchelor of arts; and that of Milton's Samson Agonistes in 1788. In 1791 Mr. G. published "A Sermon preached before the Guardians of the Asylum for helpless Orphans (see our vol. LXII. p. 457.) In 1792, "Contemplations on the Sacred History, altered from the Works of Bp. Hall;" 4 vols. 12mo. (vols. LXII. p. 1094; LXIX. 678.) In 1793 "A Sermon preached at Hanwell, after reading His Majesty's most gracious Letter in favour of the French Emigrant Clergy (vol. LXIII. p. 730.) In 1794 "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, at the Visitation of the Bishop of London" (vol. LXIV. p. 1031.) In 1798 Twenty "Sermons on various Subjects; more particularly on Christian Faith and Hope, and the Consolation of Religion" (see vol. LXVIII. p. 782); and in the same year, "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Hanwell, before the Members of the Volunteer Armed Association formed within the Parishes of Hanwell and Ealing, including New and Old Brentford, as Honorary Chaplain to the Corps" (Ib. p. 1056.) In 1802, he printed "Louisa; a Narrative of Facts supposed to throw Light on the mysterious History of the 'Lady of the Haystack.' Translated from a French Work published in the Imperial Dominions 1785" (vol. LXXII. p. 751.) In 1803 "A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on Thursday May 12, 1803" (vol. LXXIII. p. 547.) In 1804 "The Sword of the Lord: a Sermon preached May 25, being the Day appointed for a General Fast" (LXXIV. p. 850); and in the same year he published another volume of Sermons altered from the Works of Bp. Beveridge.

Mr. Seager, of Bermondsey-street.

In his 43d year, Hart Samson, esq. of Spital-square, near Bishopsgate.

At Lewisham, in Kent, Mr. Charles Gauthier Playter.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. Jeremiah J. many years master of the Grammar-school at Uppingham, Rutland, and rector of Ospringe, in Kent.

Aged 78, Mrs. Dickens, landlady of the Slaters' Arms, Murcot, Rutland.

At Edithweston, Rutland, Mr. Cooke, an eminent land-surveyor.

At Walcheren, Ensign John Evance, of the 2d Battalion 35th Foot.

At Flushing, of the complaint which has proved so generally fatal, Lieut. Gerald Fitzgerald, of the 38th Regiment.

31. Aged 25, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. James E. jun. of Oxford-street.

Lately, in Portugal, aged 24, Mr. Jas. Rusher, serjeant of the 83d Foot, son of Mr. R. of Oxford.

In Spain, in consequence of a wound he received at the battle of Talavera, Thomas Brooke,

Brooke, esq. second son of the late Governor Brooke.

At Deal, where he was landed from Flushing, sick of a fever brought on by excessive fatigue, Henry Witherington, esq. of the 63d Foot. In the year 1799 his desire for active service induced him to exchange from the 9th Dragoons, and join the 2d or Queen's Regiment, then embarking for Holland, with whom he greatly distinguished himself through the whole of that arduous campaign. In the late Scheldt Expedition, the same motive also induced him to volunteer, by exchanging from his own into the Light Company of the 63d. In him his Majesty has lost a most spirited and active officer, an ornament to his profession.

At Dover, in consequence of a fever caught on the island of Walcheren, Capt. William Hamilton, of the 5th Regiment of Foot. Though young, he had seen a great deal of service, particularly at Buenos Ayres, and in the late Expedition. This meritorious but unfortunate officer was gazetted to a company only a few days previous to his decease.—Capt. N. Hamilton, brother to the above, and of the same regiment, was so severely wounded in the sortie before Flushing, that his life was long despaired of, and was only saved by the amputation of one of his thighs.—While we regret that the Service has thus lost two of its most deserving sons, we sincerely sympathize with a Father who has also thus, in the decline of life, seen his fondest hopes annihilated: to him, however, it will be no small consolation to reflect that their amiable and endearing qualities will long ensure them a place in the remembrance of their friends.

In Dublin, aged 72, Deane Swift, esq.; of whom some particulars hereafter.

*Nov.*... At Windsor, Sir John Goodyere Dineley, bart.; of whom in our next.

*Nov.* 1. In her 87th year, Mrs. Mary Glossop, of Gray's-inn-lane-terrace.

At his son's house in Guildford-sreet, aged 78, Matthew Consett, esq.

2. In Bagot-street, Dublin, Lady Bell, relict of the late Sir Thomas B.

At the Holme, co. Hereford, aged 77, Edward Sayer, esq.

3. The wife of Thomas Kinley, esq. of Knutsford, in Cheshire.

At Wokington, Lady Cooper, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir Grey C. bart.

Mr. Fowler Bean, apothecary, of Camberwell, Surrey.

Mr. Green, of Mitcham, Surrey. While in the shop of Mr. Jameson, in Shoreditch, purchasing some tea, he suddenly dropped down, and expired instantly.

4. In Guildford-street, Mrs. Exley, relict of the late Rev. T. E. rector of Trowell, near Nottingham.

In George-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Wm. Nunn, esq. of Upper Tooting.

At Eyfield-house, Berks, in his 45th year, the Rev. William Musgrave, rector of Kington Bagpuze, Berks, of Chinnor, Oxon, and formerly of St. John's college, Oxford; B. C. L. 1788, D. C. L. 1796.

5. At Mortlake, Surrey, Mrs. Bruin, wife of Mr. Charles B.

At Ilford, Essex, in his 87th year, William Williams, esq.

In Bryanstone-street, Mary-le-bone, Anne-Sophia, the wife of William Mervin Dillon, esq. by whom she has left issue John Joseph Dillon, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and a daughter, Henrietta-Sophia. Her amiable and gentle manners, her sensible and sprightly conversation, and the strict principles by which she regulated her conduct in every relation of society, endear her memory to her afflicted family, and to an extensive circle of acquaintance. She was the only daughter of Austin Parke Goddard, Knight of the antient and distinguished military order of St. Stephen in Tuscany, by Anne, daughter of Hugh Parker, esq. (eldest son of Sir Henry Parker of Honington in the county of Warwick, bart. and of Margaret, a daughter of Dr. Alexander Hyde, Bishop of Salisbury, and a near relation of Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, and of Queen Mary and Queen Anne) by Anne, the eldest daughter and a co-heiress of John Smith, esq. (Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the House of Commons at the time of the Union with Scotland), who afterwards married Michael, tenth Earl of Clanricarde, grandfather of the late Marquis and Earl, and lies interred in the Abbey-church of Westminster.

6. At Walworth, Surrey, aged 55, Lady Rose, widow of Sir John-William R. knt. late Recorder of London. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Sheriff Fenn (see vol. LXXIII. p. 994.)

John Stratford Collins, esq. an eminent solicitor, of Ross, co. Hereford. He had rode over to Whitehall, near that place, to inspect some alterations going on there, had entered the house but a few minutes, fell back in his chair, and expired.

7. After a few days illness, the Rev. George Borlase, B. D. Casuistical Professor and Registrar in the University of Cambridge, and rector of Newton, in Suffolk. He was many years fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college; B. A. 1764, M. A. 1767, and B. D. 1780. Mr. B. was son of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Borlase, author of "The Natural History of Cornwall," &c.

8. Aged 76, Samuel Saloway, esq. of Bermondsey, tanner.

9. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Windale, wife of William W. esq. of Harrow Weald lodge, Middlesex, the senior attorney of the Lord Mayor's Court, Royal Exchange.

T. Hill,

T. Hill, esq. an eminent gunpowder manufacturer and merchant, of Whitton, near Hounslow, who has left the amazing sum of upwards of 800,000*l.* He has bequeathed to a Mr. Fish of Greville-street, Hatton-garden, 360,000*l.*; to another gentleman the like sum; to a first cousin, a Clergyman, 37,000*l.*; to a Minister in Hatton-street 36,000*l.* It is said he was formerly a journeyman breeches-maker, and afterwards a master tailor at Brentford. His mills were at Whitton, and by report, for many years, he has had the exclusive privilege of serving Turkey with gunpowder; and from freighting back with Turkish merchandize, he amassed the above princely fortune. He had been blind for many years; and at the last Brentford Election sported an elegant new carriage.

10. In her 26th year, Mrs. E. Harris, of Pentonville.

Mr. Charles Blake, accomptant, Bristol.

11. At the Ship and Castle tavern, Falmouth, aged 35, Capt. Williamson. His death was occasioned by a gun bursting in his hand, which shattered it in such a manner as to bring on a locked jaw.

In Goodge-strt. Tottenham-court-road, Mr. James Wilson, watch-maker, formerly of Lombard-street.

12. George Knapp, esq. M. P. for the borough of Abingdon. His death was occasioned by being thrown out of a gig on his head, about a fortnight ago, in Oxfordshire, which brought on an affection of the brain and a fatal fever. He was formerly in great business as a grocer, &c. in Reading.

At Copford, Essex, aged 59, greatly lamented as a husband, a father, and a friend, the Rev. Dr. John Kelly, rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B. 1794; and LL.D. 1799. Dr. Kelly was tutor to the Marquis of Huntley, and the late Lord Alexander Gordon. He married one of the daughters of Mr. Dollond, the celebrated optician, of St. Paul's church-yard; by whom he has left an only son, Mr. Gordon Kelly, who is also of St. John's college, of which society he was this year elected a fellow. Dr. K. had formerly the vicarage of Ardleigh, near Colchester, which he resigned in 1807, in favour of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Henry Bishop. *(More particulars of Dr. Kelly shall appear in our next.)*

13. Aged 57, Mr. John Thomas, upwards of 30 years secretary to the Welsh Charity School in Gray's-inn-road. In his official situation he was exceedingly active, diligent, and zealous in the interest of that Institution; and was well known to the Governors and Trustees, and to his Countrymen the Cambrians, both of South and North Wales. The pressure of public business that crowded upon his hands on the approach of their Annual Meeting of the first of March, in honour of their tutelar deity Saint David, has been so considerable, of late years, as to mow down a frame and constitution that was naturally hale and strong. His integrity was inflexible; and great simplicity of manners, and an attachment to his native language and country, marked his steps through a long and active life. The Governors and Promoters of that Charity of which he was secretary will long remember and regret the irreparable loss of his services.

John Bastard, esq. first partner in the Blandford Bank; a gentleman universally esteemed by a numerous acquaintance. He had been spending the day with a party at Handford-house, near Blandford, the hospitable seat of Henry Seymer, esq. The night was extremely dark; and as he was returning home in a chaise, accompanied by his wife and daughter, the carriage was overturned when they had proceeded but a short distance. He was taken up alive, and immediately conveyed back to Hanford; but he had received so much injury that he expired ere he could be conveyed into the house. Mrs. and Miss Bastard received very little personal injury; but their anguish on this melancholy event it would be difficult to describe. Indeed, a more distressing scene seldom occurs: Mr. B. quitted the party in health and spirits; in a few minutes he was brought back a corpse; his nearest and dearest relations plunged into the deepest misery; and the whole of the recently-happy party partaking thereof!

14. In Seymour-place, John-George Monson, fourth Lord Monson, Baron Monson of Burton in Lincolnshire. He was born Sept. 1, 1785; married, Oct. 30, 1807, the Lady Sarah Savile, daughter of John Earl of Mexborough, by whom he has left one son, born in March last, who succeeds him in title and estate.

15. At Lansdown-house, Berkeley-square, the most noble John Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, Baron Wycombe in England, Earl of Sherburne, Viscount Fitz-Maurice, and Baron Dunkerron, in Ireland. The Marquis was born Dec. 6, 1765; was a member of the House of Commons until he succeeded his father William Marquis of Lansdown in the Peerage, May 7, 1805. On the 27th of the same month he married Mrs. Giffard, widow of Duke Giffard, esq. of Castle Jordan, co. Meath, Ireland, (who under a supposed right assumed the title of Sir Duke Giffard, bart. though the antient baronetage of Gifford of Castle Jordan had become extinct in the elder branch, and was not descendible with the estate to the younger branch). The Marquis deceasing without issue is succeeded in his title by his

his half-brother, Lord Henry Petty, M. P. now Marquis of Lansdown. His Lordship was descended from a younger branch of an antient noble house in Ireland; his grandfather, the Hon. John Fitz Maurice, (afterwards Earl of Shelburne), being the younger son of Thomas Fitzmaurice, twenty-first Baron, and first Earl of Kerry, in Ireland, by Anne, only daughter of Sir William Petty, Knt. M. D. (by Elizabeth Walker, Baroness Shelburne, in her own right) and sister of Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne; which John Fitz Maurice succeeded to the great estates of his uncle, Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, on condition of taking the name of Petty only; he was created Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice, and Baron Dunkeron in Ireland, in which titles he was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the second Earl of Shelburne, who filled the office of Premier in the British Administration, and in 1784, was elevated to the English dignities of Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calnstone. The title of Lansdown had become extinct in the Granville family, of which house his first Marchioness, the Lady Sophia Granville, was a descendant. Lady Sophia was daughter of John, Earl Granville; by her he had issue John Henry, the second Marquis of Lansdown. By his second lady, Louisa, daughter of John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Ossory, he had a son born in 1780, Lord Henry Petty, now Marquis of Lansdown; and married to Lady Elizabeth Strangways, a daughter of the Earl of Ilchester.—The funeral of this much-respected and lamented Nobleman took place on the 23d at Paddington. The ceremony was conducted, according to his wish, with as little pomp as was consistent with respect. Robert Holt Leigh, esq. M. P. and Henry Smith, esq. M. P. the Executors, with Sir John Giffard, bart. assisted. The coffin, as usual for persons of the rank of the Marquis, was covered with crimson velvet, with gilt ornaments, and a gilt plate, enumerating his Lordship's titles and honours. The procession was attended by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were either related by blood, or intimate friendship, with the deceased; viz. the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Dysart, Lady Charlotte Finch, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Baker, the Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord Holland, Mr. H. Smith, and Mr. Leigh. The body was deposited in a private vault purchased for the purpose under the chancel, a spot pointed out by himself in his lifetime.

Of an apoplectic fit, in his 49th year, Mr. James Reed, the much-respected landlord of the Cheshire Cheese, in Russell-court, Drury-lane.

16. Mrs. Bush, wife of Mr. John B. attorney-at-law, of Bristol.

17. At Camberwell, aged 69, Mr. Robert Curling, of Offley Holes, Herts. Mr. C. from his youth was in the Merchants' Service, and for the latter part in the Jamaica trade, in which he acquired an easy competency. About the year 1795 Mr. Rose Beckford (one of the *natural* sons of the late Alderman Beckford) mortgaged the above farm to Mr. C. for 4000*l*. Mr. Beckford dying *intestate*, Mr. C. as mortgagee entered into possession; and, for defect of *lawful* heirs of Mr. Beckford, by force and operation of law, became the proprietor; an estate worth 12 000*l*. vesting in the mortgagee for 4000*l*. without redemption.

Rev. S. Polly, rector of Weston-sub-Edge, co. Gloucester.

18. At Finchley, Middlesex, aged 27, Mr. James Spencer, jun. son of Mr. James S. of Oxford-street.

19. At Clare, Mrs. Mary Barker, daughter of the late Admiral B. and sister of the late John B. esq. of Clare priory, Suffolk.

20. Aged 32, John, the eldest son of Mr. William Stephens, of Throgmorton-street, stationer. This amiable young man possessed a very graceful form, and an open and ingenuous mind. His manners were polished, his conversation frank and unassuming; and a very extensive circle of friends lament that two years of suffering, under a flattering though most dangerous disorder, are terminated by an event which, though far from unexpected, has left a void in society which will long be felt and deeply regretted.

21. Aged 16, William-Thomas Farnaby, youngest son of the late Sir John F. bart. of West-Wickham, Kent, and nephew to Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, formerly of Kippington, near Sevenoaks, but late of Hitchin priory, Herts.

22. At Stadhampton, co. Oxford, in her 90th year, Mrs. Martha Webb, widow of the late Mr. Edward W.

23. At the house of E. Nicholson, esq. in Stamford-street, William Kingsford, esq. of Wickham, near Canterbury.

24. In Soho-square, Sir John Burton.

27. In Brompton-row, Jn. Harrison, esq.

*** Promotions, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 24, to November 28, 1809.

| Christened. | | Buried. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males - 1068 | 2073 | Males - 976 | 1847 | Between | 2 and 5 | 216 |
| Females - 1005 | | Females 869 | | | 5 and 10 | 86 |
| | | | | | 10 and 20 | 54 |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old | | | 525 | | 20 and 30 | 135 |
| | | | | | 30 and 40 | 165 |
| | | | | | 40 and 50 | 201 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 and 60 | 152 | | |
| 60 and 70 | 148 | | |
| 70 and 80 | 112 | | |
| 80 and 90 | 48 | | |
| 90 and 100 | 5 | | |
| 100 | 0 | 105 | 0 |

Peck Loaf 5*s*. 5*d*.; 5*s*. 5*d*.; 5*s*. 5*d*.; 5*s*. 5*d*.; 5*s*. 5*d*.

Salt 1 *l*. 0*s*. 0*d*. per bushel; 4*d*. ½ per pound.

The following are the AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCK, and FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, No. 28, New Bridge-street, London, November, 1809:—Grand Junction, 220*l.* to 222*l.* with Half-yearly Dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* clear.—Kennet and Avon, 42*l.* 10*s.* to 43*l.*—Huddersfield, 38*l.* to 40*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 50*l.* to 53*l.* 10*s.*—Croydon, 50 Guineas.—Grand Surrey, 67*l.*—Ellesmere, 75*l.*—Tavistock Canal, Par.—Basingstoke, 29*l.*—West India Dock, 184*l.* to 185*l.*—London Ditto, 133*l.* to 136*l.*—Commercial Dock, 80*l.* Premium.—East London Water Works, 136*l.*—West Middlesex Ditto, 42*l.* Premium.—New Ditto, 43*l.*—Kent Ditto, 30*l.* to 35*l.* Premium.—Union Fire Office, Par.—Albion Assurance, 58*l.*—Vauxhall Bridge, 10*s.* Discount.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 17, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Middlesex | 108 | 8 | 54 | 5 | 46 | 3 | 33 | 11 | 58 | 0 |
| Surrey | 113 | 4 | 54 | 8 | 52 | 8 | 40 | 8 | 56 | 6 |
| Hertford | 100 | 4 | 55 | 0 | 48 | 6 | 36 | 2 | 56 | 9 |
| Bedford | 102 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 36 | 4 | 61 | 0 |
| Huntingd. | 106 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 32 | 2 | 57 | 0 |
| Northam. | 102 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 33 | 4 | 74 | 0 |
| Rutland | 96 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 53 | 0 |
| Leicester | 95 | 4 | 61 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 57 | 11 |
| Nottingham | 102 | 8 | 60 | 0 | 55 | 2 | 35 | 8 | 64 | 0 |
| Derby | 101 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 11 | 36 | 4 | 66 | 2 |
| Stafford | 106 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 38 | 5 | 74 | 0 |
| Salop | 104 | 5 | 68 | 10 | 62 | 2 | 37 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 98 | 7 | 54 | 4 | 53 | 7 | 35 | 0 | 57 | 2 |
| Worcester | 107 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 62 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 64 | 7 |
| Warwick | 112 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 62 | 10 | 43 | 0 | 71 | 9 |
| Wilts | 106 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 4 | 38 | 6 | 64 | 8 |
| Berks | 111 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 34 | 8 | 57 | 5 |
| Oxford | 110 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 10 | 36 | 9 | 62 | 0 |
| Bucks | 105 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 66 | 10 |
| Brecon | 108 | 9 | 70 | 4 | 52 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgom. | 109 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 97 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 9 | 32 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Average of England and Wales, per quarter. | 101 | 9 | 59 | 7 | 50 | 7 | 31 | 11 | 59 | 8 |
| Average of Scotland, per quarter. | 85 | 11 | 48 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 31 | 3 | 54 | 4 |

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Essex | 105 | 9 | 51 | 0 | 50 | 4 | 35 | 10 | 52 | 9 |
| Kent | 102 | 6 | 62 | 0 | 48 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Sussex | 100 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 94 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 46 | 4 | 30 | 11 | 43 | 6 |
| Cambridg. | 98 | 4 | 58 | 0 | 43 | 5 | 28 | 4 | 50 | 7 |
| Norfolk | 89 | 4 | 52 | 0 | 41 | 2 | 30 | 7 | 48 | 6 |
| Lincoln | 94 | 5 | 62 | 5 | 48 | 11 | 26 | 7 | 55 | 6 |
| York | 89 | 6 | 53 | 11 | 45 | 3 | 27 | 4 | 64 | 1 |
| Durham | 91 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 8 | 26 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 84 | 4 | 60 | 1 | 43 | 5 | 29 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 97 | 5 | 51 | 8 | 49 | 1 | 29 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor. | 101 | 4 | 68 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 99 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 3 | 31 | 1 | 70 | 0 |
| Chester | 93 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 2 | 30 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 114 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 1 | 28 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 112 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 6 | 27 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Anglesea | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 93 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 106 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 64 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 93 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 84 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 102 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 104 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Gloucest. | 109 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 5 | 40 | 8 | 51 | 10 |
| Somerset | 109 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 8 | 34 | 8 | 57 | 11 |
| Monmo. | 109 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 98 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 96 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 106 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 11 | 33 | 3 | 72 | 0 |
| Hants | 103 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 57 | 6 |

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain..... 98 5 | 58 7 | 48 0 | 29 4 | 57 3

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 27:

Fine 95*s.*—Seconds 85*s.* to 90*s.*—Bran 10*s.* to 12*s.*—Pollard 28*s.* to 32*s.*

RETURN of FLOUR, November 4 to November 10, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 20,415 Sacks. Average 94*s.* 6*d.*$\frac{1}{4}$ per Sack.—0*s.* 0*d.*$\frac{3}{4}$ per Sack higher than last Week.

RETURN of WHEAT, November 13 to November 18, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 6390 Quarters. Average 104*s.* 0*d.*$\frac{1}{2}$—2*s.* 1*d.*$\frac{3}{4}$ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 17, 51*s.* 4*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, November 22, 49*s.* 7*d.*$\frac{1}{2}$ per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 25:

Kent Bags.....4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*
Sussex Ditto.....4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
Essex Ditto.....4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
Kent Pockets.....4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*
Sussex Ditto.....4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*
Farnham Ditto.....10*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 27:

St. James's—Hay.....5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Straw.....2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*
Whitechapel—Hay.....5*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*
Clover.....7*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*
Whitechapel—Straw.....2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*
Smithfield—Hay.....5*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*
Clover.....5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
Straw.....1*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, November 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef.....4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton.....4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*
Veal.....5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*
Pork.....5*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*
Lamb.....0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Beasts about 3610. Calves 120.
Sheep and Lambs 12,840. Pigs 300.

COALS, Nov. 24: Newcastle 42*s.* 6*d.* to 72*s.* 0*d.* Sunderland 65*s.* 6*d.* to 68*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 102*s.* Mottled 114*s.* Curd 118*s.* CANDLES, 15*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5*s.* 2*d.*$\frac{1}{2}$ Clare Market 5*s.* 2*d.* Whitechapel 5*s.* 2*d.*

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1809.

| Days | Bank Stock. | 3 perCt B. Red. | 3 per Ct. Consols. | 4 perCt Cons | 5 perCt Navy. | 5 perCt 1797. | Long Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Omnium. | Irish 5perCt. | Imp. 3perCt. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 272 | 68 7/8 | 69 1/8 | 83 1/4 | 100 7/8 | 99 3/4 | 18 1/2 | 194 1/4 | 23 a 24pr. | 8 a 13 pr | ——— | 68 | ——— | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | 1½pr Ct.disc. |
| 31 | 275 | 68 1/4 | 69 1/4 | 83 3/8 | 101 1/8 | ——— | 18 1/2 | 194 | 24 a 25pr. | 8 a 13 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 1½ pr. | ——— | shut | ——— | Ditto. |
| 1 | 288 | 68 1/2 | 69 3/8 | 83 3/8 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 25 a 26pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | shut | ——— | Ditto. |
| 2 | 288 | 68 5/8 | 69 1/2 | 83 5/8 | 101 1/4 | ——— | 18 1/2 | 193 3/4 | 26 a 27pr. | 10 a 13pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 67 1/2 | ——— | Ditto. |
| 3 | 285 | 68 3/4 | 69 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 101 7/8 | ——— | 18 9/16 | 194 1/2 | 27 a 28pr. | 10 a 13pr. | ——— | 68 1/4 | ——— | 2 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | Ditto. |
| 4 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 285 1/2 | 69 1/8 | 69 1/2 | 83 3/4 | 101 7/8 | ——— | 18 9/16 | 195 | 27 a 30pr. | 10 a 13pr. | ——— | ——— | 69 1/8 | 2 pr. | 98 5/8 | 67 1/2 | ——— | Ditto. |
| 8 | 285 | 68 3/4 | 69 1/2 | 83 5/8 | 102 | ——— | 18 5/8 | 195 1/2 | 29 a 30pr. | 10 a 13pr. | ——— | ——— | 69 3/4 | 2 pr. | ——— | 67 3/4 | ——— | Ditto. |
| 9 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 281 | 69 3/8 | 70 3/8 | 84 3/8 | 102 3/8 | 100 3/4 | 18 3/4 | 197 | 29 a 33pr. | 10 a 13pr. | ——— | 69 1/8 | 69 7/8 | 3 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | Ditto. |
| 11 | 282 | 69 3/8 | 70 1/4 | 84 3/8 | 102 3/8 | ——— | 18 11/16 | 197 | 32 a 34pr. | 12 a 14pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 2 3/4 pr. | 98 7/8 | ——— | ——— | Ditto. |
| 12 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | ——— | 69 1/4 | 70 1/4 | 84 3/8 | 102 1/4 | ——— | 18 11/16 | 197 | 33 a 34pr. | 12 a 15pr. | ——— | 69 1/8 | ——— | 2 1/2 pr. | ——— | 68 | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 14 | 280 | 69 3/8 | 70 | 84 3/8 | 102 1/4 | ——— | 18 11/16 | 197 1/4 | 33 a 34pr. | 13 a 17pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 2 3/4 pr. | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 15 | 279 | 69 1/8 | 70 | 84 1/8 | 102 1/8 | ——— | 18 11/16 | 196 1/2 | 33 a 34pr. | 14 a 17pr. | ——— | 69 | ——— | 2 1/2 pr. | ——— | 68 | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 16 | 279 1/2 | 69 1/4 | 70 1/8 | 84 1/8 | 102 | ——— | 18 5/8 | 196 1/2 | 33 a 34pr. | 16 a 12pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 2 1/2 pr. | ——— | 67 7/8 | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 17 | 277 | 69 1/4 | 70 | 84 1/8 | 101 7/8 | ——— | 18 5/8 | 196 1/2 | 29 a 28pr. | 14 a 9 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | 2 1/4 pr. | 99 | 68 | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 18 | ——— | 69 1/8 | 70 | 84 1/8 | 10 7/8 | ——— | 18 5/8 | ——— | 30 a 28pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 19 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | ——— | 69 1/4 | 70 | 84 1/8 | 102 | ——— | 18 5/8 | ——— | 28 a 29pr. | 9 a 13 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 21 | 275 | 69 1/8 | 70 | 84 | 101 3/4 | ——— | 18 5/8 | 196 1/2 | 28 a 29pr. | 9 a 13 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 98 3/8 | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 22 | 274 1/2 | 69 1/4 | 70 | 84 | 102 | ——— | 18 5/8 | 196 1/2 | 29 a 28pr. | 9 a 13 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 23 | 275 | 69 1/8 | 70 1/8 | 84 1/8 | 101 3/4 | ——— | 18 5/8 | ——— | 28 a 29pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 24 | 275 1/4 | 69 3/8 | 70 | 84 | 102 | ——— | 18 5/8 | ——— | 28 a 29pr. | 12 a 8 pr | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 25 | ——— | 69 1/8 | 70 | 84 1/8 | 101 5/8 | ——— | 18 5/8 | ——— | 29 a 30pr. | 12 a 16pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 26 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 274 | 69 | 69 3/4 | 84 | 101 5/8 | ——— | 18 5/8 | 195 1/2 | 29 a 28pr | 13 a 16pr. | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 28 | 274 1/2 | 69 | 70 | 84 1/8 | 101 5/8 | ——— | 18 9/16 | 196 | 28 a 26pr. | 12 a 15pr. | 74 5/8 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |

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THE

# GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE


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17 Sunday Papers
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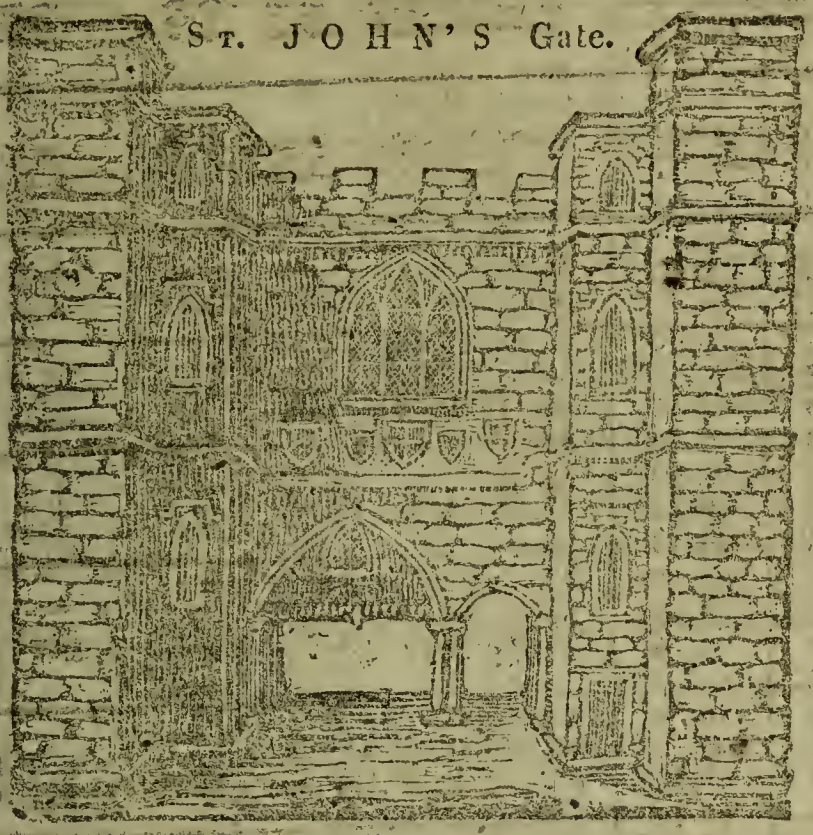



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Lancast.--Leicest.
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Maidst. Manch. 4
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## DECEMBER, 1809.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of an Antient Tower at Shrewsbury, and the House in which the renowned Admiral Benbow was born; and also of Twickenham Church, in Middlesex.


By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.



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## Meteorological Diary for November 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

| Days.Mo. | M. 8 h. G. heat | Inches. 20ths. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 47 52 | 31- 1 | cloudy |
| 2 | 36 47 | 30- 2 | ditto |
| 3 | 35 48 | 30- 1 | mostly cloudy |
| 4 | 37 45 | 29-18 | mostly cloudy, evening rain |
| 5 | 45 48 | 29-16 | steady rain |
| 6 | 42 48 | 29-17 | mostly cloudy |
| 7 | 37 50 | 30 | cloudy at times |
| 8 | 38 43 | 30- 5 | cloudy |
| 9 | 36 47 | 30- 6 | ditto |
| 10 | 42 47 | 30- 3 | mostly cloudy |
| 11 | 42 42 | 30- | ditto |
| 12 | 40 45 | 29-15 | cloudy, evening rain |
| 13 | 40 46 | 29-13 | mostly cloudy |
| 14 | 39 48 | 29-13 | cloudy |
| 15 | 36 38 | 29-13 | mostly clear |
| 16 | 29 36 | 29-13 | clear |
| 17 | 42 45 | 29-10 | cloudy at times, some rain |
| 18 | 24 38 | 29-13 | mostly cloudy |
| 19 | 18 33 | 30- 4 | mostly clear |
| 20 | 16 36 | 30- 6 | clear |
| 21 | 36 42 | 30- 4 | mostly cloudy |
| 22 | 39 47 | 30- 2 | cloudy at times |
| 23 | 45 47 | 29-18 | cloudy, light rain most of the day |
| 24 | 42 47 | 29-12 | cloudy, windy |
| 25 | 32 42 | 29-16 | cloudy, afternoon very rainy, windy |
| 26 | 37 42 | 29- 2 | clear |
| 27 | 35 40 | 30- 1 | rather cloudy at times |
| 28 | 29 37 | 29-17 | mostly cloudy, some light rain, evening very foggy |
| 29 | 35 39 | 29-15 | cloudy, morning rainy, evening very foggy |
| 30 | 29 47 | 29-15 | cloudy, evening very rainy. |

Mornings and Evenings more or less foggy throughout the Month.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 36; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 42 16-30; in 1807, 34 17-30; in 1806, 45 11-30; in 1805, 36; and in 1804, 42 10-30.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 54-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 3 inches 8-100ths; in 1807, 5 inches 44-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 36-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1804, 5 inches 44-100ths; and in 1803, 80-100ths.

## Meteorological Table for December 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Dec. 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov.* | o | o | o | | |
| 27 | 32 | 41 | 36 | 29,75 | cloudy |
| 28 | 35 | 39 | 35 | ,87 | small rain |
| 29 | 35 | 40 | 36 | ,84 | small rain |
| 30 | 32 | 42 | 39 | ,75 | cloudy |
| *De.* 1 | 41 | 43 | 36 | ,31 | fair |
| 2 | 32 | 41 | 33 | ,72 | fair |
| 3 | 37 | 43 | 43 | ,56 | fair |
| 4 | 43 | 58 | 37 | ,41 | fair |
| 5 | 35 | 43 | 37 | ,95 | fair |
| 6 | 46 | 49 | 47 | ,92 | cloudy |
| 7 | 47 | 49 | 40 | ,95 | stormy |
| 8 | 40 | 44 | 41 | 30,02 | fair |
| 9 | 46 | 49 | 46 | 29,40 | showery |
| 10 | 46 | 48 | 44 | ,19 | fair |
| 11 | 40 | 43 | 39 | ,45 | fair |

| Day of Month. | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clo. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Dec. 1809. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dec.* | o | o | o | | |
| 12 | 42 | 47 | 39 | 28, 95 | stormy |
| 13 | 38 | 42 | 39 | 29, 18 | stormy |
| 14 | 33 | 39 | 41 | ,41 | fair |
| 15 | 40 | 42 | 36 | 28, 80 | showery |
| 16 | 33 | 38 | 38 | ,80 | fair |
| 17 | 38 | 39 | 40 | ,31 | small rain |
| 18 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ,50 | rain |
| 19 | 40 | 44 | 40 | 29, 30 | cloudy |
| 20 | 39 | 44 | 38 | ,70 | fair |
| 21 | 38 | 43 | 38 | ,78 | fair |
| 22 | 38 | 43 | 40 | ,90 | fair |
| 23 | 35 | 39 | 36 | ,89 | foggy [snow |
| 24 | 35 | 39 | 39 | ,79 | small fall of |
| 25 | 35 | 41 | 40 | ,90 | cloudy |
| 26 | 39 | 40 | 40 | ,82 | rain |

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For DECEMBER, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 20.

THE following "Directions for reading in Publick" were dictated by the late Dr. Beattie to his pupils; and as they form no part of his printed works, I doubt not that you will think them deserving a niche in your valuable and life-giving Miscellany. Yours, &c. R. S.

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR READING IN PUBLICK.

The rules of every rational art are to be deduced from the appearances and laws of Nature, and from the end which that art is intended to answer. The end of public speaking and reading is to produce a certain effect upon the understanding or passions of the hearers, or to make them conceive our sentiments in the manner that we ourselves conceive them: and this is to be done only by the use of those means which by the laws of Nature have a tendency to influence the human mind.

While a man is engaged in earnest conversation upon something that deeply interests him, or when he speaks from the impulse of passion, and understands his own words and sentiments without seeking to disguise or conceal what he thinks, it is natural for him to give such a tone, accent, or emphasis to his words as is best fitted for communicating to his hearers a distinct and lively impression of what is in his own mind. In this case what we formerly called the natural language co-operates with the artificial, and makes it produce a stronger effect. And on these occasions every man speaks properly, and like an orator, as far, at least, as pronunciation is concerned. But in the speech of all civilized countries the use of the natural language is very much laid aside, it being a mark of good-breeding to suppress all violent passions, and to speak to our company with gentleness, respect, and affection. This notion tends much to prevent indelicacy, roughness, and ill-nature, and to make men live easily together.

But however agreeable this ceremony and smoothness may be in a companion, we cannot endure it in public speakers. We expect that they should unite the natural language with the artificial, and accompany what they say with the natural voices, looks, and gestures. This makes their words produce a strong effect and be distinctly understood, and, what is no less necessary, makes the audience believe that the speaker is in earnest, and really feels and thinks as he speaks.

Certain tones of the voice, attitudes of the person, and casts of the countenance are naturally expressive of certain sentiments, and a man never gives the natural expression to a passion or sentiment, except he really feel it. If he endeavour to counterfeit a passion or sentiment which he does not feel, his manner immediately becomes affected, and disgusts his audience. All good speakers seem to speak from the heart. They must themselves feel those passions, and believe those doctrines, which they wish to make their hearers feel and believe. Horace's rule, *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi*, extends to all our affections and sentiments, as well as grief. The only exception that this rule seems to admit of is, when the speaker wishes to make his audience laugh, for then the wit and humour that he delivers will have a double effect if he delivers it with a grave countenance.

In this country, public discourses are seldom or never addressed to the passions. The aim of most of our public speakers is rather to convince, or inform the understanding with the knowledge of truth, than to interest the affections and the heart. But in pronouncing persuasive discourses, the same rule is to be followed, *i. e.* if you would persuade others of any truth, you must first be persuaded

of

of it yourself: if you would inform others of any doctrine, and give them a clear and distinct notion of it, you must first have a clear and distinct notion of it yourself. A speaker in public must continually attend to what he says, and understand not only the general meaning of his words, but also the full force, signification, and importance of every sentiment and of every word. When a man delivers a discourse which he does not in this manner thoroughly understand, his pronunciation is affected and unnatural like that of a child; his hearers instantly perceive that his mind is wandering, and that he understands not what he says, and though they comprehend the general scope of what he delivers, they will never enter into the meaning of it, nor be at all affected with it, at least in such a way as a rational hearer ought to be affected; for we know that there are some enthusiastic persons who pretend to be affected with mere sound, or with words that they do not understand. These remarks being attended to, the propriety of the following rules will be readily understood.

I. Let the discourse you are to deliver be as correct as possible, *i. e.* be free of all unnecessary and insignificant words, and have all its words so chosen and so ordered, as to make the meaning as plain as possible. When this is the case, it may be delivered with understanding; but when it abounds in useless, insignificant, or ill-chosen words, it is impossible to read it well, because it is impossible to understand it.

II. Make yourself thoroughly acquainted with every sentiment, phrase, and word, so as to be sensible of its full force, signification, and importance.

III. In pronouncing, let not your mind wander for a single moment; but constantly attend to what you read, so that your understanding may go along with and regulate your voice. To qualify you for this, a slow and deliberate pronunciation is indispensably necessary. It is necessary for allowing your organs of speech to act freely, and without constraint or confusion. Where this is not done, the sounds you utter will not go clear and distinct to the ear of the hearers. It is necessary to prevent your running out of breath, which young speakers and readers are very apt to do, with great uneasiness to themselves, and pain to their audience. It is farther necessary in order to give the reader time to attend to what he says, remembering what went before, and anticipating what is to follow. A rapid pronunciation throws the speaker into confusion, and divests him of that presence of mind without which no action can be gracefully performed. A man will never read well unless his eye can take in at once not only the word which he is pronouncing, but also several of the contiguous words, both before and after, which cannot be done except he proceed very slowly; for the emphasis of words depends entirely upon their position; and we cannot know upon what word we are to lay an emphasis, unless we know beforehand the general meaning of the sentence or clause in which that word is placed. All these things show the necessity of slow pronunciation.

IV. You are to deliver every word with that emphasis and modulation of the voice which you would naturally use in a conversation that deeply interested you, only that public speaking requires something more of gravity and solemnity in the manner. It is neither possible nor necessary to propose any rule for the modulating the voice, except this, that it ought to be natural, and perfectly free from all affectation. The voices of different men are very different, and that modulation may be very agreeable in one, which may be very offensive in another. If we be deeply affected with, and thoroughly understand the words we are pronouncing, we may leave it to Nature to produce the proper tone and modulation; nor must we attempt to mimic any person's manner, however celebrated as a speaker. When we attend to good speakers, it should be with a view not to adopt their manner, which might perhaps be disagreeable in us, but with a view to correct our own faults, and supply our own deficiencies. When we propose to imitate others, it generally happens that we imitate only their defects, which indeed are most easily imitated. Some good speakers have appeared in this country who could not pronounce the letter R,

except

except in their throat, and we have known some young preachers imitate them in this respect, with so much perseverance, as in a few years to lose the faculty of pronouncing that letter, though in their younger days they could have done it well enough. Whenever a speaker in his public delivery uses tones and modulations quite different from those that are natural to him, the audience instantly perceive his affectation, and there is nothing can give them greater disgust. Nothing recommends a speaker more than a modest behaviour, and the appearance of great sincerity; but affectation of all kinds is the very reverse of sincerity and modesty, for it implies hypocrisy and impudence.

V. A speaker should always make himself be heard with ease, otherwise he speaks to no purpose; and though his voice may sometimes be louder, and at other times lower, it should never fall so low as not to be heard. There is a key or pitch in every tone in which a man speaks more easily and more readily than when he is either higher or lower. This is different in different men; and it is by practice alone that we learn to speak in that key which is most suitable to our voice. The speaker should take care to pronounce with an open mouth and open throat, and not to let his teeth be so near as to intercept the sound, nor to transmit it through his nose. He should pronounce every syllable full and distinct, and not curtail his words by passing over the last letters, nor to hurry away any part of them, as if he were in haste. When, however, a speaker finds that he is straining his voice, or that his pronunciation gives him uneasiness, he may be assured that it gives equal or greater uneasiness to the hearers.

VI. We should be attentive not only to the loudness, but also to the sweetness of the voice. Cicero considers a sweet tone of voice as a very necessary qualification of a good speaker, and says that it may be acquired by much exercise, and by attending to those who speak agreeably. The force of exercise and habit is indeed very great in every art, and especially in this of speaking. Demosthenes had naturally a weak voice, and could not for a long time pronounce the letter R, without lodging a small stone in the corner of his mouth. He strengthened his voice by frequently speaking aloud in solitary places, and running up steep hills, talking and declaiming all the way; his invincible perseverance got the better of all his defects, and he became at last the greatest of orators.—As children seldom understand what they read, and are very apt to contract bad habits, it is necessary to accustom them to the observation of certain mechanical rules, to which however a man, who ought to understand and feel what he reads, should not confine himself. It is impossible to prescribe any rules for the precise length of those intervals of silence, which we are directed to by the points. Even punctuation itself is very arbitrary. Some men deal much in short periods. Others divide their sentences into clauses by means of colons and semicolons, which again they subdivide into smaller clauses by means of commas; and the same discourse, without altering a single word, may be very differently pointed, according to the humour of the composer, and yet perhaps the methods of pointing shall be equally good. The antients had no notion of points as we use them, and yet they excelled us far both in speaking and reading; for they were at much greater pains than we are, to accomplish themselves in those arts. As in all other respects, so also in punctuation, the discourses we read ought to be correctly written; for we are so accustomed to be led to the sense by the points, that we cannot do without them; and unless we carry the sense along with us, it is impossible for us to read well. That there should be a short pause at a comma, a longer at a semicolon, one still longer at a colon, and the longest of all at a full point, or the end of a paragraph, is a common rule, but admits of many exceptions. Sometimes a pause is necessary where there is no point at all, in order to awaken the hearer's attention, and prepare him for something remarkable; and sometimes a very short pause may be sufficient even at the end of a sentence, as when the following sentence is to serve as an explication of something in the preceding sentence; in which case there ought to be no great interval, lest the hearers should forget that

that difficulty which the speaker is going to explain. It must be left to the judgment of the speaker to determine the length of these pauses, as well as in what manner he is to vary the tone of his voice by raising or depressing it; for it is impossible to reduce this matter to rule. The whole of public speaking should be conducted in such a manner as to give the audience a distinct and strong perception of what the speaker means to communicate. All affectation, all unnatural modulations of the voice, are carefully to be avoided, and simplicity, modesty, and sincerity, to be cultivated as much as possible. By attending to good speakers, we may learn to correct our own faults. The tone naturally used in conversation, will appear most natural in public speaking. But one thing is to be observed, and that is, that we avoid as much as possible the peculiarities of a provincial dialect. Every province has something peculiar in its way of speaking. Every man in his own province will tell you, that he speaks quite plain, and uses no tone in his speech; but those of the neighbouring provinces have a very disagreeable tone, which he cannot endure. His neighbours complain of him, and with equal reason. Thus the inhabitants of the North of Scotland complain, that their neighbours of the South have a certain drawl and tone in their speech, which is very disagreeable. They again, with equal justice, say that the inhabitants of the North have something so like barking and screaming in their speech; that they seem as if they were quarrelling, and going to fight. No man is a judge of the tone of his own province, whether it be good or bad, for this plain reason, because he is not sensible of it. Now in public speaking, we ought as much as possible to guard against these provincial peculiarities, and to speak in such a manner, as to give no offence to strangers. In reading English, it would be of great advantage if we could adopt the English pronunciation; but if we cannot do this pleasantly and gracefully, we had better let it alone. At least it is in our power to avoid those false pronunciations, which would make our speech unintelligible to an English ear. B.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 12.

IT is in contemplation to publish a new and handsome Edition of "Fuller's Worthies," under the sanction of the respectable Association of Booksellers, who are presenting to the publick improved and uniform Editions of the most valuable of our English Chronicles.

If any one had the presumption to attempt *improving* Fuller, the consequence would naturally and very properly be a total failure in the speculation. It is not by this assertion intended to say that he is *faultless;* but such is his general accuracy, and so pleasant are his excursory digressions, that it will be highly proper to consider him so strictly as an English Classic, as not to admit a single alteration into the text, but rather to insert in brief Notes such trifling errors as may be detected.

With this view, Mr. Urban, the intended Edition is thus announced: and any *Notes* or *Corrections*, or any hints on the subject, that the Admirers of Fuller may have the goodness to send to your Printers (Messrs. Nichols and Son), will be thankfully received, and duly noticed, by

A London Antiquary.

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Mr. Urban, *K. & C. H. Dec.* 19.

AS a lover of Cowper, and an admirer of Mr. Hayley, shall I be believed if I say that I have never read the very interesting Life of the Author of the Task till the present period? I will, however, lose no time to communicate to Mr. H. (hoping the information may yet be new to him) that the translation of the *Henriade* by the poetical brothers, which he mentions as having hitherto eluded his search (at page 38 of the first volume, 8vo edit. 1806), is probably the same which makes the 24th volume of the "Works of Voltaire, translated by Smollett, Franklin, and others," and published in monthly vols. 12mo. by Newbery, &c. in or about 1762. I say *probably;* as the only authority I have for the supposition, is a note which I made many years ago in the said Volume, but from what source I drew the information I cannot now recollect. My extract runs thus: "The first, second, third, and fourth Cantos of this Translation of the Henriade are by the *Rev. John Cowper*; the fifth, sixth,

sixth, seventh, and eighth, *by his elder brother William*, the author of the Task; the ninth, by *E. B. Greene, Esq.*; and the tenth by *Mr. Robert Lloyd.*"

Should this volume be of any use to Mr. Hayley, the *loan* of it is at his service; for I cannot say with your Correspondent J. (whose communication on this subject, p. 605, has just been shewn me, in allusion to the volumes mentioned by him) that it is in no respect valuable to me.

The verse, however smooth and agreeable, in the Cantos assigned to W. Cowper, is certainly not exactly in the style of his later works in rhyme. Your readers may judge for themselves by a short extract, descriptive of *Sleep* and *Hope*, being the exordium to the 7th Canto, relating to the vision of Henry the IVth.

"The great, the boundless clemency of God,
To soothe the ills of Life's perplexing road,
Sweet *Sleep* and *Hope*, two friendly beings, gave,
Which Earth's dark gloomy confines never leave.
When Man, fatigu'd by labours of the day,
Has toil'd his spirits away,
That, Nature's friend, restores her powers and his strength again,
And brings the blest forgetfulness of pain;
This, oft deceitful, but for ever kind,
Diffuses warmth and transport through the mind.
From her the few whom Heav'n approves, may learn
The pleasing issue of each high concern;
Pure as her Author in the realms above,
To them she brings the tidings of his love.
Immortal Lewis, bid the faithful pair
Expand their downy wings, and soften Henry's care.
Still *Sleep* proceeds to Vincennes' shady ground,
The Winds subside, and Silence reigns around;
Hope's blooming offspring, happy dreams succeed,
And give the pleasing, though ideal meed:
The verdant olive and the laurel bough,
Entwin'd with poppies, grace the Heroe's brow. CANTO 7.

Yours, &c. C.

P. S. Allow me to take this opportunity to say, that an "Illustration of the Scriptures," in three large vols. folio, and published, I believe, originally in numbers, was begun in 1754, printed for R. Goadby, Sherborne; and sold by Baldwin, &c. London. Was this Mr. R. G. any relation to the excellent Mr. John G. whose character you have given in p. 610?

I believe Mr. R. G. was a Dissenter, but of what description I know not. The Illustration appears to me to be an excellent one, containing distinct Treatises on many parts and passages, though the names of the original or quoted authors are no where given.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

HEREDITARY distinctions were never so much sought for as they have been during the present reign. Within 50 years the Baronets have been increased to double their former number; those of England now amount to 569, those of Scotland to 148, and those of Ireland to 103, making in all 820. This statement one would think either argued amazing magnanimity and talent in our countrymen, thus to be able to swell our list of worthies, or that it proclaimed their vanity. But when we look candidly into the cause, we shall indeed find it highly creditable to our country; for we shall observe that at least one half of this honorable body is composed of men rewarded for their services, and that to the other half the motive of vanity is *falsely* and *invidiously* ascribed, as I shall now proceed to shew. The people of this country have been gradually refining; and the lower orders have been exercising every species of fraud in order to be enabled through the aids of dress and imitation to reduce to the same standard with themselves the well-born, the well-educated, and the affluent. Hence is it to be wondered at, that the man whose family has enjoyed for many generations hereditary possessions, should feel himself somewhat mortified at such upstart pride, and that he should strive to baffle the progress of equalization? He seeks title therefore not from vanity; not from any wish of having *additional* superiority, but only from the honest and laudable desire of *maintaining that* which nature has allotted to him. Formerly shopkeepers, and other inferior persons, were spoken of and addressed by their christian and surname only; but alas, *tempora mutantur*, where shall we now look for any but Mister and Mistresses? where shall we find a man that does not consider himself a gentleman,

tleman, his wife a lady, and his children, young ladies and gentlemen! How is a man of independent fortune or his wife to be distinguished, since those who must be admitted to be their inferiors are addressed by the same appellation? From the days of William the Conqueror, to those of James I. we find every man possessing a certain tenure, a knight; and now that knighthood is rendered an inferior order by the introduction of Baronetage, it certainly should be the aim of every man possessing upwards of £.1000 a year landed property, to get himself enrolled in this respectable body. I am far from including every man whose annual income may amount to double or treble this sum; it is hard to say what sort of a *medley* we might then have! Landed property should alone be included, for this revolves unalienably to the heirs through successive ages, and thus the rank can rarely be left unsupported: the possessors of this are far more respectable than any other persons, inasmuch as it gives them a sort of prescriptive right over their tenants which money cannot procure, and it is by the support chiefly of his tenantry that a man can be fairly and honourably returned to Parliament; it is by the landed interest that that useful body the Militia of the kingdom is at once raised, headed, and protected. So highly are services of this latter nature now rated, that his Majesty's Government thought proper to announce their intention of creating several gentlemen of Ireland Baronets, for their zeal and activity in that cause, provided they themselves take the necessary step of signifying their wish to be thus honoured. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

YOU will probably think the following anecdote not unworthy of a niche in your Miscellany. It is extracted from a letter written in 1791 by a respectable Divine, not long since deceased:

"Your friend Langton seems to be the most perfect character in Dr. Johnson's Life; and the account given by him of some part of Johnson's time, is by no means the least sensible and shining part of the work. Mr. ——, who was well acquainted with the Doctor, speaks of the superiority of his conversation in high terms. The Doctor, he, and another gentleman, once eat a mutton-chop at a coffee-house in the Strand. Two of the company were then *hydropotes*; the other a very moderate *vinopote*; and they were so little regarded by the waiters, that they would neither attend them, nor bring them a bill; for which having rung and waited till they had lost all patience, they very sedately walked through the coffee-room into the street, with the Doctor at their head; and the bill was never paid to this day." OXONIENSIS.

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Mr. URBAN, *York*, *Dec.* 4.

I SHALL be much obliged by any of your numerous Correspondents informing me of the best method of destroying small Black Ants, which are extremely destructive to the gardens in this neighbourhood by destroying the fruit whilst in blossom. Various methods have been tried, but without effect; and, in my own garden, their numbers each succeeding Spring seem to increase rather than diminish. Yours, &c. T. N.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

PERMIT me to ask J. S. T. p. 1000, for a description of the Wild Carrot. I by no means wish to trouble him for an elaborate Linnæan account of *Stamina*, *Pistillum*, *Pollen*, or *Antheræ* (leaving these for the gratification and edification of our curious female Botanists.) But it would essentially serve me, and the unscientific in general, if we were enabled readily to distinguish this valuable plant, by means of a decent description, in plain English, of the form and colour of its blossom, leaf, and stem. The root, we may conclude, resembles that of the common Carrot. G. H. M.

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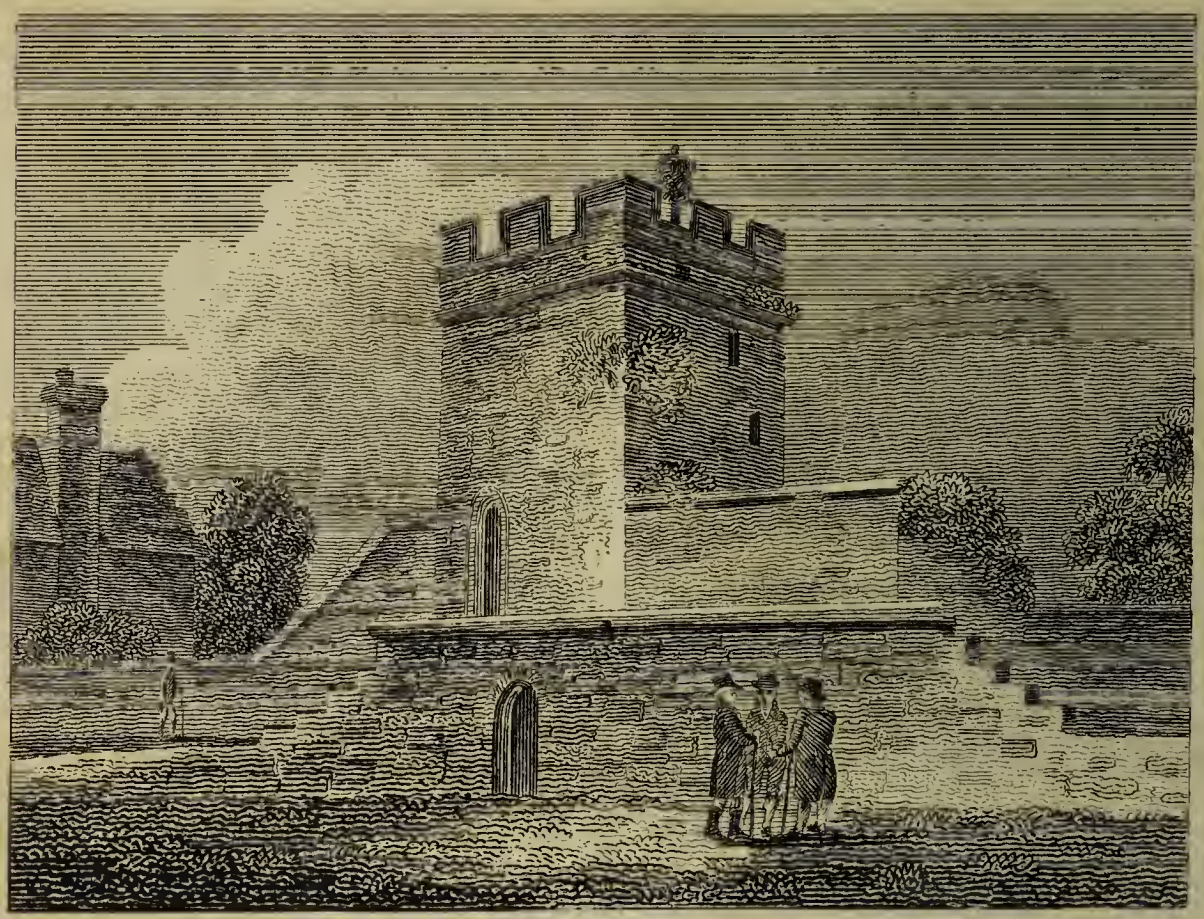
Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 16.

DR. Hough had no children; his mother's name was Mary, daughter of John Byrche, esq. of Leacroft, in Staffordshire. He named his relation John Byrche, esq. his executor; and often speaks of his relation Dr. Byrche, Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, and others of that name; but I have not yet met with a Pedigree of the Byrches of Leacroft, so as to make out their relationship to him. I have looked into Shaw's Staffordshire, as far as published, but it is not in those parts. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may assist me in this. W.

Mr.

## Antient Tower at Shrewsbury.



D. Parkes, del. 1803.

## The House in which the Renowned Admiral Benbow was born.

D.P. del. Oct.r 25. 1809. J.s Basire sc.

*Shrewsbury,*
Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 27, 1809.

In your vol. LXXVIII. p. 1057, you have given a "local habitation" to the only Gateway remaining in Shrewsbury; why not give, in the present volume, a semblance of the last of the many Towers, which formerly strengthened the fortifications of this antient town? The Tower, No. 1. of which the drawing is a representation, as it appeared, with part of the Town Wall, before the late demolition, which is now supplied by a modern brick wall; so that though Time, in many respects, rapidly destroys the works of our ancestors, yet the present generation seem not satisfied with its ravages, but assist it with the iron hand of Destruction. The Northern and Eastern ramparts have been long destroyed; on the South side there are yet considerable remains, but so mutilated as to retain but little of their antient formidable appearance.

No. 2 is a view of the house at Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, where the renowned Admiral Benbow was born about the year 1650. It would be superfluous here to repeat what is so well told of him in the "Biographia Britannica," and by the Rev. Mr. H. Owen, in his account of "The Antient and Present State of Shrewsbury," lately published; but I shall give a traditional anecdote of him, which redounds much to his praise as a Christian, as well as a great Admiral. "After many years hard service (for he had only merit to recommend him) he visited his native town, whether before or after he became an Admiral is not said, and on his arrival proceeded to the house of his nativity, which, it seems, was then occupied by people no way related to him. He entered the house, walked up stairs, went into the room where he first drew breath, fell on his knees, and returned thanks to the Great Disposer of Events for his protection and support." In the Grand Jury Room, at the Town Hall, the Admiral's portrait is preserved, presented by his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Hind. He has the appearance of a handsome man, and the painter has given him the intrepid appearance of a true British hero.

Yours, &c. D. Parkes.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 2.

Having admitted into the pages of your popular Miscellany a series of papers containing animadversions on a work intituled, "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a view to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe; by the late Rev. G. D. Whittington;" I am persuaded you will readily insert the following remarks on the motives assigned to that work, and the alledged disqualifications of its Author. The writer of the very strange attack I am about to notice signs himself "An Architect," a designation which he seems to think authorizes him to treat his opponent with much contumely, forgetting that, in point of fact, many of the most able writers on the subject of Gothic Architecture, whether Members of the Society of Antiquaries or not, have been *Amateurs;* that is to say, they have been neither Architect nor Artist by profession, any more than the Author of the "Historical Survey." Among these we may mention the names of Sir H. Englefield, Dr. Milner, and Mr. Kerrich, and, to go back a few years, those of Messrs. Bentham, Gray, and Walpole. Are any of these Architects? It is true *our Architect* takes upon him to sneer at the two last of these; but he has the sneer all to himself; and, when this is the case, let him be advised against another time, that the contempt he has raised will be sure to fall where it is alone due. The question before us, which the Amateur is considered so unfit to decide, is as to its main branch a question of facts and dates, and dry historical research; and, were it worth while to turn the tables upon the "Architect," I might with great propriety insist that such a question falls much more properly under the cognizance of the Amateur than that of the Artist, who, for many reasons, is unlikely to possess the sort of talents adapted to such an investigation. I pass next to the *youth* of the Author of "The Survey," of which the Architect makes such moving and reiterated complaint; but on this point I will not insult him with my apologies:—he who has passed, alas! full fifty weary years without gaining

ing a competent idea of the object of his labours, may well grieve and fret at this very pleasing and instructive result of three years of application in a young man of seven and twenty. But, though I am satisfied in leaving this charge to be answered by the work itself, there is another, against which I think it necessary to protest in the strongest manner—a charge which I will prove to be at once ridiculous, malignant, and unwarrantable. This is also a subject of constant repetition, and, at length, in terms which could only be excusable from the cells of Bedlam. Most of my readers, I presume, have heard of "A Narrative of the Ravings of John Dennis;" but our veteran Architect outdoes him as much in the atrocity of his slander, as he falls below him in the ingenuity of his criticisms. Would it have been credited, that *any* opinion on the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture could be treated as hostility to England, and English merit? Still less that it should actually draw forth the following sally from a sane person styling himself "An Architect." The Author of the "Survey," it seems, thinks Rheims Cathedral the most perfect example of Gothic Architecture that is any where to be met with: on which opinion we have the following *tirade*:

"This is downright apostacy from that due predilection which an Englishman not fraternized with the horror of the times, French principles, should feel for the Architectural honour of his native land; it is an opinion so full of blind delusion and dark deviation from just comparison, that it would have been a professional crime in me (passing by the impolitic propensity of the Author's Friends of introducing the publication at *this hour*) not to have brought forward these remarks."

We may laugh, and must laugh, at an effusion like this; but we cannot overlook its most mean and pitiful tendency; and when we farther reflect that the respected Author of the work which this Architect undertakes to decry by such *balderdash* (for what other name can you give it?) instead of by fair and legitimate argument, is not alive to answer for himself, I feel assured that the great body of your readers will fully partake of the surprize and indignation of that gentleman's friends at so outrageous and wanton a violation of the rights of a liberal and rational controversy.

Those who are only acquainted with Mr. Whittington's work from this Architect's pretended critique, must naturally conceive that in speaking of our English Gothic buildings he really makes use of contemptuous and unbecoming language; that he has spoken lightly of British Genius and British Artists; and that, independent of his *Hypothesis*, he expresses himself in unfriendly or disrespectful terms of his own Country. To remove this false impression, I will cite several passages of his work, which bear allusion to the buildings of this country: the reader will then judge for himself, how grossly Mr. Whittington has been misrepresented. His work is, as it purports to be, "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of *France*:" it is not surprising, therefore, that no mention whatever occurs of this country till the 44th page, when we find the following passage:

"The Saxon Churches of England were inferior in elevation, massiveness, and magnitude, to those of the Normans; and the Norman mode differed considerably from that which was adopted in the neighbourhood of Paris, and farther to the South: both styles are wholly deficient in correctness of taste, but the barbarous massiveness of Norman structure has a more decided air of originality, and its rudeness, when on a large scale, serves greatly to enhance the sublimity of its effect. The Churches of St. Stephen and the Holy Trinity at Caen are the principal examples on the Continent of that peculiar manner of building which was introduced into England by the Norman Prelates, at the end of the eleventh century."

Is there any French prepossession here? The Southern style was less rude; that which was practised in England by the Norman Prelates had more sublimity and effect.

We now proceed to p. 64, where, speaking of the changes in the Architecture of France of the 14th century, the Author adds: "Similar alterations took place about the same time in England, *where*, from more fortunate circumstances, they were carried to a higher state of perfection and magnificence." This certainly

tainly savours strongly of French prejudice; so does the following passage, page 66: "The French were prevented, during the fifteenth century, from adding to the sumptuous structures of their ancestors any great example of that superlative beauty or richness which characterizes the Architecture of England at this period." We then advance to page 107, without any farther allusion to the Architecture of this country: here, however, the Author expresses his opinion that the Church of St. Denys is superior in richness and lightness to Westminster-abbey; and what then? what foul passions can this opinion, whether right or wrong, excite in the mind of any human being, except of our "Architect?". I, for my own part, believe the Author of the "Survey" to be right, because I see a very interesting work, full of curious research, a work that evinces great love of his subject, and a very extensive knowledge of it; and because I do *not* see in any part of it those marks of passion and prejudice which disgrace every page, and almost every sentence, of the Architect's endeavours to decry it. In page 108, and the two following, the Author, having occasion to mention the earliest instance of the Pointed Arch which occurs in France, is led by his subject to state in this place (for the first time) his opinion that the English Artists were not prior to those of other nations in the use of that Arch. I omit for the present all discussion of this opinion, observing merely that it is given without the slightest appearance of warmth or prejudice, and that it is at any rate clear the Author himself conceives it to be established on incontrovertible grounds. From St. Denys the Author proceeds to his account of Notre Dame (pp. 119, 120), in which he notices a species of grandeur in the plan of that Church never practised in the Cathedrals of this Country. Its marigold windows he also extols above any he has ever seen; but here again it is evident that the idea of *depreciating* the works of England never entered his head. To record the impression of the windows of Notre Dame upon his own mind was his only object. Of the Cathedral of Rheims I have already given his judgment. St. Nicaise, in the same city, the Cathedral of Amiens, and La Sainte Chapelle at Paris, are chiefly commented upon with a view to the following proposition—*Has England, or has France, the best title to be considered as the inventor or perfector of the Gothic style?* The Society of Antiquaries, in a splendid work lately published, countenances the title of England: Mr. Whittington, by a chain of *facts* and *dates*, supports that of France. The head and front of his offending hath this extent — no more —— and I am persuaded there is no person of good sense and candour, but will acknowledge the whole to be a question of mere curiosity; and that to pretend to treat the Author of "The Survey" as an enemy to his Country, and (whatever it may mean) "fraternized with French principles, the horror of the times," is a mark of the most deplorable weakness, of the most base malevolence. I have dwelt, Mr. Urban, the more largely upon Mr. Whittington's *tone* in supporting his opinion, because I know there is an infinity of readers of your popular Magazine, into whose hands that gentleman's work may never fall; and I think it but common justice to his memory to remove from their minds the false aspersions of your Correspondent, who calls himself "An Architect."—In my next, I hope to prove satisfactorily, that whatever be the fate of Mr. Whittington's hypothesis and opinions, the violence, the prejudice, and, above all, the manifold blunders of this "Architect" render *him* totally unfit to direct the public judgment.

Yours, &c. "An Amateur."

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## LETTER LXII. ON PRISONS.

Σοφια πρωτον αγγη εστιν, επειτα ειρηνικη.

*Sambrook Court,*
*Dec.* 1.

I HAVE had many occasions of observing, that in those counties or departments, where the Magistrates have maintained distinguished moral character, and have discharged their functions with honourable exertion, the population has been more virtuous, and the prisoner better protected and employed; insomuch that a stranger might say, "Shew me the Prison, and I can estimate the character

racter of the People." It is pleasing, therefore, to see, in this range of induction, that the seat of Learning is the seat of Morality.

If true Religion be cultivated, Charity will be its genuine offspring; and may it be suggested to the ingenuous students, to take a lesson now and then from the Prisons? As an impulse to such an exercise, we might appeal to the highest authority, in the sacred volume of our Religion. The young Clergyman, who should thus devote a portion of his time, would be led to contemplate with sympathy a neglected Being, heir of immortality, though yet dead to moral sentiment; and how dignified would be the character of him who thus tutored in religious knowledge, when retired from the University, should visit in his department or living, and reclaim, a lost sheep; which, under a beautiful characteristic of philanthropy, is said, even to give joy in Heaven! thus verifying the motto, that "Wisdom is first pure, then peaceable."

J. C. Lettsom.

Oxford. The City Gaol. Gaoler, *Thomas Wharton*; salary, £.52. 10*s.* fees, Debtors, 9*s.* 2*d.*; Misdemeanors, 3*s.* 4*d.* Felons, none. No Table. Garnish, none. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Penson*: duty, Sunday, Prayers and Sermon; salary, £.10. 10*s.* Surgeon, Mr. *Rawlins*: makes a bill. Number of Prisoners August 30, 1806: Debtor, one, Felons, &c. six. Allowance for Debtors, none regularly established: but see the *Remarks*. *Felons*, and other *criminal Prisoners*, have each eight pounds and eleven ounces of best wheaten bread *per* week, sent in twice weekly from the baker's, in loaves of 4 lbs. 5½ oz. each. These I found to be very exact, there being weights and scales provided by the City for the use of the Prisoners. Those who can procure employment from without are allowed to work, and have the whole of their earnings, but not the City allotment of bread, as above. At my visit in 1806, I found all the seven prisoners employed; but four of them, not being able to maintain themselves entirely, had the City bread.

Remarks. This Gaol is surrounded by a boundary-wall 20 feet high, inclosing about an acre of ground; and being at the distance of 25 feet from the Prison, the Keeper has a convenient garden within it for the growth of vegetables.

There is an Alarm-bell at the top of the Prison. The Gaoler's house, which is in the centre, fronts the outer gate, and has, on each side, a small flower-garden, 40 feet by 20, fenced in with open palisades. At the entrance is a small room about 10 feet square, in which the Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against the Use of Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up.

In the above room, on an old door, and engraved on a brass plate, as if *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, is the following

Inscription:

"This Door was at the entrance of a cell, in the old City Gaol Boccardo, called '*The Bishops' Room*;' wherein the Bishops *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, were confined; and from whence they were taken, to suffer martyrdom in the Town-ditch, behind the houses opposite Baliol College, in the reign of Queen Mary."

Over the Door are the heads of the three Prelates, burnt in wood.

Here are five Court-yards, each about 54 feet by 29, inclosed with open wood palisades; three of them assigned for Criminals, and two for Male and Female Debtors. The two Court-yards which front the entrance have Arcades for shelter in wet weather, or for the Prisoners to work in. Every court has a sewer, and is well supplied with water.

The ground-floor of the Prison contains the Visiting Magistrates' Committee-room; the Gaoler's Kitchen; also a place called "The Hall," an irregular octagon of 23 feet diameter; and two day-rooms for Criminal Prisoners, one for men, the other for women, with fire-places and shelves in each to deposit their provisions.

The Hall has on each side a lobby, 43 feet long and five feet wide, with three work-cells, eight feet by six, and nine feet high to the crown of the arch: both the lobbies terminate with a staircase leading to the Chapel, which is on the first-floor, and of the same size with the Hall beneath it. The Chapel is open above to the top of the building, with a sky-light in the roof. The Prisoners are disposed according to their classes; the

the Debtors seated below, the Felons in the Gallery, and all in full view both of the Chaplain and Gaoler.

On each side of the Chapel is a lobby, similar to those below, each containing eight sleeping-cells with double doors, the outer one iron-grated, the inner of wood. They are eight feet by six and nine feet high, well lighted and ventilated, and fitted up with elm-plank bedsteads on stone bearers six feet long, and 22 inches only wide, and supplied with a sedge mat, and three blankets each.

Here are also two day-rooms for Debtors, about 14 feet square, with fire-places, and a sleeping-room, furnished with beds by the Keeper at 1*s.* 6*d. per* week each.

A criminal prisoner in his proper department, is allowed to bring his own bed, or else hires one from the Keeper, at a shilling or eighteen pence *per* week.

Common-side Debtors, who have not beds of their own, and cannot afford to pay, sleep in the cells above-mentioned.

The second, or attic story, contains two dark cells for refractory Prisoners; two lazarettos for such as are infected with cutaneous or other disorders, so as to render their admission among the other Prisoners improper; and sixteen sleeping-cells. Also two hospital-rooms, with fire-places, for the men and women, each 15 feet square, and a water-closet in each. The Surgeon's Dispensary is close adjoining to the Infirmaries, and from these a small door opens to the Gallery of the Chapel. Above the Dispensary is a large cistern, replenished with water by a forcing-pump placed at the back of the Gaol, which plentifully supplies the whole Prison.

No Gaol uniform is here provided, but if any Prisoners on entrance are found ragged or in offensive apparel, they are supplied with others, by an order from the Magistrates. Here is no oven to purify infected clothes: but towels, soap, &c. are allowed by the City for Prison cleanliness. Coals in the winter, meat and soup, are frequently sent in by the considerate Magistrates; and when a Prisoner is ill, the Surgeon has a discretionary power to order such food, and other accommodation, as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrates visit here in monthly rotation, and enter their remarks in a book kept for that very useful purpose. Here are seldom any Debtors; none being sent hither but by writ issuing from the City Court.

Upon their discharge, and if they have behaved well under their confinement, money is given to the Prisoners, according to their respective distance from home; and all are humanely discharged *in the morning*. No Rules and Orders. The Prison clean.

I am, dear Sir, yours most sincerely,

JAMES NEILD.

*To Dr. Lettsom, London.*

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 25.

THE Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Daily Advertiser, of April 22, was put into my hand by a friend, which I perused with an eagerness of curiosity that a long-interrupted connexion with America may readily suggest. Such advertisements as the following occur:

For sale—a lively strong NEGRO MAN, &c.
a likely young NEGRO MAN, &c.

Cash for Negoes. The subscriber wants to purchase a few young Negro MEN and WOMEN, &c. &c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Absconded from the schooner Mary Ann, lying at Ellicott's Wharf, &c. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and delivers him to John Jarret, Pratt-street, shall receive the above-reward.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD also is offered for apprehending ISAAC and his brother DARY, ran away from Samuel Lowings, living three miles from the town of Westminster, in Baltimore County, &c. &c.

These repetitions have set me right in a point where the Americans have long been too much honoured. Slavery I had mistakenly supposed as of no foot-hold amongst the virtuous present generation in the West. Very many of your readers, Mr. Urban, I suspect, are as wrong informed on this head; and all of them who can remember the flaming rounded oratory in Columbia for ten years preceding 1783, to cut off a dependance on England (if a thraldom, merely political) will perhaps be surprized with myself, that no part of their arguments has applied to certain human creatures, called Negroes. The colour makes a distinction with the Slave-dealer not recognized by the Lord's Prayer, OUR FATHER, &c.

Yours, &c. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Oct.* 30.

I SEND you a few observations on a passage or two in Mr. Beloe's Translation of Herodotus.

The Historian is relating the Expeditions of the Antient Indians into the Deserts to collect Gold Sand: in the 102d Section of the Third Book, is the following sentence:

"Ἐπὶ δὴ ταύτην τὴν ψάμμον στέλλονται ἐς τὴν ἔρημον οἱ Ἰνδοὶ ζευξάμενος ἕκαστος καμήλους τρεῖς, σειρηφόρον μὲν ἑκατέρωθεν ἔρσενα παρέλκειν, θήλειαν δὲ ἐς μέσον· ἐπὶ ταύτην δὴ αὐτὸς ἀναβαίνει," &c.

which Mr. Beloe translates: "To this expedition they proceed, each with three camels fastened together, a female being secured between two males, and upon her the Indian is mounted," &c.

Now I cannot here see any version of the word "σειρηφόρον" or of "παρέλκειν," and I submit to your readers whether the Historian may not in this passage intimate that a *carriage* was attached? or why use the word παρέλκειν, which from "παρα" and ελκειν radically means to "DRAW by the side," that is, of another camel.

Herodotus more than once uses the word ζεύγος to denote not only the "yoke," but collectively the whole carriage and the beasts which draw it. Thus in his First Book, Section 31, relating the story of Cleobis and Bito, he writes—"ἔδεε πάντως τὴν μητέρα αὐτῶν ζεύγει κομισθῆναι ἐς τὸ ἱρόν:" of the vagrant tribes of Scythia, "ζῶντες μὴ ἀπ' ἀρότου ἀλλ' ἀπὸ κτηνέων οἰκήματά τέ σφι ἦ ἐπὶ ζευγέων," &c.—so that in the passage alluded to ζευξάμενος καμήλους τρεῖς, &c. may, by fair analogy, be translated—"*having yoked* three camels *to a carriage*, a male *harnessed* (σειρηφόρον) *to draw on each side*, and a female in the middle."

On the subject of collecting the gold, this Historian has another passage to which I entreat the reader's attention:

"τὰς μὲν νῦν ἔρσενας τῶν καμήλων, εἶναι γὰρ ἥσσονας θεῖν τῶν θηλέων, καὶ παραλύεσθαι, ἐπελκομένους οὐκ ὀλίγους ἀμφοτέρους· τὰς δὲ θηλέας, ἀναμιμνησκομένας τῶν ἐλιπόν τέκνων, ἐνδιδόναι μαλακὸν οὐδέν."

Before I give Mr. Beloe's translation of this, it may be proper to premise, that the Historian makes mention of a monstrous animal called the Indian Ant: so termed from the circumstance of its forming under-ground its habitation, and from other particulars in which it resembles the common ant: but it was said to be larger than a fox, and so ravenous and formidable as to be dangerous to approach: (here, by the bye, it may be remarked that some modern Commentators suppose the Hyena to be meant by this animal:) the Gold-particles, it appears, were found among the earth scratched up by the creature in excavating its den. To fetch this precious earth, the Indians sallied forth each with three camels, as said before, two males and a female: the latter they took care to select as soon as possible after foaling. The Indians then, prepared with bags for the sand, and being arrived near these terrible Ant Hills, chose the hottest of the day to approach them, at which time these animals retire into their dens.

Having filled their bags with this sand or earth, they make all possible speed back; for unless they gain considerably on the road, this creature, who is extremely swift and quick-scented, would certainly overtake them. Now we come to the passage in question, τοὺς μὲν νῦν ἔρσενας, &c. which Mr. Beloe thus translates: "For this reason, at different intervals, they *separate one of the male camels from the female*, which are always fleeter than the males, and are at this time additionally incited by the remembrance of their young whom they had left."

The perplexity in this passage, of which Mr. Beloe complains, must arise from the different sense in

in which the word παραλύεσθαι may be taken; a little attention, however, to the context, will, I trust, remove the ambiguity. If it be considered as the infinitive mood passive from παραλύειν, it will not accord with the subject: as παραλύειν invariably signifies to "liberate or "set free," as applied to *persons* only. See Euripides Alc. 936, and Andr. 304, ed. Beckii, Lucianus Necyom. 13, 474, &c. &c. The other acceptation of this word is in the middle voice, which in the infinitive forms παραλύεσθαι, signifying "to tire," to "be fatigued;" and in this sense I propose it to your readers. Of the word ἐπελκομένους, and the clause τὰς δὲ θηλέας ἐνδιδόναι μαλακὸν οὐδέν, Mr. B. gives no version; it may be literally rendered: "But the females exhibit no *weakness* at all." Then does it not directly occur that the writer must previously have said something of the *debility* of the males? The antithesis is manifest enough: τοὺς μὲν νῦν ἔρσενας, &c. and τὰς δὲ θηλέας, &c. Perhaps the following translation may express the meaning of the Historian:

The male camels at this time (*i. e.* now being on their return, loaded with sand, and goaded forwards to escape these monsters of ants,) as they are inferior to the females in swiftness, and *not drawing together, they both tire*; but the females, recollecting the young they have left, exhibit no debility at all.

Any person having noticed a jaded horse or two harnessed with others which go well, will directly acknowledge the author's accuracy of description. ἐπελκομένους, the participle of the middle voice, is properly adopted. Thus the active ἑπέλκω is simply "to draw;" the middle voice ἑπέλκομαι (supposing both an agent and sufferer) is, "I draw with labour," or "I drag myself along overcome with fatigue." In the first sense of the middle voice of this word, besides in the sentence under discussion, our author again uses it in the 50th Section of the 4th Book: ὅσῳ δὲ πλέον ἐπ' ἑωϋτὸν ὕδωρ ὁ ἥλιος ἑπέλκεται, &c. "The greater the mass of waters the sun *draws* after him," &c. What can better depict the effort of the sun, or the immensity of water which follows him, than this same word ἑπέλκεται in the middle voice? ἑπέλκει would have been pointless and feeble. As to the second acceptation of the word, I refer your readers to the 80th Section of the 5th Book of Polybius. "Πτολεμαῖος προσαναλαβὼν τοὺς ἐφελκομένους." "Ptolemy, taking under his command the straggling soldiers." The authority for the sense in which I use παραλύεσθαι is also from Polybius, relating the battle between Asdrubal and Scipio: "ἤδη δὲ τῆ καύματος ἐφεστῶτος κατὰ τὴν ἀκμὴν οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι παρελύοντο, &c. "The heat being now in the extreme the Carthaginians *were fatigued*," &c.

Now taking παραλύεσθαι in the sense of "to loose," I imagine, will not accord with the context, as the Historian is then made to assert *generally* that the Indians on their return sacrificed two thirds of their camels, and the treasure with which they were laden!! Would they have taken males at all with such a prospect? Nor can I find, upon recollection, and looking over the Indices of the principal Greek writers, a solitary instance of παράλύεσθαι being used to signify "the loosing horses or beasts of burden, or draught from a carriage, or from each other." St. Luke, whose style is allowed to be elegant, has the word λύειν, the *simple active verb*, "Τι λύετε τὸν Πῶλον."

Lastly, Sir, I have to beg you will excuse this prolixity; aware that the passage has been long disputed, and that any innovation in the reading requires full discussion and the best authorities to establish it.

it. And I am confident that to restore, in any degree, a right understanding of this favourite Historian, even the feeblest attempt will not want your encouragement. Before I quit the subject let me, however, bear testimony to the general accuracy of Mr. Beloe's version: I think the performance deserves well of all those admirers of antient literature who choose to study it through the medium of the English language.

Yours, &c. JAMES WEETMAN.

P.S. On retrospection I perceive that the second acceptation of the word ἐπελκομένους, meaning to "*hang behind,*" as alluding to horses and beasts of burthen, &c. will accord with the context as well as the meaning which I have adopted, i. e. "*to draw,*" and the sentence may be thus expressed: "The male camels, as they are inferior to the females in swiftness, now *hanging behind one after the other,* are at length *completely jaded;* but the female," &c. &c. This translation, as it regards the word ἐπελκομένους, does not differ materially from that which I before proposed, though it may be more in unison with the opinion that *no* carriage was attached to the camels; but I will now leave your readers to decide.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE following useful recipe for *dry warm feet* may prove acceptable at the present season. Some years ago I took it from the specification of a French patent for *water-proof leather*, and sent it to a London Magazine, of (unfortunately) very limited circulation, and since defunct. The more widely extended circulation of your valuable Miscellany, if you will be so kind as to admit these lines, promises to make the process generally known for public benefit.

Warm the soles of your shoes, and rub them well on the outside with warm tar. Let the shoes lie at a moderate distance from the fire until the tar has soaked in. Repeat the operation again and again, until the leather will imbibe no more. Then, with a greasy rag or otherwise, rub off the superfluous tar, or stick paper on it for your first walk out. After half an hour's walk, the shoes will not soil the nicest carpet. Thus prepared, the leather is impenetrable to wet; and the additional warmth, gained by this process, would hardly be conceived, except by those who have experienced it. I have myself enjoyed the advantages of it above nine years; and several friends, to whom I have recommended it, are all highly pleased with the result. The leather is also rendered more durable by this preparation; and its durability may be farther increased, if, on giving it the last coat of tar, you powder it over with iron filings, which (the patentee says) will closely adhere to the leather, and become, as it were, incorporated with it. As to smell, it emits none after half an hour's walk.

*Nota bene*, however, that as your shoemaker may possibly not much admire the too great durability of your shoes, you need not let him into the secret. I once unwarily disclosed my intention to a son of Crispin; and, behold! the next pair of soles that he furnished me with, broke to pieces, like biscuits, after three or four times wearing—whether designedly burned with aqua fortis, I leave the reader to conjecture: but of this I am certain, that tar, so far from injuring sole-leather, improves its strength and durability, whether it was originally good or bad.

In addition to the first preparation of the soles, it may be well to give them an occasional coat of tar during the course of their wear.

Might not loose tarred soles be advantageously substituted for those of cork:—Let a well-tarred canvas sole be covered on one side with thick close woollen cloth, on the other with strong close linen, and worn in the shoe with the cloth side uppermost. These coverings would, I suppose, prevent the tar from communicating either to the stocking or the shoe; and the increase of warmth would be very considerable.

Yours, &c. PHILANDER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

IT is somewhat extraordinary, that when a judicious effort is made to preserve the lives and limbs of multitudes,

N.W. View of TWICKENHAM Church, Middlesex.

tudes, the publick should be so supine as to suffer the prejudices of a few individuals to deprive them, for a long time, of the advantage proposed. It has now been known, for a considerable period, that a construction has been invented for carriages, particularly those intended to carry numbers and weight; which must infallibly prevent 99 out of 100 of the common accidents to which such carriages are liable, and by which so many travellers are severe sufferers.

Against this important improvement what has operated, but the prejudices of the Coach-masters, that a carriage so constructed *looks awkward*, and their *fancy* that it is really disadvantageous in the draught?

The first of these objections is no better than nonsense. For what is the beauty of a stage-coach, constructed in any way? The gentlemen of the Barouche Club may, perhaps, fancy there is some beauty in them, since they imitate their form; but what passenger of common sense will balance the beauty of the coach he rides in against the safety of his neck? or what Coach-master *ought* to balance the beauty of the coach he owns against the lives of his customers?

The second objection, that the new construction is worse in draught, has been refuted again and again by demonstrative experiments.

You will guess, probably, that I allude to the patent construction of the Rev. Mr. Milton, which I am happy to see is at length adopted by ONE of the public coaches going from the town where the first trials were made, READING.

This construction, by keeping the centre of gravity extremely low, makes an overturn next to impossible; and, by having small supplemental wheels, properly attached, prevents all danger from the loss of a wheel; or even all the principal wheels.

But to give the invention its full advantage, it should be applied to double-bodied coaches; such as run from Bath, and elsewhere, to London. These *want* a place for luggage, which this construction provides; not with increase of danger, as arises from placing it at top, but with increase of safety. Double coaches unavoidably look so heavy, that no new objection can arise from that appearance; as they would then not look, nor be, *top-heavy*, as now they frequently are. The opening of the back coach being behind, will allow of very large hind wheels, which will make the draught incomparably *easier* than in any other coaches of equal weight.

Here then are all advantages united. The travellers go four and four, in the two bodies; none crowded, none incommoded; the proprietor carries eight insides, instead of six; and outsides, without the least danger, as many as his roof and box will hold. The draught easier than in the present double-coaches; the luggage, carried in perfect safety, and easily packed; and all this with only a slight increase of expence, when a new coach is wanted; and a still more slight one, in adapting an old coach to this form.

Legs, arms, and other more important bones, as skulls, backs, and necks, preserved, without number.

Is it possible that the too true maxim, that *what is every one's business, is no one's*, should continue to prevent this public advantage?

Yours, &c. TUTUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

I SEND you a view of the Parish Church of Twickenham, in Middlesex *(see Pl. II.)* a handsome populous village, pleasantly situated on the river Thames, at the distance of ten miles from Hyde Park Corner.

It is three miles two furlongs long, one mile and a half broad, and in compass nine miles six furlongs.

According to the Return of Population 41 George III. 1800, Twickenham contained 622 inhabited, and 36 uninhabited, houses; 868 families, consisting of 1,362 males and 1,776 females, total 3,138; of whom 121 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 256 in trade, &c. and 2761 not comprized in the two preceding classes.

The Church was formerly appropriated to the Abbey of St. Valery in Picardy, and a vicarage was ordained and endowed, of which the Abbot and Convent were Patrons. On the suppression of the Alien Priories, William of Wickham procured the Rectory and Advowson to be made part

part of the possessions of his newly-founded college at Winchester; the Warden and Fellows whereof exchanged it with Henry VIII. for the manor of Harmondsworth; after which Edward VI. presented it to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who have ever since continued its patrons. The Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Tower is antient, and is 60 feet high. The body of the Church was rebuilt by subscription 1714, John James being the architect. It is a handsome brick building of the Tuscan order, and consists of a Nave and two Ailes. It is 88 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 40 high.

The following extracts from the Registers of Burials are interesting:

"In 1605 sixty-seven persons, and in 1665 twenty-four persons, died of the plague in this parish.

"The Countess of Manchester, buried Oct. 28, 1658.

"Batty Langley the architect, Sept. 14, 1676.

"Several persons from the camp on Hounslow Heath, 1686.

"Sir William Berkeley, July 13, 1677.

"John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Sept. 5, 1678.

"Charles Lord Berkeley, Sept. 21, 1682.

"John Lord Berkeley, March 5, 1697.

"Christiana Baroness Berkeley, Sept. 1, 1698.

"Lady Berkeley, July 21, 1707.

"Sir Godfrey Kneller, the eminent painter, Nov. 7, 1723.

"Alexander Pope, esq. the celebrated poet, June 5, 1744.

"Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admiral of the Fleet, April 10, 1750.

"John Earl of Radnor, July 23, 1757.

"Lady Biron, Sept. 21, 1757.

"Countess Dowager Ferrers, March 25, 1762.

"Lady Sophia Pitt Pocock, wife of Admiral Sir George Pocock, January 7, 1768.

"Mrs. Catharine Clive, the celebrated actress, Dec. 14, 1785.

"Hon. Admiral John Biron, April 10, 1786."

Mr. Ironside, in his "History and Antiquities of Twickenham," has given all the epitaphs in the Church at length. The following are selected as particularly acceptable to the lovers of the Muses and the Drama.

Over the Gallery, on the East wall:

"D. O. M.
Alexandro Pope,
Viro innocuo, probo, pio;
qui vixit annos 75; obiit anno 1717.
et Edithæ conjugi, inculpabili, pientissimæ,
quæ vixit annos 93; obiit 1733.
Parentibus benemerentibus
Filius fecit,
et sibi;
qui obiit anno 1743; ætatis 57."

On a monument erected by Bishop Warburton over the gallery on the North wall, with the bust of Mr. Pope in white marble:

"Alexandro Pope,
M. H.
Gulielmus episcopus Glocestriensis
Amicitiæ causa fac. cur.
1761.
*Poeta loquitur.*
For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey.
Heroes and kings, your distance keep,
In peace let one poor Poet sleep;
Who never flatter'd folks like you:
Let Horace blush, and Virgil too."

On a stone against the East end of the outside of the Church:

"To the memory of Mary Beach,
who died November the 5th, 1725, aged 78,
Alexander Pope,
whom she nursed in his infancy,
and constantly attended for thirty-eight years,
in gratitude to a faithful old servant,
erected this stone."

On a plain neat marble placed against the East end of the Church, by her friend, and successor in theatrical merit, Miss Jane Pope, September 20, 1791:

"Sacred to the memory of
Mrs. Catharine Clive,
who died Dec. the 7th, 1785, æt. 75.
"Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim,
Her moral virtues, and her well-earn'd fame.
In comic scenes the stage she early trod,
"Nor sought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod,"
In real life was equal praise her due—
Open to pity, and to friendship too;
In wit still pleasing, as in converse free
From aught that could affect humanity;
Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known,
And e'en the stranger's sorrows were her own.
Content with fame, e'en affluence she wav'd,
To share with others what by toil she sav'd;
And, nobly bounteous, from her slender store
She bade her poor relations not be poor!
Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed,
And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous deed."

Twickenham

Twickenham has been long celebrated for the number of villas in its neighbourhood; among which were preeminently distinguished, the house once honoured by the residence of Pope * (now completely altered, if not wholly taken down); and Strawberry Hill, well known as the seat of the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, and now of the no less celebrated Mrs. Damer. For an account of this I beg leave to refer your readers to Mr. Ironside's valuable "History of Twickenham," to which work, now become scarce (from the melancholy fire recorded in vol. LXXVIII. p. 99) I am indebted for most of the particulars contained in this communication.

The Rev. George Costard (a portrait and account of whom will be found in your LXXVth volume, p. 305,) was vicar of this parish.

The neighbourhood of Twickenham is famous for the fertility of its well-cultivated garden-grounds, and supplies the London markets with large quantities of vegetables and fruit, particularly strawberries.

Yours, &c. B. N.

## Illustrations of Horace.

### Book I. Satire III.

HORACE directs the greater part of this poetical discourse against a very common fault, but one that infuses no small degree of bitterness into social life. It is that proneness, so observable in the generality of mankind, to contemplate the qualities and actions of the persons with whom they live, if they seem in any sort ambiguous, or are capable of an unfavourable interpretation, rather in a disadvantageous than in a kind and lenient point of view. But to magnify their real defects; and particularly when they themselves are hurt, however slightly, by them, to discover a sensibility by no means proportionate to the offence, and by thus provoking others to treat them with equal severity, necessarily produce the consequence of banishing from social life, together with the genuine spirit of sociability, all that pleasure which mankind might take in one another.

There can be no doubt that our Poet had some immediate occasion for pitching upon this as the subject of a particular discourse. However, nothing of that sort is discoverable in the poem itself; unless we could persuade ourselves, from the few lines (63—66) addressed to Mæcenas, that personal experiences of the captiousness of his splenetic rivals had roused him to point the shafts of his wit against this probably at that time very common perversity of his countrymen.

If, however, this proximate occasion should not be conveniently found in the particular conjunctures and manners of his age: how if the vice which he here combats, so closely borders on a political virtue of the former free Romans, that in the independent Rome it neither appeared so odious nor was so noxious; but now, that the Government was imperceptibly transformed into a monarchy, in circumstances so greatly altered, it began to be, so to speak, more malignant, and therefore deserving the animadversion of a writer who had it in view to contribute somewhat to the correction and refinement of the manners of his countrymen?

Social life in free and in subjugated Rome, in the very nature of the case, was materially different. The free Romans, especially in the latter periods of the Republic, were little acquainted with the comforts of domestic and social life. That restless ambition with which they were possessed rendered their moments too precious to leave them any leisure and quiet for the enjoyment of them. Their friendships were political associations, which uniformly had reference to the Republic, and to what each in the pursuit of his political views had to hope or to fear from the others. Such friendships might very well consist, especially in a Republic of such prodigious magnitude, with the general rudeness and incivility, and with all that malignity, with which in free States every one acts the spy upon the rest. The closest friends said to each other in the Senate and at the Bar the most cutting things, and with the utmost asperity of language; and the grossest insults, as well as the greatest obligations, were in an instant forgotten, whenever

* A particular description of it will be found in vol. LXII. pp. 725, 799; LXXI. 624, 988; LXXVII. 928; and a view of it in vol. LXXVII. p. 1185. Edit.

ever enemies were made friends or friends converted into enemies, as swayed by political interests. They forgave one another everything — or nothing, according as the momentary relations and views, or the interest of the faction to which the party belonged, required.

The eloquence of the Bar, which allowed of the almost unbounded licence of calling the passions and personalities into play, was a main support of the Republican custom, of narrowly watching one another. For, since on every emergency it was impossible to be prepared with sufficient weapons against the enemy or opponent, and any one, even the best friend, might to-morrow be the accuser of one's client, or go over to the adverse party, and therefore be now our opponent: it was absolutely necessary at all times to be amply provided with everything that had a tendency to perplex, to defame, to disparage, and to render each other odious or contemptible. Who can fail of perceiving that such a state of things must hold out particular encouragement to the vice which Horace attacks in this Satire, and, that in free Rome, if it had not altogether put off the nature of a vice, yet certainly it appeared under a totally different form, and produced not those effects which it must have done in the same capital, after by far the majority of the Romans, even those who at present composed the nobility, were changed into insignificant individuals, whose politics now consisted solely in the art of making their court to the great, of getting lucrative posts through their interest, and in general by all possible methods, of acquiring wealth. Together with such a signal revolution in the form of Government, a material alteration in the state of manners must naturally ensue, and society put on a quite different aspect. A multitude of opulent and idle people, intent only upon enjoying life, on one hand; an incomparably greater number of such as had their fortune to make, or at least only to batten beside the tables of the rich, on the other: an heterogeneous mass of persons, therefore, whom wealth and indigence, hunger and satiety, listlessness and cupidity of pleasure, talents for dispelling one and assuaging the other, in short, the greatest multiplicity and diversity of necessities, had driven together into one large society, and rendered dependent on each other, were now obliged to follow quite different maxims, and adopt quite other manners, in order to live agreeably together, and to be to one another, what every one was desirous of finding in his neighbour. That urbanity, which formerly passed only for the ornament of a nobleman, that mildness and complacency of manners, which was almost held a vice by the rigid republicans, was now the virtue of renovated Rome. Politeness became the characteristic distinction of the gentleman from the vulgar, and he that was most complaisant was reckoned the superior.

The manners of a nation, however, are not to be so suddenly reversed as its constitution may be subverted: and it was not long ere the Romans became, as to sociability and politeness, what they seem to have been at the time of the younger Pliny, under Trajan and his nearest successors.

I think I can hardly be deceived in an observation I have made, that most of our Poet's works are intended to cooperate in this improvement and reformation of the Roman manners. And thus, methinks, an evident reason would be discovered, wherefore Horace — whose business certainly was not to ransack commonplaces solely for amusement — adopted the idea, to represent the ill habit of pardoning all in oneself and treating others with the most merciless and unreasonable severity, with which, from the abovementioned causes the Romans were still strongly infected, in a peculiar satire on its absurd and ridiculous side. This ill habit, which in former times might appear to be a defect naturally arising from the liberty of the constitution, and therefore infinitely less offensive, nay, almost necessary, was now become a vice, which disturbed the repose and satisfaction of social intercourse, and interrupted the duration of amicable alliances, and consequently was not one of those faults which merited forbearance. Even the stoic philosophy with which at Athens only idle ears were entertained in lecture-rooms and gymnasiums, was introduced at Rome by the heated partizans of the old

old Constitution into the Forum and the Senate, and thus was brought into particular respect — even the Stoic philosophy, because it contained principles and practical maxims, which were in too violent contrast with what was then the high style in social life, in that respect could not be spared. Its subtility in theory, its austerity in practice, its extravagant favourite propositions, which itself termed paradoxes, and on which some of their sect seemed to found ridiculous pretensions, its near affinity with the Cynicism which had sunk into the profoundest contempt, all this was no longer suited to the temper of the times, and was more than necessary to provoke the wit and humour of an Aristippic Poet, who considered wisdom as the art of living, and virtue as the just medium between two extremes.

Hence it was that Horace, after having accomplished in his usual manner, from line 21 to 95, his principal theme, takes occasion, from the outrageous severity against trivial failings or transgressions, to attack the Stoics concerning their paradoxical proposition *omnia peccata esse æqualia* (all deflections from the rule of right are equally great and deserving of punishment) and engage in a formal disputation against them: which seems to be a departure from his method, but in fact is in confirmation of his antecedent observations and practical maxims, and furnishes him with an opportunity for exposing the Stoic, his opponent, to ridicule, by means of another paradox of his sect, and concluding the whole discourse in the same jocular and familiar strain in which it was begun. Indeed the commencement gives us reason to expect nothing less than what was the peculiar design of the Poet; and the delineation of the inconstant and incoherent character of the singer Tigellius has no immediate reference to what follows. It stands alone, and seems to be introduced purely in order to give the Poet, by the question which he makes him put, "and thou, who laughest at others, hast thou then no faults of thy own?" an opportunity of proceeding to the end proposed. The whole discourse, therefore, appears to be a planless train of ideas, like an accidental conversation between the author and an anonymus, whom he sets up as *contradictor*, for the sake of adding to the vivacity of the piece, and of avoiding the tiresome and repulsive effect of a monological moral declamation, delivered with pedagogical pomposity.

*Sardus habebat ille Tigellius hoc.*] We are already become acquainted with this performer from the foregoing Satire, and the delineation which Horace gives us in the opening to the present, is equivalent to a biography. The epithet *Sardus ille* is here by no means inert. The Sardinians were of old in evil report among the Romans. On the conquest of that island by Sempronius Gracchus in the year of Rome 514, the inhabitants were almost all shipped off to Rome, and sold as vassals; the commodity arriving in such vast quantities as to glut the market, and being very bad withal, it gave rise to the proverb: *Sardi venales, alius alio nequior.* — Sardinians for sale, are each of them worse than the other.

*Velut qui Junonis sacra ferret.*] From this passage, and from the remark of the old scholiast, it is to be presumed, that processions were likewise customary on the festival of Juno, in which the *canephori* (basket-bearers) bore a part. This was originally the appellation of the sacerdotal virgins, who at Athens on the festivals of Minerva and of Ceres carried certain symbolical articles belonging to their mystic rites in canisters or baskets on their heads. That attitude being extremely well adapted to display a fine youthful figure to great advantage, the most expert statuaries were fond of taking it for a subject; and Cicero mentions in the list of the masterly statues which Verres while Prætor, either by force or fraud, brought home from Sicily, two canephori by Polycletus of exquisite beauty. *Act. in Verrem*, iv. 3.

*Mænius.*] This Mænius is without doubt the same spendthrift described by our Poet in the Epistle to Numonius Vala. He made as much haste as he could to run through his paternal inheritance. The scholiast relates the following anecdote of him: somebody once heard him on the first day of the year, in the Capitol, praying in a loud voice, "Oh that I did but owe forty

forty thousand pounds!" and, testifying his amazement at such an extraordinary wish, "I should still be a gainer by it of a hundred *per cent.* if Jupiter would grant my petition," said Mænius; "for I am in debt eighty thousand."

*Ut abortivus fuit olim Sisyphus.*] This Sisyphus was a favourite dwarf of Marc Antonius the triumvir, and (if we may credit the scholiast) not full two feet in height. The custom of keeping dwarfs, either from fancy or ostentation, appears to have been pretty general about this time among the great men of Rome; since Suetonius notices it as somewhat singular in Augustus, (cap. lxxxiii.) that he could not endure dwarfs; it should seem, however, that the matter is here concerning mis-shapen dwarfs. At least his grand-daughter Julia had an Ægyptian dwarf*, named Canopus, *in deliciis*, as we are told by Pliny†, who was not above two feet and a palm high, and his consort Livia (*Julia Augusta*) an emancipated serf, named Andromeda, of the same height.

*Great Ormond-street.* W. T.

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Mr. Urban, *Mainsforth, near Rushyford, Durham.*

YOU have lately called the attention of the publick to the claims of an unfortunate Baronet, Sir Charles Corbett; give me leave, through the medium of your pages, to solicit some degree of favourable regard to the still more humiliating situation of another antient Baronet, the decayed representative of one of the most honourable houses in the North.

The antiquity of the family of Conyers is too well known to require illustration. The chief male line of the family, seated at Sockburn, in the Bishopric of Durham, expired in Sir William Conyers, whose heiress Anne married Francis Earl of Shrewsbury. Previous, however, to that period several flourishing branches had sprung from the parent stock. Of these, one of the most distinguished was that of Conyers of Hornby Castle in Yorkshire, who attained the Peerage, and from whom the honour of Baron Conyers is lineally derived by heirs general to the Duke of Leeds. Richard, second son of Sir John Conyers, K. G. married the heiress of Claxton of Horden in the Bishopric; and his descendant in the sixth degree, John Conyers of Horden, was created a baronet July 14, 1628. His successors resided on property acquired by intermarriages in the South, till the extinction of this elder line in the person of Sir Baldwin in 1731; when the estates fell to heirs general, and the title, without support, fell to Ralph Conyers of Chester le Street, glazier, whose father John was grandson of the first Baronet: Sir Ralph Conyers intermarried with Jane Blakiston, the eventual heiress of the Blakistons of Shieldron (who represent those of Gibside), a family not less antient and scarce less unfortunate than that of Conyers. He had by her a numerous issue, and was succeeded in title by his eldest son Sir Blakiston Conyers, the heir of two antient houses, from which he derived little more than his name. Sir Blakiston was early placed in the Navy, where he reached the rank of lieutenant, but quitted it on obtaining, by the generous patronage of the Bowes family, the honourable and lucrative situation of Collector of the Port of Newcastle. With a view to the support of the title, Sir Blakiston was induced at his decease to leave nearly the whole of his property, which was considerable, to his nephew and successor, Sir George, whose mother was a Scotch lady of Lord Cathcart's family. In three short years this infatuated youth squandered the whole fortune which he had derived from his uncle, in scenes of the lowest dissipation; and at his death the barren title descended to his uncle *Thomas Conyers*, who after a life, perhaps of

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* We perceive from a passage in Statius (*Sylvar.* lib. v. ver. 5.) and several others, that Egypt was eminently fruitful in these dwarfs, which were in great request on account of their extraordinary sprightliness and vivacity.

† *Hist. nat.* lib. vii. cap. 16. The reason why these Egyptian manikins were so agreeable to the ladies and gentlemen of Rome, may be found in Martial (*lib.* iv. *ep.* 42.)

Si quis fortè mihi posset præstare locanti
Audi quem puerum, Flacce, locare velim.
Niliacis primum puer hic nascatur in oris:
Nequitiæ tellus scit dare nulla magis.

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some imprudence, certainly of much hardship, after an unsuccessful attempt in a humble business, and a subsequent service of several years at sea, is now in his seventy-second year, solitary and friendless, *a pauper in the Parish Workhouse of Chester le Street.* When I add that, if any credit be due to physiognomy, Sir Thomas has received from Nature, in his fine manly figure and open expressive countenance, the native marks of a gentleman*; and that he bears his lot with a degree of fortitude equally removed from misplaced pride or querulous meanness; enough I hope will have been said to interest some benevolent minds in his favour. Accustomed to a life of hardship and labour, he wishes for neither affluence nor luxury; but his present humiliating situation he feels severely. A trifle would prove sufficient; and a trifle would surely not be ill bestowed in enabling him to pass the few days which he has still to number in decent comfort and respectability †. The writer of this article is willing and desirous to contribute his mite; and will pledge himself both for the literal truth of the statement, and for the proper application of any sums contributed for the purpose mentioned. He therefore gives his real name and residence.

Yours, &c. Robert Surtees.

P. S. In justice to the Officers of the Workhouse, it is proper to mention, that Sir Thomas receives every degree of attention compatible with the rules of the place, that he has a separate apartment, and is provided with decent clothing.

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Mr. Urban, *Kensington, Dec.* 11.

I REJOICE in common, I should hope, with the greater part of your readers, at the annunciation of a new edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses; especially as this new edition seems likely to have many claims upon the public attention, from the importance of the materials with which it is to be enlarged.

As a request is thrown out to obtain from your correspondents and readers such information as they may be in possession of, I lose no time to observe (what probably may be already known to the editor of this new work) that Anthony Wood's account of Sir Thomas More has been corrected and enlarged by Hearne, in the latter's edition of Roper's Life of Sir Thomas; and that in Hearne's edition of *Thomæ Caii Vindic. Acad. Oxon.* vol. II. p. 605, there are some considerable *addenda* to Wood's work by Bishop Humphrey, which I do not discover to be incorporated in the last edition of the *Athen. Oxon.* It may be worth while also adding, that, as a new life of Wood is promised, there is, in the latter work of Hearne, vol. I. p. lxxxi. an account of "Mr. Anthony à Wood's dying in the Communion of the Church of England," taken from the MSS. of Hearne's friend Thomas Smith, which does not appear to be inserted in the Oxford edition of Wood's Life, 1772, 8vo. These things are worth mentioning; and if already known to the Editor, must be considered only as a mark of my anxiety for the successful execution of so important an undertaking.

One word, Mr. Urban, which relates more particularly to myself. Your last month's correspondent S. E. p. 1024, at the close of his letter concerning Dr. Burgh, notices an apparent error in my "Bibliomania," p. 5, respecting the third "beast of venery," — from Juliana Berners' book — which I have called the *Horse;* and observes that the whole extract is different from that in Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 171. It will be allowed, I think, that the extracts in Warton's immortal work are the least valuable, or rather the most incorrect parts, of it; and, therefore, utterly unsafe to trust, without a comparison with

* A Portrait of Sir Thomas Conyers, and a View of Horden Hall, shall be given in our Supplement. Edit.

† The late generous Earl of Scarborough, the only patron whose kindness Sir Thomas ever experienced, proposed to solicit for him the place of a poor Knight of Windsor. How far such a removal at his present advanced age might add to his comfort, seems doubtful; but it is apprehended, that for £.60. or £.70. a year, or even less, board and lodging might be procured for him in some respectable private family; and I beg to add, Mr. Urban, that I will willingly contribute £.20. a year to this purpose. I have a few promises of annual guineas, which will raise this to £.36. Of the present application the object of it is ignorant; and it would be cruel to acquaint him with it, unless something be effected for his relief. R. S.

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the original works from which they are taken. I have no doubt but that Mr. Park, in his new edition of the History of English Poetry, will give us abundant proof of the truth of this remark. Now in regard to the word in question, whether it be *horse* or *boar* ['boor']; it is not necessary to stop to remark how far the hunting of the boar was considered as a popular amusement in England in the time of Juliana Berners (although the old ballad tells us that "The bore's heed"—"is the chefe seruyce in this land:" see Ritson's Antient Songs, p. 125, 6:) the authority of Mr. Dallaway ("Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England," 1793, 4to. p. 154,) who has given a copious account of Juliana's book, and who writes the word "*boore*," inclines me to believe that I may have committed a mistake, and converted the boar into the *horse*. Let me add, however, that my extract was carefully made from a copy of Wynkyn de Worde's edition of the work, preserved in the Bodleian Library; and that the greater part of Mr. Dallaway's extract differs so materially in point of orthography, from both Warton's and my own; that I am disposed to think different copies of the original may present different specimens of the orthography of the age. We shall see how these discrepancies will be accounted for in Mr. Haslewood's forth-coming accurate reprint of Wynkyn de Worde's edition; which will present us with such a fac-simile of Gothic type and Gothic ornaments, as would have induced poor Hearne, had he been alive, to have hurried up to London, and hugged the Editor of it to his heart.

Yours, &c. T. F. Dibdin.

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Mr. Urban, *Wibnant, near Holywell, Dec. 9.*

I FEEL confident that, if you have by accident been the means of making public any tale which may possibly prove detrimental to a person, you will readily make due compensation; I therefore hope that you will be pleased to publish the following communication as soon as convenient.

In p. 714, Mr. Donovan tells the publick that I am *dead*. Now, Sir, the whole of my subsistence I do not acquire in my immediate neighbourhood: I have for years received no small part of it for my labour from gentlemen residing at a distance of some hundreds of miles from the place of my obscure abode; if such persons see an account of my death, I must be deprived of their future favours, to my no small loss. This same person and some of his friends, concluding me of course unable to vindicate myself, have very unjustly aspersed my character, by publishing that I from "fancy" have copied subjects, which I have been entrusted with, inaccurately. Had I been in "my grave," such a charge, being a breach of trust, applied to my memory, must have been unpleasing to my family. But, as the contrary happens be the case, when the world is told it, such charge may prove injurious to myself and them; it is therefore incumbent on me to do away such a malicious report, and which may prove so hurtful to a man, on whose fidelity in the execution of his work depends the subsistence of himself and family. How comes Mr. Donovan to say my Master was not satisfied with Mr. Davies's figure of the Trifurcated Hake? I can aver that he was much pleased with it. My reduced copy, from which the upper figure in Plate XXXII. in the British Zoology was taken, may be compared with Mr. Davies's original pencil sketch, and also my original drawing from the dried specimen, which forms the lower figure in the same Plate; all of which (including the specimen) are now at Downing, and by the goodness of their possessor are open to inspection.

Indeed, my late worthy Master had the highest opinion of Mr. Davies's knowledge and accuracy.

As to drawing subjects of Natural History "from fancy," it is neither what I would have attempted, or would my Master have permitted: he was ever desirous that my copy should be strictly faithful. An attack of this nature comes with a bad grace from Mr. Donovan, whose fishes and birds, which I have seen, appear drawn and coloured rather to produce an effect at a shop-window, than give correct ideas of the subjects they are said to represent.

Now, Sir, I hope that you will make public in your Magazine, that I am alive; and, I thank Heaven, as likely to live some years, as I have been

been at any period of my life; and that I hope to be honoured, as I have been, with the favours of the publick, which I promise to execute with all the fidelity and accuracy that care, honest intentions, and proportional compasses can effect.

Yours, &c. Moses Griffith.

P. S. Would you allow them a place, I can produce farther proofs of my own and Mr. Davies's accuracy, as well as of the injustice and errors of Mr. Donovan's assertions with respect to the Beaumares Shark *.

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## Survey of York.

*(Concluded from p. 222.)*

INTERIOR of the Cathedral. The painted glass in the five lights of the North great window of the North Transept, so characteristic of the early Pointed Architecture forming this portion of the Church, is composed of rich and elegant foliage and other ornaments, a mode long in practice before that of enriching the openings of the windows with architectural ideas, and portraits, became the practice, as is seen in the Nave. The painted glass of the South windows of the South Transept are examples of the latter manner, with some clumsy and discordant modern attempts to *improve* and beautify them. In the side-windows of each Transept there are but very few remnants of painted glass remaining.

The Choir, the work of which carries on the general lines of the Nave, is in nine divisions, and evinces some varieties from those of the latter place in the smaller decorations; such as the capitals to the columns, which are ornamented; the dado, or gallery below the upper windows, which shews much tracery; and the groins becoming more intricate and profuse in lines and ornaments, &c. &c. The fifth divisions break into second transepts, and presents a very beautiful and uncommon scene. I am concerned to state, that the painted glass of the Choir is in a very imperfect state, and in some instances quite unintelligible, from the ignorant and careless manner in which it has been repaired from time to time, since the siege of York in the seventeenth century, when the Eastern part of the Church suffered severely from that event. In a window of the South Aile, which had remained without any panings since the above period, there has been lately set up in an unseemly and distorted manner, some foreign painted glass of the sixteenth century, wholly irrelevant to the design of the window, either in its remote taste or proportions. It is, indeed, "a sorry sight."

The East window well deserves its proud appellation, "the finest window in the world:" it is wrought in its interior on a most uncommon and surprising plan. Its dado is occupied by a very rich altar-screen: the height of the lights to the springing of the arch is in three stories, the mullions are doubled in profile to the third story, containing by this extraordinary contrivance two galleries, not alone exquisite in effect, but calculated to give a ready and near access to all parts of the wonderful construction for the view of the innumerable and matchless paintings (particularly the heads of each figure, wrought up to a minuteness and delicacy of pencilling unrivalled) and for a convenient and easy repair of any object either of the masonry or the paintings themselves. As Superstition never dies, but lords it over us all in some guise or other, I hesitate not to profess my firm persuasion that the construction of this window is beyond all example, all praise, and I am confident in saying, beyond all imitation; every line is so beautiful and delicate in its turn or ramification, and is remaining so perfect in all the masonic unities at this distant day from which it first owed form and being, that it cannot be determined which most to admire, its general design, or unknown power, combining all its properties into one concentrate indissoluble body!

The stalls of the Choir are extremely rich, taking up the three first divisions: in the fourth, fifth, and sixth divisions, are screens of similar work; and at the commencement of the seventh division is an exceeding rich and admirable Screen running

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* Though we have great pleasure in inserting this indubitable proof of Mr. Griffith's not only being alive, and in his sober senses, but of his perfect good-humour; we think our Correspondents will have had enough of the *Shark*. Edit.

running across the Choir, parting it from Our Lady's Chapel. This Screen now serves for the High Altar decoration. As my habit of thinking evidently goes to laud our antient works, it will not be wondered at if I bestow not the least commendation for glazing the perforations of this Screen—an expedient surely resorted to whereby to please and catch the attention of gaping and ignorant visitors. It appears the original Altar-screen had its situation across the Choir at the sixth division (taken down some few years past), and gave, from its East Front to the present Altar-screen, the space called the Feretory, or chapel for the deposit of the principal shrine, or other grand religious memorial, in this most sacred part of an holy edifice.

The Crypt under the Choir is of the first interest; and while it gives Saxon columns with highly enriched bases and capitals, presents the form of the arches Pointed; a combination confirming the very great antiquity of this part of the building, and which is perhaps some of the remains of the first stone erections raised on this spot. I speak with some confidence on this subject, as the work agrees with that still found at Malmesbury of this date, 675.

In the two Vestries, and the Treasury, raised on the South exterior of the Choir, much curious Architecture is to be found, particularly in the first Vestry (originally a Chapel) where is the site of an Altar in the East wall, a holy-water niche, a curious enriched conduit, rich capitals to the columns supporting the groins, &c. Here is a very curious Cope chest, carefully preserved.

The Door-way with its oak perforated doors, entering the avenue leading to the Chapter-house, is a grand and strictly appropriate introductory appendage to its gorgeous walls. I felt much concern at hearing it observed, that "this said door-way was not any way interesting, was a late addition, and, if destroyed, the effect from the avenue would not alone afford a novel sight, but give a charm to the spot, and become at once attractive and delightful!" This is one of those speculative pleas which Architectural Innovators have always ready to bring forward, in order to induce others to aid them in their destroying purposes, as was first put in execution at Salisbury. The avenue itself is wholly made out by windows, their dados, and clusters of columns between the windows for the support of the groins; and the lines of each particular are of the most delicate and elaborate finish. The lights retain all their painted glass; and our attention at length becomes riveted to the double door-way, giving the pass into the Chapter-house. On the centre cluster of columns at this door-way are statues of Our Lady and the Infant Jesus placed in a niche; and that mind which can feel for the honour of British art, unbiassed by foreign prepossession, must own, they are the sculptural jewels of the land; and pity it is, considering the blind bigotry of the many who turn aside from such perfection, that the statues (forgetting for a moment the sacred interest of the place) were not of some other reference (say Pagan) calling them Venus, Cupid, &c. Then perhaps men might not be shy of giving adoration, where in fact so much adoration is required for such an effort of the chissel.

The Chapter House. It is an octangular building; its entrance, or West side, has the interior front of the double door-way diversified in the most pleasing manner, from the exterior front above-described; and over it, the space is occupied by compartments and tracery in unison with the mullions, lights, and tracery of the windows. The seven windows filling the whole of the other seven sides of the octagon, excepting the clusters of columns in the angles (the cants) for the support of the groins, are replete with every decoration, in mouldings and ornaments, that Architectural skill can possibly arrive at. The dados to the windows are made out with the most superb niches, and within their canopies is a gallery of continuation round the structure, an uncommon idea, but most convenient, curious, and full of effect. The groins, springing from the angular clusters of columns, unite in the centre of the vault, which seems to rise insensibly into the receding atmosphere, as its minute and delicate detail of parts becomes, from the great height, almost imperceptible to the wondering sight! Every object in his interior has been gilded

gilded and painted; in the large compartments over the entrance; and in the spandrels of the groins were a series of Saints, Kings, Queens, Bishops, &c. as large as the life, with ornamental devices of all descriptions! These several paintings have, since 1790*, been white-washed out, to the great loss of historical and antiquarian reference. The windows indeed, have been permitted to retain their original glazing, which is brilliant and sublime to a degree; the paintings to which are done into small foliaged compartments, full of religious and historical subjects. These evidences, and each Masonic and ornamental work throughout the design, strongly mark the Architecture at the early part of the reign of Edward III. Drake has given no satisfactory name as constructor of this sublime edifice, as he has done to many other portions of the Cathedral.

It must not be withheld from note, that one or two of the early tombs have been lately removed from their original stations to other parts of the Church; and that very curious memorial (perhaps one of the first efforts of the kind) the monument of Walter de Grey, laid open and bare (being deprived of its holy seclusion, the rich Screens which encompassed it about) and a ridiculous iron fence run round it, worked upon a modern principle, and from a modern Architectural design.

After having given without the least reserve my professional opinions of the present state of York, but more immediately in regard to that of its Cathedral, resulting from a long and constant survey (five months in 1806) and study in making drawings, under the patronage of Sir M. Sykes, bart.; instigated by my extreme love, and veneration for the stupendous and glorious fabrick, and being anxious that Architectural innovation might not find too free a welcome within its walls; hoping at the same time that future Guardians, with a sacred glow of unanimous resolve (feeling like me all its charms and all its worth), might ever thus decree, "Nothing more shall here be done, but simply to repair materil fractures, and simply to keep every iota of the building *weather-proof and water-tight;*" I shall here express my last thoughts on this momentous theme.

In justice to the present worthy and enlightened Guardian of York Cathedral, let me say, I think that there is not a clerical man within the kingdom more deserving of the treasure he possesses, more warmly attached to its preservation, or who can, from amateur Architectural knowledge, be more competent to direct the task now going on under his eye, notwithstanding some few Architectural errors have occurred, and may yet occur. JOHN CARTER.

* I drew from them at this period.

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Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec.* 16.

I NOW send you the letters alluded to in the Memoir of Mr. Elphinston, published in your last number, p. 1057; and with them a letter to myself lately received, by placing which at the head of the others, you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. R. C. DALLAS.

*A Letter from the Rev.* WILLIAM HAWTAYNE *to* R. C. DALLAS.

*Caledonia, Nov.* 28, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR letter of the 7th instant came to my hands only yesterday, having been at home for the last three weeks; which will account for my not paying it quicker attention. You are certainly at full liberty to make any use you please of what I have said of our respected friend. It was the sincere ebullition of truth, according to my sentiments; and though I may say I am sorry in not being able, situated as I am, to contribute to the honour of his memory and character, I am convinced that my silence will not be regretted. With regard to the tenour of his life, there can be but one opinion, for he was an honest, upright man. And from his works, much, no doubt, might be produced highly to his credit. But he was as much unacquainted with the world, as if he had passed his days in a monastery. His own integrity, perhaps, taught him to talk of mankind as they should be, not as they really are: so that he was often led to give praise where it was not due, in a manner that might have exposed him to the imputation of being a flatterer. This, you will say, was erring on the right side.

On

On general subjects, therefore, enough may be found to do him lasting honour. And I am glad, on this score, to have him in such hands.

I perfectly agree with you that Mrs. Elphinston's conduct has been truly exemplary. His friends will ever respect her most highly. In remembering his spotless character, they will remember the exceeding degree in which his wife contributed to his happiness. Without such a friend and helpmate, the provision made for him would have failed in its purport: for Mr. Elphinston was as unfit to take care of himself, as any man I ever met with. With wishing you every success in all your undertakings, particularly in this*,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

William Hawtayne.

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Letter to Mrs. Strahan.

How shall I impart to you what must fill you at once with pleasure and with pain? the happy departure of our dear, dear Mother, who was last night about seven delivered from the longest increase of constant suffering, that ever perhaps exercised the patience of a mortal. But, in all, God was gracious. Her patience persisted, and obtained the victory. For about a week past, excess of distress and of weakness, with an utter inability of rest or sustenance, sometimes deprived our dear Mother of her wonted distinctness. But, in the main, her consciousness of innocence, the humble confidence she has immovably placed in the goodness of God her Creator and Redeemer, preserved her almost cheerful in the midst of pain; till at length she seemed to have blunted the sting of Death himself; and, with the most edifying and most amiable serenity, she resigned her spirit into the hands of God who gave it; but not without blessing you and yours and me a few hours before, in the most solemn manner her enfeebled powers could express. She received the Holy Communion on Sunday-morning, as her last and best *viaticum* (or provision), having taken little other refreshment some days; except perhaps a little jelly or a mouthful of wine-and-water. All yesterday she was perfectly distinct, and charmingly serene to the last.

I have met with abundance of kindness and sympathy from all our friends; particularly Miss Garioch, who begs to make her compliment of condolence (as I may say do als the rest) in the sincerest manner.

And now, my dear sister, allow me to give you the advice I am myself on all hands receiving; but which is easier to give than to take, though not the less indispensable. Nothing can indeed forbid yielding some time to Nature; who I thank God has done tolerably her duty to me. But afterwards, I hope, we shall feel what we can now only express, great thankfulness for the so long enjoyment of so uncommon a parent; and for the unspeakable patience and other virtues and graces of her life; of which the happy, though humble consciousness, afforded such consolation at the last. Oh! may we, and all, where her influence or example can extend; oh! may we *live her life, that our latter end may be like hers!*

The coffining is just performed with much decency, as without affectation, according to her own dear injunctions, which to us will ever be sacred. The interment is to be to-morrow at five in the afternoon; of which I hope to give you an account by next post. In the mean time I shall not forbid you to mingle your tears with mine: the tears of Nature, with the thanks of Reason.

I mean to leave this house, which can now afford me very small comfort, in a few days, and move to a little house, in the Fountain-close, where I shall become the Doctor's nearer neighbour; though, indeed, he has been ever a near neighbour to me, particularly upon the present occasion, on which I have been obliged not a little to his assistance.

May God comfort and support you and yours, and grant us a happy meeting, when we may pour our souls into each other more freely! my frequent prayer, who am ever your own, James Elphinston.

*Edinburgh, Sept.* 11, 1750.

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* This was added in consequence of my declaring an intention to publish a volume for Mrs. Elphinston, to consist of a selection of Mr. Elphinston's writings and letters, preceded by a more detailed memoir of him and a portrait—an intention in which I trust I shall be supported by the publick.—*R. C. D.*

To

To Mr. Elphinston from Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir,

YOU have, as I find by every kind of evidence, lost an excellent Mother; and I hope you will not think me incapable of partaking of your grief. I have a mother, now eighty-two years of age; whom, therefore, I must soon lose, unless it please God that she rather should mourn for me. I read the letter, in which you relate your Mother's death to Mrs. Strahan; and I think I do myself honour, when I tell you that I read them with tears. But tears are neither to me nor to you of any farther use, when once the tribute of Nature has been paid. The business of life summons us away from useless grief; and calls to the exercise of those virtues, of which we are lamenting our deprivation. The great benefit which one friend can confer upon another, is to guard and incite and elevate his virtues. This your Mother will still perform, if you diligently preserve the memory of her life, and of her death: a life, so far as I can learn, useful and wise, innocent; and a death resigned, peaceful, and holy. I cannot forbear to mention that neither Reason nor Revelation denies you to hope, that you may increase her happiness by obeying her precepts; and that she may, in her present state, look with pleasure upon every act of virtue to which her instructions or example have contributed. Whether this be more than a pleasing dream, or a just opinion of separate spirits, is indeed of no great importance to us, when we consider ourselves as acting under the eye of God. Yet surely there is something pleasing in the belief, that our separation from those whom we love, is merely corporeal; and it may be a great incitement to virtuous friendship, if it can be made probable, that union, which has received the Divine approbation, shall continue to eternity.

There is one expedient, by which you may in some degree continue her presence. If you write down minutely what you can remember of her from your earliest years; you will read it with great pleasure, and receive from it many hints of soothing recollection, when time shall remove her yet farther from you, and your grief shall be matured to veneration. To this, however painful for the present, I cannot but advise you, as to a source of comfort and satisfaction in the time to come: for all comfort, and all satisfaction, is sincerely wished you by, dear Sir,

Your most obliged,
most obedient,
and most humble servant,
Samuel Johnson.

*September* 25, 1750.

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To Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir,

WHILE I doubted my ability of making a suitable return to your former letter, the unexpected as unmerited comfort, and next to inspired excellence of last Sunday's, filled me with a transport of gratitude and admiration, which still almost totally deprives me of the power of speaking it. The first sentiment I was capable of expressing was, a rapture of thankfulness to the great Creator and Comforter of the world, that still such a friend remained in it; and then, that I, who can plead so small a claim, or promise so poor a return—that I should possess such a share in a friendship which Orators have preached, Poets have painted, and Princes have wished in vain! But I shall not tire you with all you have made me feel, nor offend your delicacy with praise, as undesired as deserved. Be it my glory to improve your exalted precepts; and so to cultivate that benevolence, as to preserve such a correspondent!

The treasure of my dear Mother's letters, which I have been long amassing, and which I shall ever guard with veneration, will greatly facilitate the painful, though pious task, you prescribe; which it might indeed almost wholly save me; but which I am fully determined by your sage advice literally to perform. If I shall eagerly embrace every scheme that can perpetuate the memory, and even the presence, of my beloved, my honoured guardian; that can preserve and invigorate those important lessons, to which I owe all that I have done that is valuable; all that has been my past, that constitutes my present, or shall found my future happiness; with how much greater ardour shall I then pursue a method, which I am fond to believe may increase

crease the felicity of my best benefactress; or which may at least animate a piety lasting as my life, in return of a piety lasting as hers! Long may you, dear Sir, possess your long-possessed parent; and late may my duty of congratulation be turned into my debt of condolence!

Some of the friends to whom I communicated your letter, have insisted with me to put it into the Scots Magazine, for the benefit of my country. But, however sensible I am of its uncommon value, and of the consolation it might convey to thousands, who cannot boast such a correspondent, yet certain scruples have obliged me to deny the benevolent request; in hopes that I shall easily prevail with you, Sir, to favour the publick with an essay, comprising the principal thoughts of the letter, and purposely adapted to still more extensive utility. Though I would not willingly lavish my private treasures, far less publish aught without its author's leave; I shall join with no less ardour in the public gratitude, that you shall have so extended the happiness, without impairing the honour conferred on one, whose glory it is to subscribe himself, dear Sir,

Your most obliged friend,
and most obedient servant,
JAMES ELPHINSTON.

*Edinburgh, Oct.* 4, 1750.

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To DR. JOHNSON.

I THOUGHT you, dear Sir, in my debt; but, alas! my Sister's letter, which I yesterday received, proves me very deeply in yours. And oh, that I was as able as willing to pay! Your tender friendship and exalted genius flew unasked to my aid, when I lost my (then) nearest and dearest relation. Oh, that I could now minister equal comfort to you, bereft of a nearer and dearer! I can indeed (and am proud to own it) participate your sorrow, if hence it can find any alleviation, and do with the more tender sensibility join in mourning your loss, that I now can, from tasting a like happy union, judge what must have been your enjoyment. To paint my notion of the latter were to augment your grief; my idea of the former is scarce to myself supportable. It forces, however, upon me a consideration which I have hitherto been willing to banish from my mind, that the strongest human tie must one day be broken; that the happiest pair one day must part; that one shall probably go a moment before the other, to complete perhaps the probation of both, and prepare their eternal re-union. For me therefore it is good to sorrow with you, as well as to hope. But surely, my dear friend, it were as bold as unnecessary for me to offer any hints either for consolation or counsel to a sufferer who has so powerfully taught the publick in general, and me in particular, to indulge Nature within the limits of Reason, and to exalt the Man into the Christian.

But since that modesty, which ever accompanies superior merit, has prompted your grief to seek the aid it used to convey, in obedience I must answer, and in justice declare, that of the various liniments which allayed my distress, none was equal to your public, far less to your private productions. Other sources of solace you know better than myself. I have, therefore, only to mix my tears with yours, and to wish you every inward and outward help in this your time of need. Nor can I doubt but that Religion and Virtue, whose cause you have so effectually espoused, will support under every pressure their brave, their faithful advocate. In this persuasion, as in every good wish to Mr. Johnson, I must be joined, not only by my dearest, who feels most tenderly for him, but by all the sensible and the worthy of this kingdom, who, though mourning that the *Rambler* is come to the end of his labours, cannot but congratulate themselves, as well as him, that his labours have ended as they began. How happy must I therefore deem myself in privately sharing with your sorrow or joy, and in styling myself, with equal tenderness and truth, dearest Sir,

Your most obliged,
most respectful,
and most affectionate servant,
JAMES ELPHINSTON.

*Edinburgh, March* 26, 1752.

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To DR. JOHNSON.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just learned my new debt

debt of condolence; of which the greatness does but put me in mind, how little you need its payment. While I must, however, grieve with you, through a friendship where gratitude is but a feeble impulse, it is some joy for me to understand, that no distance, either of place or fame; no immediate attention, of whatever importance; has been able even to blunt those filial feelings, which are inseparable from a noble mind. But, though affection and sympathy claim both their indulgence, I may at least return the kind hint you lent me on a like occasion, "tears are neither to you nor to me of any farther use, when once the tribute of Nature has been paid."

I need not, dear Sir, insinuate to you, that neither your parent nor mine was called away till weary with old age, and ripe for Heaven; any more than that the longer we were blest with their company on earth, he shorter shall be our separation om them.

Meantime I think but again with you, that duty even to the dead, as well as to the living, bids us moderate that grief we would not stifle; and return as soon as possible to the exercise of those faculties which the worthies we mourn have transmitted us for the service of a world that is never more in need of their aid than when she seems least to deserve it.

I hope to find you, the first day the weather will allow me, enforcing those precepts you both publicly and privately inculcate with so singular power, by a still more powerful example. For as every solace is your due from at least every Briton, as proud must I be to contribute my little peculiar, as to think how peculiarly it is your due from, Dearest Sir,

Your most affectionate,
as most obliged,
James Elphinston.

*Brompton, Feb.* 22, 1759.

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Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 12.

WHEN a considerable class of the Community become the object of illiberal and unjust attacks, it is right some one should step forward in their behalf; and I hope you will allow me a space in your Miscellany for that purpose.

Your Correspondent X. Y. Z. not content with the use of some of the Provincial Papers to make his complaints against us for not patronizing Mr. Rusher's (pig-in-a-bag) project for Harvesting Hay and Corn in wet weather, has occupied a page in your last Magazine, p. 909; the fallacy of which I shall endeavour to shew. The propriety of harvesting the products of the earth in bad weather, no one can deny; nor will any one deny the merit due to the inventor—but it must do more than "SEEM to guarantee *us* against fanciful speculations." I hope Mr. Rusher, or some of his eulogists, will notice the candid and truly generous communication of the learned Dr. Richardson relative to the Fiorin Grass; he does not *seem*, but plainly and frankly inform you of its advantages. The late Dr. Anderson, with a degree of credit beyond the feeble efforts of my praise, gave to the world an ingenious method of forming canal-locks; but if the avarice of Mr. R. will not let him offer his project to mankind without the *douceur* first, an offer which none but the weak will comply with, and at which the honest will spurn, he need not feel disappointed if it should remain longer in his closet. Let him take the advice of your New Correspondent, and "go about doing good," as "was the delightful occupation of the Founder of our Holy Religion;" by publishing his method to the world, he is sure to meet with his reward. Has not Mr. Elkington received a pecuniary grant from Parliament for his application of Draining, and Dr. Jenner for his discovering the Cow Pock? And as no one can deny Mr. R.'s merit, it is very improbable that he should be neglected. If he should still have any doubts, let him secure to himself its advantages by patent. Its application, if it can be made general, as with other discoveries, would be security to the inventor, by being used by those only who pay for it.

X. Y. Z. alludes to the late scarcity, and gravely tells us, "instead of suffering with the rest of the community," we "reaped a golden harvest." ("The Farmer naturally enough prefers his own interest." Very true, and so we will keep our guinea till we are plainly acquainted with the method.) I deny the golden har-

vest

vest he alludes to, and I challenge him to the proof. Does he suppose that bad seasons will pay rent, wages, taxes, and poor rates? Is not an increase in the price of provisions a natural cause for extra paupers, and an advancement in the price of labour? Did not the time he alludes to cause our rents to be raised? and does it not cost us much more to get in harvest in bad weather than in good?

A Warwickshire Farmer.

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Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 25.

In several Newspapers a decision has lately made its appearance, as coming from the Lord Chancellor, respecting the validity of the marriage of a Miss Nicholson with a Mr. Giles, accompanied by some strictures upon the conduct of the Clergyman who married them, as also some remarks upon the Act of Parliament for the Regulation of Marriages, which appear to be quite novel, and which I would thank some of your learned Correspondents to explain in your next Number. His Lordship is made to say:

"He now deems it necessary to lay down the Law precisely for the guidance of those who may hereafter be concerned in such circumstances.

And then follows,

"That the Banns of Marriage shall be made known to the Clergyman, at least seven days before their publication, together with the Christian and surnames of the parties, the parish in which they resided, together with their respective residences, and how long they had occupied them, &c."

All this, I admit, may be implied (if not exactly in the words, yet) in the spirit and meaning of the Marriage Act. But the following observations are not, in my humble opinion, quite so satisfactory:

"It is the duty of the Clergyman, after the first notices, to go to the house where he was directed, and make enquiries, &c." and if he neglected to make such enquiries, he was subject not only to heavy ecclesiastical censures, but to punishments of another description!" &c.

Now, Sir, with all due deference and respect to such high authority, I wish very much to learn what Statute there is in existence, which tells us that it is the duty of a Clergyman to go from house to house, or to any house, to search for the parties who have requested a publication of Banns.

The Marriage Act, as it is called, of the 26th of George the Second, directs that,

"The Minister shall not be obliged to publish the Banns of Matrimony between any persons whatsoever, unless they shall, seven days at the least before the time required for the first publication, deliver, or cause to be delivered to him, a notice in writing of their true Christian and surnames," &c.

But the Act does no where, that I know of, direct or lay it down as a duty incumbent upon the Clergyman, to go out of his own doors to seek for the contracting parties: neither can I discover a single Clause in the Act which authorises any ecclesiastical censures, or other punishments, to be inflicted upon the Clergyman for neglecting so to do. So far from that, I conceive that the Legislature never could intend that a Clergyman's time, &c. should be so much taken up, as it would necessarily be, especially in populous parishes, in wandering about the streets to find out the parties who had delivered in a notice in writing containing their Christian and surnames, &c. From the words of the Act, which are, that "no Minister shall be *obliged* to publish the Banns, unless they shall, seven days at the least, have delivered in a notice," &c. it would seem as if the intention of the Statute was to protect the Clergyman from vexatious prosecutions for delaying to publish the Banns until he had been in possession of the notices at least seven days. The Clergyman might assign as a reason for such delay, that he wished to give the friends of the contracting party a better opportunity of considering the matter, or of detecting the fugitives, if such might be the case; or, in short, he is not bound to assign any reason at all for such delay, because the Act itself justifies him for so doing. It, therefore, strikes me, that the Minister may publish the Banns immediately upon his receiving the notice, if he chooses; or he may defer the publication for at least seven days, if he thinks proper, without being liable to any ecclesiastical censures, or to any punishments of a different description, as the Act now is worded. Yours, &c. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

IF the following "Character given by a Gentleman of himself," and discovered among a collection of papers, letters, and extracts, by *Anthony Hammond*, be worthy a place in your Miscellany, it is greatly at your service. It is in Mr. Hammond's own hand, and may, probably, be intended as a description of himself. Yours, &c. P. B.

"He is one whose estate has always afforded him the conveniences and the pleasures of life, and he enjoyed them freely, but with such a regard to the main chance, that some have thought him covetous, though he knows himself to be only not profuse. Ambition is his private inclination, and covetousness never was, though he thinks no man can use riches as he ought, that does not know the just value of them.

"In public affairs he is naturally moderate, and something uncertain in his opinions; from which two causes he has been thought to be of both sides, or sometimes of one, and sometimes of the other; though as to the Jacobites, in his heart, he never was inclined to them. If any of them think themselves disappointed in him, he is sorry that a man cannot say a civil thing, but they are so fond to interpret a promise of marriage.

"He thinks love to be a whimsical amusement, produced by a softness of temper and idleness, and has always nipped inclination in the bud; being loth his own happiness and another's should depend upon the uncertainty of passion; for he may change, and it is possible for a woman to be false.

"Business (for which he has no aversion) and a general acquaintance have made him lose that warmth in friendship which some of less experience have; but he thinks himself honest enough to be capable of being a friend, though since he is here to speak truth, he frankly owns that he is not desirous of mighty intimacies with either man or woman; for he knows that his own interest will always guide him, though he hopes never to do a wrong. Some things he has done out of an intention of doing good, but more out of vanity: he is often inclined to self-conceit, and sometimes to despondency; but when he uses his reason, he concludes himself in the wrong in both.

"He loves books, but is not of a nature fixed enough ever to have much learning.

"He has no reason to be weary of life, and cannot be afraid of death.

"He has more religion than some think he has; for he is always firm in his sentiments on that head, and never doubts. He thinks nice searchers never contribute to happiness, though the subject of them be happiness itself.

"He fancies what has been said has something of his character in it now; but whether it will be like him a year hence, he knows not."

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ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXL.

THE Society of Antiquaries have lately published five Engravings, in divisions, from a drawing on a roll of vellum in their possession, relating to the death and funeral obsequies of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, who died in 1532.

This Drawing, it is understood, once belonged to the Abbey; it was evidently done on the occasion, and on the spot, as the costume and scenes represented are very faithful imitations of the manners of the times, and of those Architectural objects which in general remain entire at this day. The Artist, whether of the monastic order or a layman, has evinced great ability; his figures are equal in drawing to any produced at this hour; and I have not the least doubt, that had the composition been on any other subject than that of pourtraying the religious ceremonies of our ancestors, a more spirited and minute explanation would have accompanied the Plates than what at present is given with them. The method in which the drawing is executed is by a bold outline with soft and delicate shadows, not laid on (as is the case with modern draughtsmen) so as to bring out what is called a "strong effect;" but simply touched, in order to relieve the outline in certain parts. Indeed the publication is valuable in the extreme, as reviving in the minds of the grateful who feel for our Antiquities the name of a man famous in the sixteenth century,

not

not alone for the virtuous filling his holy station, but for his great skill in the arts, especially in that of Architecture. He built the Deanry, repaired much of the Church, and other buildings belonging to the Monastery; renewing many of the buttresses North side the Nave, and placing in the niches thereof Kings, Queens, and others, benefactors to the Church*; superintended the entire construction of Henry VIIth's Chapel, and was engaged at the time of his death in finishing the West front of the Church. The drawing is farther interesting, as it contains a resemblance of many particulars long since destroyed, through the rage of Architectural Innovation.

Some Amateurs, partial to foreign art, have endeavoured to fix the name of Holbein on the drawing: but the general opinion of the Society, I am happy to say, goes to give credit to English ability on the business; judging, and not improbably, that some Englishman of the day might have been able then, as well as now, to rival an alien Artist in this way, though not under Royal patronage, as Holbein was.

The following observations, it is begged to be understood, are not intended in any wise to interfere with the attached Explanation of the Plates; but submitted with the intent of bringing forward some professional ideas on certain parts of the Plates, wholly overlooked, or not thought of interest sufficient to engage the attention of the Society at large, though they may come home to the readers of this impartial Miscellany.

First Plate. The architecture and ornaments composing the compartment wherein is the figure of the Abbot, gives the *melange*, or Italian style, which began about the time of Islip to creep in on the long-established modes of Design in this country, seen in Tudor panneled buttresses, shields, scrolls, foliage, &c. The robes of Islip (not *in pontificalibus*) are very plain, and no doubt give the ordinary clerical habit of the day. Under garment, is that of his order: second ditto, a short vest, and over them a mantle fastened on his breast with a broach. On his head the corner-pointed cap, so universally worn by all degrees of persons in Henry VIIIth's reign.

Second Plate. The design of the compartment containing the story, has many features of the Tudor Architecture, in columns, niches, &c. but the Italian ornament is again displaying its scroll particulars to a certain degree. The scene is the Abbot on his death-bed; the composition is excellent, and the characters introduced (setting prejudice on one side) according to the subject, well arranged. Among the female figures, that of Our Lady is remarkably beautiful. The resignation of the Abbot is well expressed, and the attention of the officiating Bishop is highly deserving of notice.

A vision is introduced, on which the eyes of the Abbot are fixed. The figure of our Lord is seated on a rain-bow, with the lily and the sword. (Revelation.) This figure is holding out the arms to receive the soul of the Abbot. The chamber (if the thought be not too much strained) may be a representation of one in the Abbot's lodgings (now the Deanery); say the Jerusalem Chamber in its then state, though now so cruelly modernized.

Third Plate. The compartment retains in its borders (in proportion) more of the established Architecture than the preceding one: the arch at the top takes a flat semicircular sweep, with an Italian ornamented moulding. The scene within the compartment is truly grand, and full of solemnity, taking place within the Choir of the Abbey Church, and immediately before the High Altar, where is erected a hearse, under which the coffin containing the corpse of the Abbot is placed. The Artist when he took this view must have been in the Priests stalls † on the South side of the Altar, now hid by a common oak partition, as directly before us is brought in the top of Crouchback's monument, the lower part of which, with that of Valence, being hid by the funeral hangings put up on the occasion. The High Altar of course is shewn on the right hand;

* Keep. The statue in the niche to the West point is for the Abbot himself.

† Engraved in "Vetusta Monumenta." The back of these stalls are yet visible in the South Aile of the Choir, in compartments with paintings, &c.

and

and over the arches on the North side the Choir is the gallery of communication which runs round the whole Church.

As not one of our antient Altars remain entire in all particulars, and as I conceive no antient delineation of such a decoration is to be met with in any of the cabinets of the curious, except in that of the Society, a particular description of the Westminster Altar, I trust, will not be thought uninteresting.

A rise of three steps, upon which stands the Altar Screen, with a doorway on each side, and the table between them. The Screen extends in height on a level with the entablature of a Screen on the West side of Edward the Confessor's Chapel, and which latter Screen appears, from its uniform work to that in the View, to have been its back front. On each side the Altar Table, and the two doorways, are niches with statues of Saints, Kings, and Bishops. The Table is without furniture. In a compartment above the table is a picture of the Crucifixion. The upper part of the Screen is covered by the funeral-hangings. Above the Screen an opening is left of considerable dimensions, which was done with the intent, probably, of affording a full view of the upper part of the gorgeous shrine of the Confessor. In the centre of this opening is a Tabernacle for containing the Sacrament, with a small painted tablet attached. On each side the Tabernacle are figures (independent of niches) of St. Peter and St. Paul. Here an exceeding large canopy is thrown over the opening extending quite across the Choir. Carrying the eye still aloft, is seen a narrow gallery or loft, running from one side of the Choir to the other also, supporting in the centre the Rood, or Cross, with the figure of our Lord thereon. The figures of St. Mary and St. John, Angels, &c. are also introduced. (These figures are independent of niches.)

The hearse over the coffin is most sumptuous, and is made up on the design of a monumental chapel, the arches of which, its buttresses, pinnacles, &c. exemplified by a numerous assemblage of tapers, so admirably and architecturally disposed, that the brilliancy as well as solemnity of the obsequies must have been every way worthy of the remains of the pious and scientific Abbot, the great Islip.

AN ARCHITECT.

*(Description of the Fourth and Fifth Plates in our next.)*

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Mr. URBAN, *Napton, Nov.* 13.

THE operations in building the Free Church at Birmingham are suspended in consequence of the pecuniary fund being exhausted. It has been frequently lamented by the Friends of the Established Church, that the contributions for re-building these sacred edifices (which the pious zeal of our ancestors erected by voluntary aid for the worship of God) are now so small; and that in parishes where the increased population requires a Free Church, the means of obtaining contributions are so limited. It may not be improper to enquire into the cause of failure in collecting the donations of the well-disposed by the usual mode of a Brief; and I think the subjoined statement under the authority of Dr. Burn will sufficiently account for it, notwithstanding the Clergy may have complied with Mr. Nares the Secretary's late direction in reading the Briefs separately in the time of Divine worship.

In the Parish Church of Ravenstondale, in the County of Westmorland.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lodging the Certificate | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Seal and Signing | 19 | 4 | 2 |
| Letters Patent | 21 | 18 | 2 |
| Printing and Paper | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Teller and Porter | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Stamping | 13 | 12 | 6 |
| Copy of Brief | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Portage to and from Stamper's | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Matt for packing | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Portage to Waggons | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Carriage to Undertaker | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Postage of Letters and Certificate | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Clerks Fees | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Total of Patent Charges | 76 | 3 | 6 |
| Salary for 9986 Briefs, at 6d. each | 249 | 15 | 0 |
| Additional Salary for London | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 330 | 16 | 6 |
| Collected on 9986 Briefs | 614 | 12 | 9 |
| Deduct the Charges | 330 | 16 | 6 |
| Clear Collection | 283 | 16 | 3 |

Collections ..... 9986
Blanks ..... 503

Total Number of Briefs 10,489

You

You will observe, Sir, from this statement, that nearly half of the sum collected is paid in fees of office! If the Government were to compensate the persons receiving these fees, I would suggest to the Legislature, that a circular letter should be written (instead of a Brief) under the authority of the Bishop in whose Diocese the Church was required to be erected, and forwarded post-free to every Minister of a Parish in the Kingdom. If the inhabitants were assured that the money subscribed would be transmitted without deduction to that Parish who were about to rebuild their Church, or erect an additional one, the pecuniary aid of many pious individuals would be called forth which is now withheld on similar applications, in consequence of those excessive deductions, which in some instances leave but a small sum for the purpose for which the Brief was granted.

A Brief was granted for repairing the Church, and rebuilding the Tower, in the parish where the writer resides. The collection was about £500; and the sum paid to the parish, after deducting fees, &c. about £250. Suppose that there are 10,000 parishes in the kingdom, may we not fairly calculate on the subscription of a guinea from each, if the above easy mode were adopted?

CLERICUS VARVICENSIS.

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CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

FROM the moment that intervening surges shut up Old England, each occasional recollection of place or person gives them double charms. To these Saturday night, although no periodical close to labour at sea, brings ever a precious hour; wives and sweethearts our warm, our constant theme: in Neptune's domain the custom is coæval with unbending the cables and stowing the anchor.

An extra bottle of brandy had stiffened the grog, and immortalized certain absent Dulcineas: the mess grew loud in argument. I had indulged, through spirit of contradiction, in a Philippic against the Deities of the season, beginning with Darkhouse-lane, and then, after ranging through the blue habitations at Sheerness, and close quarters at Deal, worked down Channel to Point, and the Green rails at Portsmouth, ending with the White House at Plymouth.

"Jemmy," says Charles, "here comes the Quartermaster: I shall turn in, and sleep till the middle-watch. A walk to leeward under the midshipman's revenge will cool your anger. Let me dream of the dear creatures you seem to hate.

*Hate*—the word rung from ear to ear, whilst the wind whistled vexation down the mizen staysail. Can he think me a woman-hater? How stands that account? Give me room, Mr. Urban, for early mementos of particular obligation to maternal love, as an embryo, as an infant, as a child.

Two pledges of conjugal affection had both given my father the chance of eternizing the name. His better half was now provided for the inmate of a third cradle, embellished in a very superior style, because, in the good lady's plan of wisdom, her sanguine wishes, her sovereign will and pleasure, the prettiest little girl in the world, was to prove the consummate charming result of her most happy contrivances. Mrs. Midnight had just received the first kick of my legs at full liberty, when "sweet soul, lovely baby, noble fellow" (words of course) saluted Madam in the straw. "What does the fool mean? 'T is a girl, to be sure. Is she blind as well as deaf?" This last question was loud enough to rouse Lucina the antient. "No, indeed, but he's the finest boy in all America for eye to see."

My mother demanded of the nurse, "Is it not a girl?" "No, M-a-d-a-m," hesitated nurse. "Nurse (said my mother) open the window—open the window, I say." The nurse opened the window. "Throw it out: throw it out of the window." This repeated command was in such force and rage as terrified all in the chamber. The midwife wisely slipped out, and delivered unlucky Pilgarlick into the hands of my father, a physician of New York. He had been watching for any effect of his wife's possible disappointment, and immediately conveyed me off to a neighbour.

At the age of 22 did I first behold this affectionate Mamma. I wish to forget my feelings at that instant: never can the same sensations agitate me again. Introduced by mistake into a room full of visitants in my Father's house——

*(To be continued.)*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

THOUGH I am far from wishing to foment any disputes as to the superiority of either of our Universities, I think it a duty I owe to the "cause of learning and good letters," to say that there appeared in the last Number of that respectable monthly publication, the European Magazine, a Letter from some Correspondent, no doubt himself an Oxonian, drawing a comparison between Oxford and Cambridge, and giving the decided preference to the former. As I know that you are not a party man, and as I think you would rather remain neuter than enlist on either side of the question, I shall not trouble you with any reply, *pro* or *con*, on the subject, and you will thus escape the imputation of intermeddling with the points contested in a contemporary publication: but as I likewise know that you would readily be the channel of conveying any useful hint to *either* University, I trouble you with a few observations, which I shall confine to one point.

It has been observed, that whatever advantage in point of frugality may be derived from sending a young man to Cambridge, that advantage is nearly counterbalanced (if he be a Fellow Commoner) by the expence of the dress; in this remark there is indisputably much truth. A dress so costly and magnificent ill becomes the unaffected devotee of philosophy and literature, and it is surely better adapted to a glittering court than to a sombre cloister. There are many parents who object to this *toga*, not only on account of the expence which it incurs, but from the consequences likely to result from it, inasmuch as it may tend to encourage in the wearers of it a vanity, at once contemptible and unworthy.

If, therefore, the heads of Colleges have any desire to promote the general good of their *Alma Mater*; if they wish to preserve the decided superiority of numbers which she now possesses over her Sister Seat of Learning; if they wish to maintain the cause of morality, and to suppress invidious distinctions, they surely will reduce the unnecessary splendour of the Fellow Commoner's dress.

My intercourse amongst the heads of Colleges has not been so confined as to prevent my discovering the honourable and worthy traits of their character; neither am I ignorant of their wish that the University over which they preside may outshine that of Oxford, not only in literary attainments, but in internal regulation; and as I cannot think they will neglect a matter which has so long been, and still continues to be, the cause of serious objection, and which thereby diminishes the number of students who would otherwise flock to its standard, I must hope that they will take the subject into serious consideration, and remedy the superfluities I have alluded to.

The black silk or purple gown might still retain a small portion of its ornamental gold, which, while it appeared as *veteris vestigia decoris*, would still give it a superiority to the Oxonian garb. STEPHANUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 30.

I WAS lately, for the first time, at Canterbury; and, being a great lover of Antiquity, and admirer of the antient edifices which adorn these realms, I went with great eagerness to visit the Cathedral. I am sorry to say, that I was not a little vexed and disappointed at its appearance. I have had frequent reason to regret the shameful negligence, both as to cleanliness and repair, now almost universal among the Cathedrals and Churches of this kingdom—there is no occasion to *leave the Metropolis* to be convinced of this—but I had concluded that Canterbury, from the richness of the See, and its being the Metropolitan Seat, would have been exempted from this reproach—Mr. Urban, it is not. I shall pass over a variety of other things, and advert only to the *pavement*. This, Sir, is now a mixture of stones, tiles, marble, and brick! in some places so bad that it would disgrace a brew-house! and this too, close to the spot where the body of the Black Prince (the very first of all our Heroes) is deposited! where Royalty has often poured forth its devotions! and where Royal relicks repose! Having been much abroad, and in the habit of seeing the manner in which (in Roman Catholic countries in particular) the Churches are kept, I cannot without shame think of my own. Surely it betrays not simply a neglect of decency, but of

Religion

Religion itself. It is well known, that the revenues of Canterbury are ample; and it is hoped they are not misapplied. I presume, the Hall of Lambeth *is not paved with brick.* I am far from wishing to cast reflections, but I think the country is entitled to enquire into these affairs. The very money given for *looking at* this building would, in the course of a few years, do away this objection. Canterbury, Mr. Urban, being on the high road from Dover, Deal, &c. to London, is, from necessity, visited by almost every Foreigner who comes to England; and what opinion must each of them form of us, when he sees the venerable structures which the piety and generosity of our forefathers had raised, so scandalously neglected? From national pride alone, Mr. Urban, if from no other reason, we should anxiously shun the reproaches which must on this, and similar occasions, be cast upon us.

I had intended saying something of Rochester Cathedral also; but I shall, *at present*, confine myself to Canterbury, as the place where *more* is expected, and where perhaps more attention should be paid. J. U.

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Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 30.

HAVING lately occasion to refer to the accounts of the descent of New Place, the celebrated residence of Shakspeare, at Stratford-upon-Avon, towards elucidating a topographical work I have now in hand, I discovered a remarkable difference in the relations given by Mr. Malone and the Stratford Historian, Mr. Wheeler, which to me at least is somewhat puzzling.

Mr. Malone says, that Sir John Clopton, knt. *purchased* New Place some time *after* 1685, from Sir Reginald Forster, bart. who married Mary the daughter of Edward Nash, esq. cousin german to Thomas Nash, esq. the first husband of our Poet's granddaughter Elizabeth Hall; that this lady was afterwards the wife of Sir John Barnard, knt. and by will directed her Trustee to make the first offer of New Place to Edward Nash, who purchased it accordingly, and from whom it came to his daughter, the wife of Sir Reginald Forster.

Mr. Wheeler, however, informs us, that after the death of Lady Barnard, New Place was sold in 1675 by her kinsman and executor one Edward Bagley to Sir Edward Walker, knt. whose only child married Sir John Clopton, knt. and who by *her* means became possessed of our Poet's residence; and, to authenticate such information, inserts copies of the original purchase-deeds which *he says* were in his possession.

By Mr. Malone too we learn that Sir Hugh Clopton, knt. (son of Sir John) took down our Poet's house, and built one more elegant on the spot. In Wheeler's History of Stratford we have it, that he did *not* pull it down, but modernized it, adding a new front; by which it would appear that the complete destruction of the original New Place was effected by the Reverend Francis Gastrell. If Mr. Wheeler is right, he seems totally unacquainted with, or else silently corrects, Mr. Malone's statements, which must in that case be erroneous; and *vice versâ*. I am at a loss how to reconcile these apparent contradictions.

The engraving of New Place also in the History of Stratford strangely differs from Mr. Malone's, and from Ireland's in his "Warwickshire Avon;" both the latter's are represented agreeably to the now antiquated fashion of Elizabeth's days, and the former to the taste of the 18th century. Here again explanation is required, which I hope it will be in the power of the Authors themselves, or some of your Correspondents, to communicate. This information would, I doubt not, be agreeable to the publick—but to me more particularly, and essentially satisfactory. Shakspearianus.

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Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 12.

I WAS not a little surprised to see Daniel De Foe's celebrated "History of the Plague in London in the year 1665," referred to in a periodical work (The Beauties of England) to which I am a subscriber, as a genuine piece of History; and nearly 11 pages of the number* published on the first of this month is filled with an extract from it, not concluded in that number.

The Editor informs us, that "De Foe continued in London during the whole time; and, for some portion of it, was one of those Officers who, under the appellation of *Examiners*,

* Vol. X. No. 5.

were

were appointed to shut up infected houses, &c." when it is well known, that De Foe's history is as much a work of imagination as his Robinson Crusoe, except as to the circumstance of there having been a plague in the year 1665. Many of the incidents related by him are taken from George Withers' Britain's Remembrancer, a poem in eight cantos, descriptive of the plague of the year 1625; which, though it is strongly infected with the cant of the Puritans, contains many beautiful passages.

If De Foe was born at the time of the Plague which he described, he must have been very young: he lived till the year 1731, and, I believe, did not become known as a Writer before the reign of Queen Anne.

Yours, &c. LONDINENSIS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

IN p. 1000, col. 2, last line but one, for *callous*, should we not read *calculous*?—The Daucus, or Wild Carrot, is well known as a Remedy for the Gravel and Stone; the tea made of it should be taken at bed-time, sweetened with honey. C.

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## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. FAULKNER of Chelsea has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one volume royal octavo, an Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Account of Chelsea and its environs; to be dedicated by permission to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.—This Work will be embellished with a whole sheet coloured Map of Chelsea; an accurate View of Sir Thomas More's House; an Engraving of his celebrated Tomb and Epitaph in Chelsea Church; and Twenty other Engravings of Monuments, Statues, and Public Buildings. It will be published in January next.

"A Tour through the Central Counties of England, *viz.* Worcester, Stafford, Leicester, and Warwickshires; including their Topography and Biography," in royal 4to; to be embellished with 24 elegant plates, will shortly appear.

Mr. BRITTON has just completed the Second Volume of the Architectural Antiquities; which contains Seventy Prints of the following subjects; also an History and Description of each; with an Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Characteristics of Domestic Architecture in England.—Chimney Piece in Queen Elizabeth's Gallery, Windsor; Stewkley Church, Bucks; St. John's Church, Devizes, Wilts; St. Peter's Church, Northampton; Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster. History, &c. of Antient Domestic English Architecture, with Accounts, and Prints of the following Buildings: Old House at Islington; Oxburgh Hall, and Plan; Eton College; Nether Hall; East-Basham Hall; West-Stow Hall; Gifford's Hall; Hengrave Hall, and Plan; Compton-Wyniate; Oxnead Hall; Blickling Hall; Windsor Castle; New House; Tattershall Castle; Holland House; Longford Castle; Charlton House; Longleat House; Wollaton Hall; Tabley Hall; Crewe Hall; Boringdon House; Browseholme Hall; Laycock Abbey; Audley End.—The Third Volume will embrace Accounts with various Architectural Illustrations of Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk; Waltham Abbey Church, Essex; the Collegiate Church at Manchester; Hedingham Castle, Essex; Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; The Crypt, St. Peter's Church, Oxford, &c. &c.

Travels through the States of the Empire of Morocco in the year 1806, by Dr. BUFFA, Physician to his Majesty's Forces, will be published very shortly, in one volume, octavo. His Correspondence with that Court relative to the Interests of Great Britain, including a Letter from the Emperor of Morocco himself, to the King of Great Britain, is prefixed to it.

Dr. DUIGENAN is about to publish a Pamphlet of very great importance at the present moment, relative to the State of Ireland and the Romish Question.

The Favourite Village; with an additional Poem, never before published, by the late Poetry Professor of Oxford, Dr. HURDIS, will be published in a few weeks.

A New Edition of Mr. HEADLEY'S "Select Beauties of Antient English Poetry," with a Biographical Sketch by the Rev. Mr. KETT of Oxford, will appear in the course of the month.

Mr. PRATT is in great forwardness with his Poem, called "The Lower World; occasioned by the Speech of Lord Erskine in the House of Peers, on the second reading of the Bill for prevent-

preventing malicious and wanton Cruelty to Animals.—The same Gentleman announces his intention also, to give the publick the long-promised Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blacket, a self-educated Genius of great power and richness; with a Portrait that affords a very striking resemblance of that extraordinary young man.

Mr. Jephson Oddy, the Author of "European Commerce," is engaged in a Work on the Political, Commercial, and Local Interests of this Country; particularly as they will be promoted by "The intended Stamford Navigation," of which he was the projector.

Mr. John Fry of Bristol has in the press, a Selection from the Poetical Works of Thomas Carew, with a Life of the Author, and some Notes. It is expected to appear very shortly.

Our Clerical Friends will be pleased to learn, that the Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register for the present year will be published early in the next month.

Some correspondence and other communication between Mr. Gough, Mr. Cline, and Mr. Thelwall, on the subject of the distinction between Moral and Physical Idiotism, and between Organic and Constitutional Impediments of Speech, and such as are merely attributable to habit and mental causes, has produced at last a Disquisition from the last of these Gentlemen, in the form of "A Letter to Mr. Cline, on Imperfect Developements of the Human Faculties, mental and moral, as well as constitutional and organic; and on the Treatment of Impediments of Speech," which is announced as just ready for publication.—Mr. Thelwall has also in the same state of readiness another Work, which he entitles, "The Vestibule of Eloquence;" consisting of Original Articles, oratorical and poetical, intended as Exercises in Recitation. The Recitations in this little Work are printed with some attention to Mr. Thelwall's system of Quantities; a simple system of Notation being introduced, intended to supersede the customary practice of Elision.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt is preparing two volumes for the press; one of which will contain "Memoirs of Young Men," and the other, "Memoirs of Young Women." These Memoirs are compiled or abridged from authentic documents, and are designed to illustrate the nature and operation of real Religion. The subjects are selected from the various classes in society, and are limited to that period of life (from about fifteen to thirty years of age), when the efficacy of Religion is most clearly asserted by its victory over the snares and allurements which beset the youthful mind.

The first volume of the Rev. Richard Cecil's Works; containing the Memoirs of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, of John Bacon, Esq. R. A. and of the Rev. John Newton, with three portraits, will appear very soon.

English Comedy, in six volumes; a Collection of Classical Dramas, separated from the licentious productions of Farquhar, Congreve, and Centlivre, &c. &c. will be published in January.

A New Edition of Dr. Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare is nearly ready for delivery.

The Third Canto of the Pursuits of Agriculture will be ready in the course of the present month.

A German Newspaper, to be printed in one sheet quarto, and to be continued twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, has been announced for immediate publication, by Messrs Vogel and Schulze of Poland Street.

Mr. Cromek (the Proprietor of the Cabinet Picture representing the Canterbury Pilgrimage) will shortly publish a whole-length Historical Portrait of Mr. Walter Scott, from the admired Picture painted by Raeburn for Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, which appeared at the last Exhibition of Scottish Paintings. The Print will be 20 inches by 14.

Mr. John Joseph Stockdale has in forwardness, "The Covent Garden Journal; consisting of a complete History of the whole of the late extraordinary Competition in regard to the Rise of the Prices of Admission to that Theatre." It will contain also an Account of all the Judicial Proceedings, Caricatures, and Medals; and Copies of all the Placards and Controversial Papers that have been written on the subject; a History of the New Building, &c. &c. with numerous plates.

A new Work is on the very eve of publication, intituled, "The Adultress; or Anecdotes of Two Noble Families; by An English-woman."

148. *The New Testament, in an improved Version, upon the Basis of Archbishop Newcome's New Translation; with a corrected Text, and Notes critical and explanatory. Published by a Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books.* Johnson, &c.

IT is not easy to express the indignation which we have felt in perusing this work; and indeed there has seldom appeared a more offensive attempt to mislead, if not to impose upon the public mind upon subjects of the most awful consideration.

For a sincere and conscientious difference of opinion on points of faith we are disposed to make every allowance that candour can require; and we are too much accustomed to follow the eccentric course of Sectarists to be outrageously alarmed at the production of any new opinions, or at the revival of antient heresies, where they can be resolved into errors in judgment, and no palpable violation is offered to integrity and truth: but where speculative notions on matters of doctrine are brought forward with manifest disregard to a faithful construction of Scripture, as established by rules of fair criticism and the uniform interpretation of successive ages; where expositions are offered which no scholar moderately conversant with the Greek language can sincerely believe to be consistent either with the spirit or letter of the original, and every loose scrap of Heresy is industriously raked together to disparage the primitive Creed and most confirmed Convictions of our Church; to look with indifference, and to feel with coldness, is to relinquish the most essential interests of truth, and to compromise moral principles.

In this instance the direct misrepresentations which appear on the first face of the publication preclude all supposition of unintentional error, and demonstrate a deliberate and systematic endeavour to mislead men into the often-refuted tenets of Socinianism, mingled with other preposterous and heretical fancies.

There was a time when error in matters of faith might be regarded as the effect of ignorance and involuntary delusion; but now, that false doctrines are often adopted merely in the spirit of opposition to existing Establishments, the love of innovation and the ardour of political feeling mingle themselves with the warmth of religious zeal, and carry on men to the most dishonest and disreputable measures.

In the Introduction to this work we are told that, in the year 1791, a Society was formed in London, the professed design of which was, to promote *Religious Knowledge*, and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books; and that of this Society, from its first origin, it has always been a principal object to publish an improved Version of the Holy Scripture, and particularly of the New Testament.

These being the views of the Society, it becomes of importance to determine how far it has fulfilled its declared intention; and the Publick, which might be misled by such professions, should be informed that, by the Promotion of Religious Knowledge, we are to understand the Propagation of speculative Opinions upon Subjects the most momentous that can be discussed, which have neither truth nor authority to support them.

It appears, by the farther account which is given of the views of the Society, that it was first in contemplation to re-publish and circulate a Translation made some years since by Mr. Wakefield, which we believe is fast sinking into merited oblivion. This, however, being prevented by the death of Mr. Wakefield, the design of a new Translation was resumed, first by a Society in the West of England, formed upon the same principles with the Society in London. This design, however, having also proved abortive, the attempt was renewed in town, in 1806, and a Committee of Gentlemen was appointed, who agreed to avail themselves of the Translation of the late Dr. Newcome, Archbishop of Armagh, as a ground on which to introduce their opinions. It may probably not be unknown to some of our Readers, that the Archbishop, though a very learned and excellent man, had adopted some alterations in his Version which were a subject of regret to the Friends of Literature and Religion, and that it therefore afforded some latitude for the construction of Scripture in accommodation to the tenets

tenets of this Society, but by no means to the extent which the views of the Committee required.

The Archbishop's Translation is therefore only a basis upon which, by means of other bad readings and notes, an heterogeneous System of Divinity is to be established. His venerable name is used to give a celebrity to a work which the reputation of the Society could not confer; and the authority of a Primate of the Church is ingeniously employed to sanction and promote the diffusion of opinions subversive of its fundamental doctrines.

Whatever departure, therefore, from antient and recorded interpretation of Scripture, upon controverted points, could be found in the Archbishop's Translation, is eagerly seized; while constructions on other passages, in the highest degree extravagant, are adopted or framed: and such is the zeal with which heterodox sentiments are encouraged in this country, to the disgrace alike of Religion and Learning, that we are told that the subscription which the Society has procured has enabled it to print two Editions with Notes, one on Royal Paper, the other in Royal Duodecimo; and a third edition as a Pocket Edition, with Notes. Copies of these are liberally distributed to Provincial Libraries, that they may be read by persons who have no knowledge of the original language to detect the misrepresentations which mislead them, and that thus the most firm and solid Convictions of our Faith may be shaken by a demolition of the sacred pillars on which it rests.

So determined is this Society to maintain and propagate its opinions, that where the Sacred Writings cannot, by any possible constraint, be made to bend in subserviency to them, the passage or the chapter is, by a bold and decisive measure, at once rejected, or considered as a marginal notice, which has imperceptibly crept into, or been insidiously forced into the text.

Thus, for instance, the first and second chapters of St. Matthew contain an unequivocal declaration of the miraculous conception of the Virgin, and some particulars which illustrate the dignity of Christ's character, as attested by the adoration of the Eastern Sages, and the accomplishment of remarkable prophecies, with a display not easy to be evaded, and in a manner not very compatible with Socinian opinions. We are informed, therefore, that the latter part of the first chapter, from the sixteenth verse to the end, and the whole of the second chapter, are of doubtful authority; it being alledged that, though they are to be found in all the Manuscripts and Versions now extant, yet that it appears, from the testimony of Epiphanius and St. Jerom, that they were wanting in the copies used by the Nazarenes and Ebionites. And it is stated, that if we receive the account of St. Luke, chap. iii. ver. 23, that Jesus was entering upon his thirtieth year in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius, he must have been born two years at least after the death of Herod; a circumstance which is considered as invalidating the whole story of Herod's cruelty. In addition to this, it is represented as improbable that the events should not be noticed by any contemporary writer; and, moreover, that they have a fabulous appearance.

Now, briefly to answer these objections in the order in which they are produced, it may be observed, that nothing can be more preposterous than to reject a passage found in all the Manuscripts and Versions now extant merely because it was wanting in the copies used by the Nazarenes and Ebionites. The Greek Manuscripts which have been collated amount to 385; all contain the two chapters, excepting the Codex Ebnerianus, which omits the last nine verses of the first chapter.

The Hebrew Gospel used by the Ebionites and Nazarenes does not appear to have had much authority with any but these Sects. It is by no means certain that St. Matthew ever wrote an Hebrew Gospel; and if he did, that the Gospel used by the Ebionites and Nazarenes was written by him; since it is rather to be supposed, as is admitted by the best Writers upon the subject, that if the original work were written by St. Matthew, it was so corrupted by the Judaizing Christians, in support of their errors concerning the divine nature of Christ, that it was brought into discredit, and disappeared finally with the Sects. The opinion of these Sects can have little weight. The

Nazarenes

Nazarenes are sometimes reported to have rejected the four Gospels; and even the Ebionites maintained principles subversive of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Religion.

The next argument used by these Editors should be attended to, as it illustrates how ingeniously they reason in a circle; since, whatever chronological difficulties there may be upon comparing the account of St. Matthew, with respect to the massacre at Bethlehem, with that of St. Luke, can be of no moment in the question of the authenticity of St. Matthew with those who reject the passages which relate to it in St. Luke. But as the reasons upon which the passage in St. Luke is rejected are equally futile, we shall consider it as genuine, and only observe, that the pretended inconsistency must vanish if we consider that, even supposing the vulgar æra of Christ's birth, and the popular account of the death of Herod, which places it in A. U. 751, be correct, yet that the fifteenth year of Tiberius may be reckoned from the period in which he began to reign in conjunction with Augustus, which was three years before the commencement of his undivided power.

As to the improbability of these events being unnoticed by contemporary Historians, we know of no Writer, whose Works we now possess, who could reasonably be expected to notice them, since Josephus, as not converted to Christianity, was not likely to bear testimony to its evidence; and the massacre at Bethlehem, an inconsiderable town, was probably not of such extent as is often imagined. But though no direct mention of this and other particulars in the chapters are perhaps to be found in the Works of uninspired Writers, it is well known that Macrobius relates that Augustus, on hearing that a son of Herod had been killed in the massacre at Bethlehem, exclaimed, that it was better to be the hog of Herod than his son*.

The objections to the authenticity of part of the first and whole of the second chapters of St. Luke are equally trifling and unfounded. These are allowed to be in all Manuscripts and Versions now extant; but they were not, it seems, recorded by Marcion, an heretick of the second century! This Marcion, whose authority is of such weight as to over-balance the testimony of all Manuscripts, Versions, Councils, and Fathers, is represented by these Editors to have been a man of learning and integrity, for any thing that appears to the contrary: which is rather a bold assertion, when Ecclesiastical Historians affirm that, amidst the obscurity and doubts that render the accounts of him uncertain, it is incontestible that, having, through his own misconduct, forfeited a place to which he aspired in the Church of Rome, he attached himself, through resentment, to the impostor Cerdo, and propagated his impious doctrine with astonishing success*.

An argument against the authenticity of St. Luke, from the fifth verse to the end of the second chapter, is, that the Evangelist, in his Preface to the History of the Acts of the Apostles, reminds Theophilus that his former History contained an account of the public ministry of Jesus, but makes no allusion to the remarkable incidents contained in the two first chapters; *which therefore were probably not written by him!* A bold conclusion from premisses so very slender!

Another precious argument is, that if the account of the miraculous conception be true, Christ could not be the offspring of David and Abraham, from whom it was predicted and expected that the Messiah should descend. But as Mary the mother of Jesus was undoubtedly of the house and lineage of David, the prophecies and expectations of mankind with respect to that descent were sufficiently fulfilled by the derivation in the female line; and the genealogy with regard to Joseph, who was of the same tribe and family with Mary, may be understood to include that of Mary. This consideration also affords a sufficient answer to the other objection which is alledged, that the idea of the miraculous conception is inconsistent with the object of the Evangelist, which was to prove that Jesus was a descendant of David; since, upon a supposition of the genealogy applying to Mary, the divine

* Macrob. Satur. l. II. c. 4.

* Mosheim, Cent. II. p. 2.

and

and human origin of Christ are perfectly established and compatible.

The doctrine of the Miraculous Conception, however, is not only related by St. Matthew and St. Luke, but is alluded to by other Sacred Writers *, and implied in all the passages which refer to the divine origin of Christ, as well prophetic as historical.

Not only this, however, but many other doctrines received upon the uniform construction of Scripture, are to be rejected; and when they cannot, as in this instance, be got rid of by rescinding them, they are explained away by these Editors of an improved Version, who do well to inform us that verbal criticism has not been attended to in the way that some might wish and expect: and true indeed it is that we see no proofs of a critical knowledge which should lead us to give up, in any doubtful passage, the decision of those considerate Scholars who produced our established Translation, for the presumptuous innovations of these new Commentators.

The other doctrines which they seem desirous of curtailing from their scanty Creed are, the Divine Nature of Christ, the Personal Existence of the Holy Ghost, the Reality of an Evil Spirit, the Truth of Demoniacal Possession, the Eternity of future Punishments, the perpetual Obligation to Baptism and the Lord's Supper, the Permanency of Christ's Abode in the Church, the Efficacy of the Atonement, and the Remission of Sins; so that the most momentous doctrines received by the whole Primitive Church, and confirmed by the earliest Creeds, are thrown aside with the most bold and hazardous presumption.

Some specimens of the manner in which novel interpretations of Scripture are supported shall now be produced. The first chapter of St. John, as it affords strong and unequivocal declarations of the Eternal Existence of the Son, and of his Union with the Father, is particularly assailed; thus the expressions employed by the Evangelist, of the Word being in the beginning with God, and being God †, are represented to signify only that Jesus, from the commencement of the Gospel Dispensation, withdrew from the world, to commune with God, and to receive divine instructions, previously to his public ministry, and to his being invested with extraordinary miraculous powers. The words, "being made flesh *," are interpreted, in a note, to mean that Jesus, though honoured with such signal tokens of divine confidence and favour, and invested with so high an office, was, nevertheless, a mortal man. "The beholding of his glory" is merely the witnessing of his miracles; and "the only-begotten Son" is stated to be a term which expresses only an higher degree of affection. But if these be just and warrantable constructions, there is no certainty in language. It is really wonderful that any man can reconcile his mind to such misrepresentations; that he can dare thus to attempt to lower the Divine Nature, and detract from the attributes of his Redeemer!

Many other similar instances, however, of gross and flagitious misrepresentations, which constrain every passage in conformity to the opinions of these Translators, are to be met with in other notes.

St. Paul, in the Colossians, states, that by him (that is, Christ) all things were created: ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα τὰ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς †. In which passage these Commentators maintain that he does not intend the creation of natural substances, but a change produced in the moral world, and particularly in the relative situation of Jew and Gentile, by the dispensation of the Gospel; which is really an insult on the understanding of the Reader.

The mediatorial office of Christ, expressed by his making intercession ‡, is represented as perhaps meaning the continual operation and effect of his miracles and doctrine, and as giving no countenance to the custom of offering prayers to God through the intercession of Christ. The prayer of St. Stephen to Jesus, to receive his spirit, is also deemed insufficient to authorize us to offer prayers to Christ, now that *he is invisible* §.

The "thinking it not robbery to be equal with God ‖," is explained as

* Galat. iv. 4. † John i. 1.

* John i. 14. † Coloss. i. 16.
‡ Heb. vii. 25. § John vii. 59.
‖ Philip. ii. 6.

meaning

meaning that "Christ did not make an ostentatious display of his miracles." The fulness of the Godhead, which is said to dwell in Christ bodily*, is described as importing only that all the blessings which proceed from the Godhead dwell in Christ. The words, "and the Father, and of Christ;" are *omitted* from the text, because of *doubtful authority*.

One more specimen upon this head will be sufficient: our Saviour, in a sublime passage in the fifth verse of the seventeenth chapter of St. John, after having professed, in his address to God, to have finished the work which he had given him to do, entreats the Father in these words: "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thyself, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." As the correctness of the established Translation would admit of no dispute, it is observed, in a note, that "the glory which is the object of our Lord's petition is that glory of which he speaks in verse 22, the glory of instructing and converting mankind, ver. 8—14. This glory, it is added, he had given to his Apostles, ver. 22; that is, he intended it for them. The same glory the Father had given to him; that is, had reserved for him, and purposed to bestow it upon him. He had it, therefore, with the Father before the world was; that is, in the Father's purpose and decree. In the language of the Scriptures, what God determines to bring to pass is represented as actually accomplished."

Is it possible to endure such a perversion of the obvious meaning of the passage? Christ entreats for the glory which he had with the Father before the world was; and it is manifest that he must have existed before the world to possess this glory, however he may be stated to have imparted its rays to his Apostles. But, to avoid so direct a proof of the Eternal Existence and Glory of Christ, what he is said to have had with the Father in a state of pre-existence is represented as intended only in the divine decree to be conferred. And passages in which, by an usual prolapsis, the dead are spoken of as living, and believers as glorified, and things future as present, are adduced with a reference to texts (some of which are repeated, and some of which are inapplicable), in confirmation of this exposition, and in a manner insulting to common sense; as if a person who is represented to have existed can be considered as extant only in prediction, because future circumstances are sometimes prolaptically described in prophecy. Can any reasonable being justify himself in adhering to opinions thus to be defended?

With respect to the Holy Spirit, the next article to be rescinded from the Socinian Creed, it is contended†, with a view to destroy the argument founded on the introduction of the name of the Holy Ghost, in the Form prescribed by Christ for the Baptism of his Disciples, that it was not intended to prescribe an invariable Formula in the Administration of Baptism; for that the Apostles themselves baptised simply in the name of Jesus, for which they refer to Acts viii. 16, xix. 5; which do not prove any such thing; since the being baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus does not imply any exclusion of the name of the Holy Ghost, any more than it does that of the Father; and it is perfectly customary with the Sacred Writers to mention only a part of what was said or done upon occasions where there was no necessity of entering into a minute and particular detail.

Our Commentators, however, are of opinion, farther, that the naming of the Spirit in conjunction with the Father and the Son affords no proof that the Spirit has a distinct Personal Existence; and in support of their opinion they refer to Acts xx. 32, which affords no evidence whatever to that effect, and to Ephesians vi. 10, which has no application, that we can discover, to the argument.

Having, in the course of this consideration, indirectly endeavoured to undermine the permanent Obligation of Baptism, as well as the Doctrine supported by that Rite in its prescribed Form, they proceed to invalidate the power and importance of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, interpreting the words "This is my Blood of the New Testament, shed for many for the Remission of Sins,"

* Col. ii. 9.

† See Note to Matthew xxviii. 20.

as importing merely "a Confirmation of a Covenant by which Gentiles as well as Jews will be made an Holy People; and pretending to strengthen this restriction of the objects of the Sacrament by a reference to Galatians ii. 15, where a distinction is made between Jews and Gentiles that can have no tendency to confirm this preposterous attempt to diminish the great objects of the Eucharist, and eventually to disparage the efficacy of the Atonement to the Remission of Sins and the conferring of Eternal Life.

After what has been produced, the Reader will not be surprised to see Christ's Promise of being with his Disciples restricted only to the End of the Age, the Doctrine of Eternal Punishments set aside, and the Testimony of the antient Prophecies assailed; as where, for instance, they reject the passage from the text of St. Matthew xxvii. 35, "They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots," as a marginal note, because omitted in some Manuscripts; a circumstance, however, of the less consequence, as the same passage is in John xix. 24.

There is one other field in which these Commentators have displayed their industry in endeavouring to root out the long-established Convictions of the Church; which is that in which they dispute the Existence and Agency of Satan, and the Powers of Darkness, as to those effects which Christ's divine authority was manifested in controuling.

They represent the Evil Spirit the Devil as merely a Personification of Evil or of Opposition*; though it must be evident to every unprejudiced mind, that the Devil is spoken of as a real Being in various parts of the New Testament †: and upon the interpretation of these Gentlemen, Hymeneus and Alexander might be supposed to have been delivered to the Principle of Evil, that they might learn not to blaspheme, if care had not been taken to tell us that the delivering to Satan meant only Exclusion from the Communion of the Faithful.

In conformity to their leading opinion upon this subject, all the cases of demoniacal possession described in Scripture are resolved into natural disorders; though it might have been hoped that the solid and satisfactory Answers which have been given to the ingenious but sophistical Work of the learned Farmer might have put a stop to a theory which is inconsistent with the direct and obvious language of Scripture.

Nevertheless, with an eagerness for every notion favourable to a departure from the Primitive Creed, they consider the Man and the unclean Spirit mentioned in the fifth chapter of St. Mark as having been raving mad, though our Saviour speaks of him as so preternaturally possessed as to be uncontroulable by chains, and as endued with a discernment which led him instantly to acknowledge and worship Christ as the Son of the Most High God.

It is to no avail against such prejudice to observe that the Evil Spirits, upon this and other occasions, are spoken of as distinct from the Person possessed; are represented as having an insight into Christ's character; as many in number; as going out of the afflicted Person, and entering into other Creatures; that the Disciples exult in the power which they were enabled to exercise over them, and speak of them as beings having a real and actual existence.

Enough has been said to apprise our Readers of the spirit and tendency of this work, and to point out how far it is "an improved Version," and how far the Society which has published will promote Christian Knowledge by the distribution of it. It has been painful indeed to us to see, in almost every part of the Notes, a disposition to revive every exploded heresy, and to collect every scrap of objection which could be brought together to unsettle the faith of the Reader.

Revelation, as expounded by these Editors, is represented to communicate a System of Faith so different from what the early Fathers and indeed the whole stream of Commentators have received, that it appears no longer calculated to awaken human gratitude for an Atonement effected by a voluntary Humiliation of the Son of God, who hath, in conformity to the declarations of Prophecy, bruised

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* See Note to chap. xiii.

† See Luke xiii. 16; Acts x. 38; 1 Cor. v. 5; 2 Cor. xii. 7; 1 Tim. i. 20.

bruised the head of the great Adversary of Mankind, and who, in his superintendant care, and in the divine presence of the Comforter whom he hath sent, affords a permanent protection and guidance to a Church established with its perpetual ordinances; but merely to detail the ministry of an extraordinary Prophet commissioned to preach a Code of Moral Precepts to Mankind.

Offensive, however, and derogatory to the honour of our Religion, as the whole spirit and tendency of the work is, it will do, we trust, but little harm, since the colourings of prejudice are so glaringly spread over every part, that they cannot but be perceived; and the misrepresentations of construction are so palpable, that every school-boy learning the Greek language will detect them.

149. *Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of* England, *with a Practical Comment upon each Article; affectionately intended to promote Religious Peace and Unity. By* Samuel Wix, *A. M. Rector of* Inworth, *in the County of* Essex, *and Vicar of* St. Bartholomew the Less, London. 8*vo. pp.* 363. Rivingtons. 1808.

THIS Work is professedly intended, by its modest and ingenious Author, for the use of those who have not had the opportunity of consulting more elaborate volumes.

"The Expositions of preceding Writers upon the Articles are learned, critical, and excellent; but they are, for the most part, diffuse. They contain matter, necessary indeed to be known and understood by the studious, and the diligent scholar, but little likely to be attended to by those who have not much leisure, or who have not had the benefit of previous instruction. Their Works, therefore, are seldom looked into, or, if looked into, are soon returned to the shelf, as abounding in matter which has now become, to them at least, uninteresting. In short, the learned and pious Works of Burnet, of Beveridge*, of Bennett, and of others †, are rarely perused by the bulk of the British people; and, for want of some popular Comment, the Articles themselves, though acknowledged by some of the most learned and most pious of all countries to be a 'form of sound words,' are, perhaps, much less perused than may be generally suspected.

"To form a work better adapted to engage popular attention, in the present day, is the object of this publication. The doctrines of the Church of England will, it is sincerely believed, be valued in proportion as they are compared with Scripture. And may the God of love and peace inspire the Writer, and all who read his book, with true humility and love! For himself—he offers his opinions as liable to error, and knowing that he may be mistaken; he offers them, not with the wish to obtrude them upon others, but as the result of his own most serious and most sincere meditations."

Conformably to these unassuming professions, Mr. Wix begins by referring, "as they appear in their order, the several particulars of each Article to proper texts of Scripture, on which they are supposed to depend. Such a reference, faithfully executed, warrants a hope that the Articles may be found conducive to their purpose, for the avoiding of diversities of opinions, and for the establishing of consent, touching true Religion." And this reference to Scripture is followed by "a practical and familiar Comment upon the Article." We shall transcribe a paragraph, which breathes the spirit of pure Christianity:

"In points which may be deemed the fundamentals of our holy Religion there is, among honest and serious Enquirers, less difference of opinion than we might be led to suppose, when we take a view of the various sects and denominations of persons professing themselves Christians. There are few, calling themselves Christians, who do not believe in their own wretched fallen state, in the doctrine of the ever-blessed Trinity, in the atonement wrought for them by Christ, and in the belief of a future state, and none who do not believe in the existence of one Supreme Being. With respect to the mode in which these doctrines are conveyed to the mind from the Scriptures, or are to be outwardly expressed, here surely may be indulged a latitude of opinion without separation. In the same way, as two or more honest pious persons taking up a chapter in the Old or New Testament, and rising, probably, with very different notions of what they have been reading, may be said, notwithstanding, to believe in the portion of Scripture; so, also, might the same persons read over our Articles,

* "The Exposition of Bishop Beveridge extends not beyond the first 30 Articles. It was not published till after his death."

† "There are shorter Expositions than these on the Articles, particularly those of Ellis, of Rogers, and of Welchman; but these are not of that practical nature which is attempted in the following Comment."

ticles, and with different opinions assent to them, as being, under the Scriptures, a form of sound words. Might not an accommodating temper of this kind be cultivated, in perfect consistence with unaffected candour and religious sincerity? Was not this the temper in which St. Paul, anxious by all means to propagate the Christian Faith, became all things to all men (1 Cor. ix. 19—22)? He became so, not to the point of surrendering any one article of faith, or of adding one; but, provided that he was once satisfied of sincerity and of honest intention, he became as compliant as an adherence to truth would most generously allow him to be. This is the principle upon which the following Comment proceeds; this the temper which is ventured to be recommended."

An attentive perusal of this interesting and well-digested volume, we presume to add, will contribute to strengthen the mind of the true believer, to dispel the doubts of the wavering, and to convince such as may not hitherto have given the subject a deliberate consideration.

"To those who are separate from the Communion of the Church, without being conscious of any essential opposition of doctrine, or without knowing what the doctrine of the Church of England is, and there are many of either description, a humble perusal of the Thirty-nine Articles, with a faithful comparison of them with Scripture, is affectionately recommended. They will then, it may be hoped, with the impression which a diligent perusal of the earnest exhortations of their blessed Saviour for unity among his Disciples cannot but have left upon their minds, see the necessity of attaching themselves to the Communion of a Church which requires nothing of any man, 'that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation, which is not read, nor may be proved by the holy Scripture' (Article VI). They will see this necessity, even though, in some unimportant matters, they should differ from opinions which are always temperately conveyed in the Articles. For, if religious peace and unity, among the Disciples of Christ, are so desirable as the devout aspirations of Christ warrant us to believe they are (John xvii. 11, 20, 21), it may then fairly be concluded, that some little sacrifices of private opinion should be made to the authority of a Church which professes to have only scriptural truth in view, and whose earnest desire is, to unite all Christians, as one fold, under one shepherd, Jesus Christ."

In these sentiments we cordially agree.

150. *Companion to the Historical Chart of the first Forty-nine Years of the Reign of His present Most Gracious Majesty* George the Third. *By* W. Ticken, *late of the Royal Military College, Geographer and Professor of Mathematicks.* 8vo. *pp.* 18. Rivingtons, &c.

THE large Plate which this "Companion" is intended to illustrate may truly be styled *Multum in parvo*.

The plan is ingenious; and the plate is neatly engraved. In the Preface Mr. Ticken observes,

"Within the last twenty years the political face of Europe has been distorted with convulsions — dynasties the most antient have been overthrown; an upstart of an obscure family has risen, through revolution and anarchy (assisted by talent and a marked *decisiveness of character*), to the highest pitch of human greatness, a Conqueror and an Emperor!!! Thrones established for ages have been overturned and tumbled to the dust, — on the wreck of which we have seen new ones arise, filled by persons whose rights have been merely the will of the conqueror, and who, perhaps, to-morrow may be politically annihilated by the nod of that Colossus which the pusillanimity of the antient Governments of the Continent have assisted to ascend to such a fearful and dangerous height; we see those Governments even now tottering to their foundations: and it is impossible to discern through the clouds which hang over the political horizon even enough to furnish a probable conjecture as to the ultimate fate of the Continent."

"It is universally acknowledged that Historical Charts are an excellent mechanical help to the knowledge of History; they impress the imagination indelibly with just images of time and facts; and, more real knowledge of History may be obtained from half an hour's inspection of a Chart than from the most laborious and continued reading."

"One radical fault in former Charts," we are told, has been "either the total want of a scale of time, or one so minute as to be of little service."

"To combine the advantages of a scale of time without immoderately augmenting the size of the Chart, has been the aim of the Inventor of the Circular Charts; the scale for that of the reign of George III. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a year; which, on the old construction, would have required a sheet of paper of the enormous length of ten feet five inches, besides the margins!"

"It consists of two series of semi-circles, drawn from two centres; from each of which centres a silk string suspended serves as a moveable index, to ascertain the dates."

151. *The*

151. *The History of Canine Madness, and* Hydrophobia; *with the Methods of Treatment, antient and modern. By* George Lipscomb, *M. D.* 8*vo.* Murray. 1809.

THE Author, in his Preface, informs us, that he was induced to undertake the present History from the opinion of *a very learned Physician, in the only valuable work which has lately appeared on this subject;* who says, "A general History of Canine Madness is much wanted; as improvement in the treatment of this greatest of all human miseries can never take place until the medical superstition and ignorance with which it is involved shall be properly exposed, some hope established, and all reliance on nostrums and pretended cures totally destroyed*."

Our Author has employed a considerable portion of industry in performing, to a certain extent, the useful task thus pointed out. But when he proceeds beyond the limits of his professed project, and enters into theoretic and practical considerations, we find nothing new, nor indeed useful, but what he has taken from the works and practice of Dr. Moseley, with which the Medical World are well acquainted.

Our Author, it seems, among a multitude of the Faculty, saw Dr. Moseley's patient in Rupert-street, in whom hydrophobia was subdued, chiefly, by a prompt and vigorous use of mercurial friction †. This case, it appears, determined him to prefer Dr. Moseley's practice to all others; and he says it was originally his intention to have inserted a list of his *own* patients, "in whom either the symptoms of rabies itself, or of the venom being absorbed, have afforded the strongest convictions of the efficacy of the practice; but *delicacy forbade it* ‡. We highly commend delicacy on all occasions; but here, we must confess, without any degree of scepticism, we wish he had dispensed with it. This is not a disease of shame; neither is it hereditary. Dr. Moseley, however, we believe, requires no support. He has fully established the use and application of mercury in the bites of mad animals, and under all the circumstances which can result from them.

* Dr. Moseley on Hydrophobia, its Prevention and Cure; with a Dissertation on Canine Madness; illustrated with Cases; fourth edition, p. 6.

† See Dr. Moseley on Hydrophobia, &c. before-mentioned, p. 16; and the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1808, p. 130, where this celebrated case is fully detailed by Dr. Moseley himself.

‡ Page 130.

152. *Original Poems, intended for the Use of young Persons. By Mrs.* Richardson, *Widow of the late* Joseph Richardson, *Esq. M. P.; on a Plan recommended by the Rev. Dr.* Isaac Watts. 12*mo.* Vernor and Hood. *pp.* 132.

IN pursuance of the suggestions of her relation Dr. Watts, Mrs. Richardson here presents some short moral Poems to the young Reader, who may derive both amusement and instruction from attending to their precepts, though we cannot say much in favour of the verse.

153. *The Sons; or, Family Feuds: a Tragic Play, in Five Acts. By* T. Jones, *Author of "Poems and Phantoms; or, The* Irishman *in* England, *a Farce;" "Confined in Vain; or, A Double to do, a Farce,"* &c. &c. &c. 12*mo.* M. Jones. *pp.* 108.

THIS is one of the dismal sort of Tragedies. It is found necessary to destroy a whole family in order to promote the union of two young persons, who, in the sequel, return thanks to Heaven for being delivered from their persecutors. Though the language is very unequal, there are some few passages entitled to credit.

154. *A Description of* Latium, *or* La Campagna di Roma *(continued from p.* 1044.)

WE shall present the Reader with a sketch of the account of Villa Barberini, as one of the most interesting in the work. The road from Castel Gandolfo to Albano, extending along the border of the lake, is about a mile in length, shaded by a double row of trees, and is called "The Upper Gallery." Near the village are the iron gates of the above-mentioned mansion, the grounds belonging to which consist of the whole side of the hill between this place and Albano. The edifice is equally large and convenient; and from one front commands a complete view of the lake; and from another, Rome, and the

the plain in which it is situated, bounded by the sea and some of the Pontine islands. "The grounds are full of vestiges of antiquity;" and the Author conjectures they formed part of the possessions of Clodius and of Pompey. They subsequently belonged to the Emperor Domitian, who had a splendid villa on part of them, where he passed many of his leisure hours in the enjoyment of the conversation of literary men. An amphitheatre, which was attached to the gardens, enabled him to witness the destruction of an hundred wild beasts in the course of a day; "and the ruins of it, still remaining in the vineyard of the monks of St. Paul at Albano, prove how extensive these must have been." Three long walks, separated by square hedges, terminated by a flower-garden, compose the upper part of the Barberini gardens. "The walk to the right is continued along a terrace, raised over an immense gallery, which doubtless is part of that of Domitian described by antient Authors, where his literary courtiers used to dispute on poetical and historical subjects. The ornaments still remaining are in the same style with those of the Temple of Peace at Rome, built in the time of Vespasian his father; fragments of stucco and gilding are seen, and the vestiges of a wall may be traced in the same direction with that part of the gallery still entire; which demonstrates "that its extent must have been not less than from Castel Gandolfo to Albano, which is the distance of a mile."

The beautiful and picturesque appearance of this gallery may be imagined when the Reader is informed that the terrace above it is shaded by the rich foliage of the ever-green oak; "and a more delightful Winter walk cannot be enjoyed. Open to the tepid Westerly breezes, and to the setting sun, it commands a prospect only bounded by the horizon, and containing so great a variety of objects and situations recorded in History, that the eye and the mind are equally gratified. The softness of the climate and the surrounding verdure change December into May; and the atmosphere is then so clear that persons not remarkable for distant sight have witnessed engagements on the Mediterranean, and, with the assistance of a glass, have seen the French flag strike to the English."

Proceeding along this walk, the spectator passes ruins, arches, and other fragments of antiquity, almost covered by shrubs, and shadowed by trees; and at length finds himself in an olive-ground and vineyard, which once belonged to the Jesuits of this place, and was purchased, after the suppression of their order, by the Family of Barberini. Groupes of lofty pine-trees diversify the scene below; and the vineyard terminates at Albano. "The middle walk is composed of cut trees; and the upper one nearest the lake leads along an antient wall, with several semicircular spaces, in which are niches of various forms. Fragments of cornices, columns, and other ornaments of granite, antique marbles, and porphyry, are scattered on the ground in these apartments, which appear to have been part of the principal front of Domitian's palace. Small square pieces of glass, or rather of antique paste of different colours, are found continually in these gardens, and are remains of the numberless Mosaic pavements which must have been in this villa. Ever-green oaks, which have their roots in the interstices of the stones, hang over the walk, and form a continued shade. At the extremity is an antique statue of a river-god, placed before two semicircular arches, overgrown with shrubs, and skreened by large trees." Several halls and chambers, scattered in other parts of the territory, are supposed to have been the residences of the Emperor's Prætorian Guards; those, being surrounded by foliage and long grass, cannot be explored without caution, as snakes and scorpions and even adders are sometimes discovered in and near them; but it is the latter only which are dreaded by the natives.

At Cynthianum, now Gensano, we are informed that an exercise is annually exhibited in the principal street, which is termed *Il Saraceno*, and takes place on the anniversary of the tutelar Saint of the town, after a race performed on Barbary horses. "A long space of ground is inclosed by pales, ornamented with branches of trees; at one extremity is a figure representing a Moor in armour, with a sprig of laurel in his hand, and a silver

silver star on his forehead. The magistrates place themselves on a scaffold erected for the purpose, and adorned with crimson damask fringed with gold. They sit as judges of the game. Young men on horseback, attended each by a running footman holding their lance, enter the lists, and, after making their obeisance to the magistrates and spectators, run full speed at the Saracen's head; and he whose lance strikes the star, or comes nearest to it, gains the prize, which is a silver knife, fork, and spoon, tied with red ribbons. This game was introduced by the Saracens, and is practised in other parts of Italy: it gives some idea of the warlike amusement of the Arabs, as described in the History of Grenada, and other works translated from their language; but the traces of their magnificence and chivalry are still more visible in the Sicilian festivals."

A tree on the lake of Nemi is said by tradition to be near 2000 years old; some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood are, however, moderate enough to ascribe the planting of it to Augustus; its spreading branches overhang the lake, and produce a noble effect, whatever may be its claims to extreme age. Ovid mentions that the grotto Egeria was situated here, who was the wife of Numa, and the companion of the Muses; the fountain, which also bore her name, now corrupted to Fonte Gerulo, still rushes from a cavern with sufficient impetuosity to turn the mill-wheels situated close to it. At Civita Lavinia, in one of the turrets of the church, is a ring of iron, which the natives have the folly to assert is the same used by Æneas to secure his vessel on his first arrival; but the sea, observes our informant, "must have retreated nine miles to give any probability to this fable." The vicinity of this tower will obtain more celebrity from the circumstance of its affording one of the most extensive views in the country, composed of sixty miles of sea, the Pontine marshes, Mount Circello, and numbers of towns scattered over the Campagna. Ostia contains many vestiges of its antient splendour; the modern buildings, with the exception of the Episcopal residence, are unworthy of notice; the air is unhealthy; and the inhabitants are principally galley-slaves, who work in the neighbouring salt-mines. "Many iron rings are found affixed to antient edifices, like that called the Ring of Æneas at Civita Lavinia. These, undoubtedly, served for receiving ropes by which the vessels were fastened to the port." The soil deposited by the Tiber has contributed, with other causes, to the retirement of the sea from Ostia, which is now three miles from its shore. A tower at this place is said by Pliny to have been founded on the machine used for conveying the obelisk from Egypt erected by Caligula in the Vatican fields.

Antium, according to some Authors, was the birth-place of Caligula, though without any kind of certainty. Nero was unquestionably a native of Antium; and to him it was principally indebted for its splendid structures. He colonized it with veterans and Prætorian guards, and other descriptions of persons; and completed the harbour, which was called "The Neronian Port." The Censor Appius Claudius had privately erected a Circus, which Nero richly embellished; and he exhibited games there in honour of the birth of his daughter Claudia Poppea. This tyrant also built a species of temple at Antium, which was considered as a place of worship, though not exactly resembling those dedicated to the Gods: "and he obtained from the Senate a decree for the annual celebration of the Circensian games, in honour" of his ancestors, the Claudian and Domitian Families. "To the chapel he added sumptuous porticoes; and Pliny informs us, that one of his freedmen adorned them with excellent paintings and statues, representing the most celebrated gladiators of those times. Of their excellence no doubt can be entertained, as two of the finest specimens of antient sculpture, the fighting and the dying gladiators, were found on this spot." The temple of Neptune is proved, by the discovery of numerous inscriptions and votive tablets, to have been held in great veneration by nautical persons, who went there to offer at the shrine of their tutelar deity. The ruins of the temple of Esculapius, near the new port, "were, in antient times, surrounded by a grove of myr-

tles

tles and palm-trees; on one of which the serpent which accompanied the Roman ambassadors from Epidaurus took refuge while their vessel staid in this port, till, after three days, the wind permitted them to pursue their voyage to Rome. This serpent being supposed to inclose the divinity for whom they had sent this solemn deputation, the Romans held him in high veneration; which sentiment was naturally continued to the grove which he had chosen for a temporary asylum. A fine statue of Esculapius was found amidst the ruins of this temple, and deposited in the Vatican museum. Near the same spot was the temple of Venus; and there was also one dedicated to Apollo. It was here that the master-piece of sculpture, the Belvidere Apollo, was also discovered. Not only the Forum but the whole city must have been ornamented with statues of distinguished merit. Amongst those found by Cardinal Alexander Albani, and placed in his truly classical and elegant villa, near Porta Salara at Rome, were the Adrian, the Septimius Severus, and the Faustina. A considerable part of the collection, sold by the same Cardinal to Pope Clement XII. for 60,000 crowns, was also the produce of excavations in this neighbourhood; and the tripods, vases, sepulchral and other inscriptions, daily found in these researches, were innumerable."

The inhabitants of Nettuno form a direct contrast to those of most other places, as the men are idle, and the women proportionably industrious; the latter have clear complexions, and are generally handsome; which advantage they have the art of improving by their manner of dressing. The married and unmarried women wear habits of scarlet cloth, trimmed with gold lace; the widows of the place alone wear black for mourning, the remainder violet. The fashion of their dress resembles that of the Moorish ladies. Gregory XIII. prevailed upon them, with much difficulty, to cover rather more of the lower parts of their forms than they had been accustomed to do, and to reject the boots used by the natives of Morocco, for which slippers of rich silk and gilt leather, with thick cork soles, are substituted.

*(To be concluded in the* Supplement.)

155. *The Life of* George Romney, *Esq. By* William Hayley, *Esq.* 4*to. pp.* 416. 1809. Payne.

THE thousands who have been delighted and interested in Mr. Hayley's Life of Cowper will know what to expect from this second specimen of his talents as a Biographer; and if, in the present instance, the subject does not afford matter of such general importance as in the former, we can venture to assert that Mr. Hayley's ingenuity more directly appears in rendering that a most elegant and engaging narrative, which others, with no more copious materials, would have left "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

Mr. Hayley possesses, indeed, a particular felicity in commemorating the virtues of a departed friend; and if the remarks he has advanced in the early part of this work be attended to, the volume will be perused with those tender and indulgent feelings that are seldom excited in writings of this kind. In the Preface he observes that its principal defect is, "that it says too much of himself, in proportion to what it says of others; so that parts of it might rather be intituled ANNALS OF FRIENDSHIP than the Life of an Artist." And this is, in truth, its proper title, and a title which cannot fail to recommend it to all who have known what it is to possess and to lose a friend of distinguished worth. In another observation, connected with this, we cordially join: "In advanced life there is no occupation more attractive than such affectionate study as enables a man to recall and delineate, in the truest point of view, the various endowments of persons worthy of everlasting remembrance, whom it has been his lot to know perfectly, to love, and to lose."

As Biography has long formed an important branch of our Miscellany, we shall avail ourselves of this opportunity to enrich it with an abridged sketch of Mr. Hayley's more expanded, minute, and elegant labours.

George, the third child of John and Anne Romney, was born Dec. 26, 1734, at Dalton in Furness, Lancashire, and was educated partly at a school in the village of Dendron, but chiefly at home. His father was a builder, merchant, and farmer; and George, at the age of twelve, discovered a passion for mechanicks and musick.

musick. The fortunate incident which led him to a cultivation of his principal art was simply this: "In his youth he observed a great singularity of countenance in a stranger at church: his parents, to whom he spoke of it, desired him to describe the person—he seized a pencil, and delineated the features from memory with such a strength of resemblance as amazed and delighted his affectionate parents. The applause that he received from this accidental performance excited him to draw with more serious application." In his fifteenth year he received some encouragement and assistance from one John Williamson, whose character appears to have been a favourite with Romney, and is represented by his Biographer in the same favourable light. This was a gentleman of small fortune near Whitehaven, who had "passionately devoted himself to natural philosophy, musick, mechanicks, and, above all, to the fascinating study of alchemy," which produced his ruin, but attended, in our opinion, with a circumstance that detracts very much from the general character here given of him. This *madman*, for if he was not that he was worse, had bestowed "much time, trouble, and money, on preparations for the grand experiment of making gold. He drew nigh the decisive hour; and was watching, with peculiar anxiety, his furnace, whose fire he had kept, with the utmost regularity, for nine months, when his wife requested him to attend some of her company at the tea-table. Her persevering importunity induced him, though with great reluctance, to comply with her request. Never was conjugal complaisance more unfortunate, except in the case of our first parents. While the projector was attending his ladies, his furnace blew up, and all his high-raised hopes were utterly demolished by the explosion. In consequence of this event he conceived an antipathy against his wife so vehement that he could not endure the idea of living with her again."

This was bad; but a worse consequence of this man's connexion with Romney will soon appear. He gave Romney lessons in his art, who repaid him by compassion and esteem. When Romney left home, he was placed under the care of a cabinet-maker of Lancaster, who, perceiving his bias, suggested to his father the idea of making him a painter, and at the same time recommended a young travelling artist as his master. This person, whose name was Steele, employed his pupil in other matters than what belonged to his art. Having induced a young lady to elope with him to Scotland, "he employed his young pupil in conducting the delicate and private business of his love, instead of confining him to the severer labours of the pencil." In this service Romney contracted a violent fever, during which he was attended by a young female, with whom, on his recovery, he entered into a precipitate marriage, Oct. 14, 1756. The inconvenience of such a step was soon experienced; but instead of a wife and two children proving a spur to his exertions, he determined, after the example of his friend the alchemist, to leave them; and having given them about 70*l.* set out for the Metropolis, and never saw his wife more until he returned to Kendal, in the last year of his life! Mr. Hayley endeavours to soften these circumstances with a friendly hand, but we cannot say with much success.

During his residence in the North he practised mostly in historical painting; and Mr. Hayley details his progress, and specifies his principal pictures with critical taste. Having become acquainted with Sterne, he delineated some of the comic scenes of that Writer. His favourite composition was Obadiah making his bow to Dr. Slop, as the Doctor is falling in the dirty lane; but we have here an exquisite engraving of another picture, representing the introduction of the bemired Doctor in the parlour of Mr. Shandy, a work of great comic power, and now in the possession of Sir Alan Chambre. He painted portraits also at York, Lancaster, &c. and some historical pieces of the more serious kind from Sterne and Shakspeare.

In 1762 he arrived in London, where his first patron was one in whose praise all who have the happiness to know him will eagerly join, that truly worthy and ingenious man, Daniel Braithwaite, Esq. formerly Comptroller of the Foreign Post-office. Romney, under his friendly directions, began painting portraits for the

the moderate sum of five guineas, and became a candidate for the prizes distributed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences. For his Death of Wolfe he would have obtained the second prize in 1763; but, after a decision in his favour (if we rightly understand this part of his history), it was reversed in favour of Mortimer, and the Society voted Romney a present of 25 guineas, which "he accepted with lively gratitude — not as a compensation for an injury received, but as a free and liberal encouragement to his promising talents."

In 1764 he visited the Continent, less on a settled plan of travel and study than as a short excursion of pleasure. At Paris he was introduced to Vernet, the celebrated landscape and marine painter, and visited all the galleries and repositories of art in that city. On his return, after an absence of only six weeks, he resumed his labours in Gray's Inn; and in 1765 obtained from the Society of Arts the second prize of fifty guineas for his Death of King Edmund; and continued to exhibit pictures for most of the London Exhibitions for some years. Of his skill Mr. Hayley remarks, that, "though he was continually improving, and his resemblances were eminently strong, yet it must be owned, before he visited Italy, his pictures discover the defects arising from a want of studious familiarity with the great models of his art: his portraits were often hard, cold, and heavy." Such was his success, however, that when he left England, for the sole purpose of improvement, he had raised his professional income to no less a sum than twelve hundred a year. He travelled to Rome with a brother artist, Mr. Humphrey, leaving London March 20, 1773; they arrived at Rome in June, where Romney devoted himself to intense and sequestered study. "Such was the cautious reserve which his singular mental infirmity, a perpetual dread of enemies, inspired, that he avoided all farther intercourse with his fellow-traveller, and with all the other artists of his country who were then studying at Rome." Of his pictures while in this place Mr. Hayley has recovered very few notices; but the details of his excursion are abundantly interesting, and accompanied by reflections of great importance to young artists.

In the beginning of July 1775 he returned to London, and, after residing a few months in Gray's Inn, hired a house in Cavendish Square, vacant by the death of Coates, the eminent crayon-painter, and now inhabited by the very ingenious poet and artist Mr. Shee. "It was at Christmas in 1775 that Romney took possession of this memorable residence. He was then in the very prime of life; his health had been improved, and his mind enriched, by two years of foreign study: and he had the active good wishes of several friends in his favour. Yet in his singular constitution there was so much nervous timidity, united to great bodily strength, and to enterprising and indefatigable ambition, that he used to tremble, when he waked every morning in his new habitation, with a painful apprehension of not finding business sufficient to support him. These fears were only early flutterings of that incipient hypochondriacal disorder which preyed in secret on his comfort during many years; and which, though apparently subdued by the cheering exhortations of friendship and great professional prosperity, failed not to shew itself more formidably, when he was exhausted by labour, in the decline of life."

Romney, however, resumed his labours with abundant success; and in 1776 acquired the friendship of his Biographer; a circumstance which powerfully increases the interest arising from this narrative, as Mr. Hayley now speaks from personal knowledge, frequent visits to and from the Artist, and an unreserved correspondence by letter. In 1777 Mr. Hayley's admiration of his friend produced the "Epistles to Romney," which have been long before the Publick, and are here reprinted as a suitable accompaniment to the Memoirs. Mr. Hayley, likewise, while endeavouring to account for the fewness of Romney's capital pictures, considering his time and fame, occasionally digresses into remarks and anecdotes which are highly entertaining, but for which we must refer to the work itself. Let it suffice to notice, in a sketch like the present, that in 1785 Romney painted portraits to the value of 3635*l*. His prices now were, for a whole-length, eighty

eighty guineas; half whole-length, sixty; half-length, forty; a kit-cat, thirty; and for a head, twenty guineas. It is very remarkable, however, that he had never become a member of the Royal Academy, nor exhibited in its rooms. For the first, Mr. Hayley has very satisfactorily accounted; and his advice to Romney on the subject appears to us most judicious. The following reflections and anecdote need no apology:

"The emoluments of portrait-painting may be said both to support and to ruin a great Artist; they afford him affluence, but they impede his progress in that higher field of imagination which promises a richer harvest of delight and honour. Romney felt and lamented the fetters of his profession, and often pleased himself with a prospect of shaking them off; but he was not aware of the infinite efforts required to break the golden fetters of custom. He was not dazzled or enslaved by the gold he gained, for he had a spirit superior to such bribery, and he often threw money away as rapidly as he acquired it: but he really had a pleasure in painting a new face, exclusive of all pecuniary considerations; and his heart was so tenderly sympathetic, that, if he had resolved most solemnly never to paint another portrait for any fresh sitter, yet a lover, begging a likeness of his favourite nymph, or a mother requesting a resemblance of a darling child, might have melted, in a few moments, his sternest resolution. If the facility with which he sympathized in the feelings of those who required his attention often led him to find in portrait-painting much cordial gratification, unmixed with ideas of interest; on the other hand it tormented him exceedingly when he was desired to preserve an exact likeness, and yet to bestow considerable character on a countenance to which Nature had given very little or none. On such occasions he was apt to be very faithful in his representation of life; and once, when the portrait of a simple gentleman was sent back to him, to receive a more animated countenance, I remember to have seen the Artist in much ludicrous perplexity from having vainly tried to make a simpleton, most truly delineated, retain his own features and yet look like a man of sense. I could not, on this occasion, apply to him an admirable compliment addressed by Dryden to his friend Kneller:

'Thus thou sometimes art forc'd to draw a fool;
But so his follies in thy posture sink,
The senseless idiot seems at last to think.'

For, in the portrait alluded to, a weakness of understanding was still visible, after repeated endeavours of the mortified Painter to give his too faithful inanimate image the requested air of intelligence."

When the Boydell Shakspeare was projected, Romney contributed his aid; and Mr. Hayley has here favoured us with a very curious and interesting history of the rise of that splendid undertaking. The idea of painting from his favourite Shakspeare was very alluring to the spirit of Romney. He had a quick and keen relish for the beauties of that wonderful Poet, although his own fancy was so volatile, and his mode of reading so desultory, that it may be questioned if he ever read, without interruption, two acts of the dramas that he most cordially admired. The feelings of Romney often displayed, in the strongest point of view, the astonishing force of habit. It seems surprising that the man who, with a pencil in his hand, could attend to a single subject for many hours, without any symptoms of fatigue, should feel his powers of attention very rapidly exhausted if he exchanged his pencil for a book or a pen. The progress of his pictures for the Shakspeare Gallery is minutely and critically detailed by his Biographer, at whose house in Sussex the Artist first meditated on the various pictures from Shakspeare which he hoped to produce, and there formed the first sketch of his scene from the Tempest.

After he had finished this important picture, in 1790, he was induced to visit Paris again, with Mr. Hayley and another friend; and this journey affords Mr. H. many opportunities to introduce those traits of friendship and critical digressions which constitute the merit of this volume, and cannot fail to be highly interesting to future (especially young) artists, whose proficiency Mr. Hayley seems every where to consult with parental affection.

In 1791 we find Romney engaged on a Joan of Arc, a Magdalen, and a Bacchante, for the Prince of Wales, and Constance for the Shakspeare Gallery. His intimacy, at this time, with the celebrated and engaging Lady Hamilton appears to have been of most pleasing importance to him as an Artist. He was frequently permitted to avail himself of the taste

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and graces of that lady, as models, and his admiration of her rose to enthusiasm. On one occasion he fancied he had lost her esteem. This produced a letter, part of which we shall copy, as highly characteristic of the Writer, who, Mr. Hayley says with just indignation, had been blamed for illiteracy.

——— "In my last letter I think I informed you that I was going to dine with Sir William and his Lady. In the evening of that day there were collected several people of fashion to hear her sing. She performed, both in the serious and comic, to admiration, both in singing and acting: but her Nina surpasses every thing I ever saw; and I believe, as a piece of acting, nothing ever surpassed it. The whole company were in an agony of sorrow. Her acting is simple, grand, terrible, and pathetic. My mind was so much heated, that I was for running down to Eartham to fetch you up to see her. But, alas! soon after I thought I discovered an alteration in her conduct towards me. A coldness and neglect seemed to have taken place of her repeated declarations of regard for me. They left town to make many visits in the country. I expect them again the latter end of this week, when my anxiety (for I have suffered very much) will be either relieved or increased, as I find her conduct. It is highly probable that none of the pictures will be finished unless I find her more friendly than she appeared the last time I saw her. I had it in contemplation to run down for a day or two, before she returned to town, to bring you up with me, and I mentioned it to her. She said, 'Do so;' but in a cold manner; though, a fortnight before, when I said I would do so, she was very desirous that I should bring you to town. You will see every thing is in great uncertainty; but it may turn out better than I expect;"—which happened to be the case.

The commencement of the year 1792 was a propitious season to Romney. It improved his health, and enlivened his spirits, by affording him cheerful opportunities of displaying his gratitude towards Madame de Genlis, and other accomplished ladies of Paris, whose kind civilities to him, as a stranger in their country, he was happy to acknowledge and return in his own. He had likewise a very pleasing interview with the celebrated Cowper at Mr. Hayley's house in Sussex, and painted his portrait, which "he himself considered as the nearest approach that he had ever made to a perfect representation of life and character." Mr. Hayley's feelings on the remembrance of this interview between Cowper and Romney are thus tenderly expressed:

"It is with a melancholy gratification that I dwell on the remembrance of social and friendly joys, which the grave has superseded, though I trust not for ever extinguished. The Painter and the Poet, so kindly just to each other, were not only animated in their days of health with similar sensibility, but resembled each other in one most affecting circumstance of their mortal pilgrimage: it was the destiny of each to lose the use of his enchanting faculties before his departure; or, to cite a most expressive line of Churchill,

'To sit the monument of living Death.'

"They were both such delightful associates, in their happier days, that in the wane of life I cannot but feel their loss as irreparable.

"The result attending this conviction is most effectually soothed by the hope that I may a little contribute 'to keep their memories green on the earth,' by tender and faithful records of those particular talents and virtues in each which excited my constant solicitude for the welfare of both during many years, and rendered them objects for ever of my indelible affection."

The mention of the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds induces our Biographer to offer a few observations on some opposite peculiarities of character in him and in Romney. These, we are certain, will prove gratifying to our Readers, and are a fair specimen of those elegant digressions peculiar to this work, and interesting to the lovers of the Arts.

"We may consider an ardent and powerful imagination, acute and delicate sensibility, and a passion for study, as the three qualities peculiarly essential towards forming a great Artist. Of these three important endowments I believe Nature to have bestowed a larger portion on Romney than on Reynolds; but in her bounty to the latter she added some inestimable qualities, which more than turned the scale in his favour. They rendered him pre-eminent in these three great objects of human pursuit, in fortune, in felicity, and in fame.

"She gave her favourite what his friend and biographer, Mr. Malone, has described as the *mitis sapientia Læli*, that mild and serene wisdom which enables a man to exert whatever talents he possesses with the fullest and happiest effect. She gave him the securest panoply against the arrows of worldly contention, highly-polished good humour, which conciliates universal esteem, and disarms, if it does not

not annihilate, that envious malevolence which genius and prosperity are so apt to excite. Dr. Johnson very truly said of Reynolds, that he was the most invulnerable of men; but of Romney it might be said, with equal truth, that a man could hardly exist whom it was more easy to wound.

"His imagination was so tremblingly alive, that even a slight appearance of coldness in a friend, or of hostility in a critick, was sometimes sufficient to suspend or obstruct the exertion of his finer faculties.

"Had it been possible for Romney to have united a dauntless and invariable serenity of mind to such feelings and powers as he possessed, when his nerves were happily free from all vexatious irritation, I am persuaded he would have risen to a degree of excellence in art superior to what has hitherto been displayed: for Painting, though we justly celebrate some very glorious characters among the many who have professed and ennobled it, has never been so honoured and so cultivated as to reach those points of perfection which it is capable of attaining, but which, we have reason to fear, it never will attain, because they can hardly be reached without a favourable coincidence of many most improbable circumstances in the fortune of nations, and in the destiny of individuals.

"Both Reynolds and Romney had the misfortune to begin their career under the heavy disadvantage of very imperfect professional education. Several works of both may be thought to verify the latter part of a penetrating remark, by Mr. Shee, in contrasting the Painters of France and of England. Of the first he says, 'They are timorous combatants, who exhaust their powers in preparation, and chill the ardour of enterprize by their coldness of precaution. We, on the other hand, are often rash adventurers, who plunge into dangers against which we have not provided, and rush into the field before we are sufficiently armed for the fight.'

"Yet, considering the various impediments that both Reynolds and Romney had to surmount, the degree of excellence that each attained in their happiest productions is highly honourable to the genius of our country, and ought to endear the memories of both to every lover of art. In estimating the merits of Reynolds we ought never to forget the deplorably abject condition of the Arts in our country when he began his career. In the early part of the last century it was acknowledged that nothing could be found which seemed to deserve the title of English Art. There is a Letter concerning Design, written at Naples in the year 1712, by the philosophical Lord Shaftesbury, who was extremely fond of pictures, in which he says, 'As to Painting, we have as yet nothing of our own native growth, in this kind, worthy of being mentioned.' Yet at that time the penetration and the patriotic spirit of this contemplative Nobleman led him to predict that his Country would gradually form for herself a taste in all the Fine Arts superior to that of the great rival Nation, in which a despotic and ostentatious Monarch had recently affected every kind of pre-eminence.

"It was the opinion of this noble Author, and it seems to be an opinion in which his active fancy did not overpower his judgment, that to the Arts the voice of the people is the breath of life. 'There can be no Publick (he says) where the people are not included; and without a public voice, knowingly guided and directed, there is nothing which can raise a true ambition in the artist; nothing which can exalt the genius of the workman, or make him emulous of after-fame, of the approbation of his country, and of posterity.' He therefore thought it an advantage to England that she had settled her government on the noble principles of freedom before she began to cultivate her native talents for the pencil. Such a public voice, as this celebrated Writer justly considered of so much importance, has been gradually formed in our country; in the course of the last century; and of all individuals Reynolds may be regarded as having contributed the most, by the united influence of his pictures and his writings, to its formation and to its guidance.

"The decease of Reynolds, as I have intimated in noticing that event, rather quickened than relaxed the ambition of Romney. He felt all the merits of his great departed predecessor, and was anxious so to employ the precarious residue of his own impaired health that he also might hope for a considerable portion of posthumous regard."

Much of the remaining part of this work consists of those "Annals of Friendship" which the Author promised, and which no man can give with more touching interest. Among the friends whom genius attached to Romney was the late Lord Thurlow, of whom we have many pleasing anecdotes. This distinguished Nobleman has seldom been held forth in the more amiable features of his character. In 1797 we find him visiting Mr. Hayley's seat in Sussex, and condescending to sit to Mr. H's young son, who practised sculpture, for a bust.

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"The friendly affability of the learned Peer on this singular occasion afforded me frequent opportunities for unreserved conversation with him; and in the course of it I stated a question to this experienced judge of mankind, which he answered with a candid frankness that proved he was aware of his own mental peculiarities. Our mutual concern for Romney's health led us to speak on the singular state of his mind, and on the various mental infirmities so apt to over-cloud the evening of life. In discussing this copious topick I asked my contemplative Visitor if he could resolve the following question: Suppose two men, of very powerful minds, but of minds differently exercised in different lines of life, one, for instance, continually employed in scientific researches, and the other in pursuits of imagination; if both their minds begin to shew symptoms of decline at the same age, which of the two will be troubled with the darkest and most oppressive mental infirmities, the man of reason, or the man of fancy? 'Assuredly the man of reason,' said Lord Thurlow. I could not help repeating inwardly to myself,

'His own example strengthens all his laws;'

silently comparing the fits of spleen to which this noble Lord and our friend Romney were occasionally subject: the spleen of Romney burst out in rapid and transient flashes, like the explosion of a rocket; the spleen of Lord Thurlow rolled forth in a gloomy volume, like an eruption of smoke, followed by a fluent fire, from the labouring Vesuvius.

"Different as these two memorable men appeared in their studies, in the texture of their nerves, and in their public capacities, they greatly resembled each other in one particular; whenever they wished to please, the style and tone of their conversation united uncommon charms of entertaining vivacity and of delicate politeness."

In 1799 Romney retired to Kendal, where he had the comfort of finding an attentive, affectionate nurse in a most exemplary wife, who had never been irritated to an act of unkindness, or an expression of reproach, by his years of absence and neglect.

"His early and long estrangement from a virtuous partner and parent, so mild and meritorious, was the great error of his life; it appears the more pitiable as it proceeded, originally, from mistaken ideas of professional ambition, and it continued from that awkward pride by which men of quick and apprehensive spirits are too frequently deterred from confessing and correcting their own misconduct."

Such is Mr. Hayley's apology. We have already hinted a difference of opinion on our part, and leave the whole to the determination of the Reader.

The death of Romney, which took place in November 1802, is recorded here briefly, but with much sensibility. His personal character is thus delineated:

"The person of Romney was rather tall; his features were broad and strong; his hair was dark; his eyes indicated much vigour, and still more acuteness of mind. The feature of the human visage, which he considered as the surest index of the heart, was, in his own countenance, very remarkable. By the quick or tardy movement of the fibres around the lips, he was accustomed to estimate the degrees of sensibility in his sitters; and of himself, in this particular, it might have been said, with truth,

'His own example strengthens all his laws:
He is himself THE SENSITIVE he draws.'

"For his heart had all the tenderness of Nature: never, I believe, were the lips of any man more quick to quiver with emotions of generous pity at the sight of distress, or at the relation of a pathetic story. His feelings indeed were perilously acute. They made him a man of many frailties; but the primary characteristick of his nature was, that true Christian charity which more than compensates for manifold imperfections. He had a deep and cordial veneration for the Saviour of Mankind; and was doubly attached to the Religion of Christ. In his season of mental health it animated and delighted his mind, in furnishing the finest subjects for the exercise of his art; and still more, as affording the only ground for a steadfast hope of eternal felicity. His piety, which was sincere, was not the produce of study, but the offspring of feeling. He was often disposed to direct his eye to the face of Heaven, and read in the skies, with a contemplative and devout spirit, both the power and the beneficence of God. He used to say, that he could find every sentiment in the variations of colouring that he observed in the clouds. It must, however, be confessed, that with him, as with most men, a quickness of perception to feel and acknowledge the attributes of his Maker had infinitely more influence on the contemplations of his mind than on the conduct of his life. Sensible that the profession of a Painter exposes a frail mortal to peculiar temptations, Romney was anxious to guard his pupils against the perils of immorality by the kindest admonition; a proof of his considerate benevolence,

benevolence, which his worthy disciple Mr. Robinson related to me, with expressions of the warmest regard and veneration for his memory. As a companion, Romney was uncommonly entertaining, from the force and originality of his ideas. Though he had not the advantages of a polished education, his extreme sensibility gave a great delicacy to his manners, especially in the company of ladies: he rapidly gained their esteem, and they delighted in his conversation. In the course of his annual visits to Sussex, a lady of brilliant talents and extensive reading, who has long been dead, used to say, 'I love to meet Romney at Eartham, because I am sure of hearing from him such remarks as we hear from no other mortal.' I have often regretted that I never formed a collection of his pointed sayings; for I am confident I might have preserved several that would not have disgraced the pages of a Cæsar or a Bacon, who were both collectors of apophthegms. I recollect one of his replies to the questions of a lady that afforded some surprise and pleasure to a little party of his admirers in Sussex. The conversation happened to turn on the effects of emulation among Artists: a lady observed, that 'it often produced evil; but (she added) it appears necessary to call forth their talents; for, if you take away the spirit of emulation, there seems nothing left to animate the genius of a Painter.' "Yes, Madam (replied Romney), there is: and a more powerful incentive to laudable exertion." 'Pray, Sir, what is it?' "Religion, Madam," replied the serious Artist. The force and justice of his reply was duly felt and acknowledged. Indeed, Romney often painted under the influence of this sublime principle: he frequently considered the act of painting as an act of devotion, in which he was expressly thankful to Heaven for such talents as were given him, by his solicitude to exert them in a manner that might conduce to the great interests of mankind. Had he retained health enough to complete his projected picture of the Temptation in the Wilderness as happily as he had begun it, in the figure of our Saviour, it might have proved a glorious monument of his devout and laudable ambition."

These traits of character are followed by a "Sketch of Romney's Professional Character, by Flaxman," and opinions on the same subject by Mr. Hayley and other Artists. We shall not attempt to give an idea of the value of these communications. To Artists, and to the Lovers of the Art, they must be of incalculable importance. Artists have seldom been Authors; but the pen, in the hand of such men as Flaxman, emulates the professional weapon. If the life of an Artist does not afford those vicissitudes which are common to other men, and are supposed necessary to constitute biographical variety, it affords what is perhaps more useful, and which is admirably exemplified in this volume, a series of instructions on the art, and anecdotes of its rise and progress, from which the student cannot fail to derive information and improvement of the most engaging kind.

This volume, which is elegantly printed, contains the following Engravings, executed principally by Caroline Watson, in a peculiarly-elegant and highly-finished style: 1. Portraits of Romney at different periods of his life; 2. the Introduction of Dr. Slop into the Parlour of Mr. Shandy; 3. Sketch of a Shipwreck; 4. the Head of Sensibility; 5. Study for the Head of Miranda; 6. Portrait of Madame Genlis; 7. Cassandra; 8. Head of our Saviour; 9. the Infant Shakspeare; 10. Sir Isaac Newton, with the Prism; 11. Portrait of Romney, from a Medallion; 12. Portrait of Romney Robinson. These Engravings, we cannot help adding, render this book one of the cheapest purchases ever offered to the Publick, as it is undoubtedly one of the most ingenious and affectionate tributes ever paid to the memory of a departed friend.

155. Old Windsor *School of Industry, for the Education of Girls, as Working Under-Servants, instituted on the 25th of* October, 1809, *the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of* George the Third, *the Father of his People.* 8vo. *pp.* 15. Knight, Windsor.

THE Plan of this School (which is under the immediate patronage of the Princess Elizabeth) is taken from a Charity founded at Cheltenham May 12, 1806, under the patronage of her Majesty.

"The success it now meets with, the various relief it affords to the poor, and the ease and regularity with which it is conducted by the Matron, upon a very large scale, are great inducements to adopting such parts of it in the Old Windsor School of Industry as are suitable to its situation and resources."

The *whole expence* will be defrayed by the Princess Elizabeth for *one year*; after which, it is hoped, the establishment

establishment will be properly supported by the Neighbourhood.—An admirable "Paper of Directions" is given to the Parent of each Child.

156. *The* Speculum: *An Essay on the Art of Drawing in Water Colours; with Instructions for Sketching from Nature: comprising the whole Process of a Water-coloured Drawing, familiarly exemplified in drawing, shadowing, and tinting a complete Landscape, in all its progressive Stages; Directions for compounding and using Colours,* Indian *Ink, or Bister. By* J. Hassell. Tegg *and* M. Jones.

THIS little Essay (to which is prefixed a Landscape to elucidate the Remarks on Perspective, &c.) may be considered an useful acquisition to young persons desirous of attaining the Art of Drawing from Nature, and who have not the opportunity of gaining instruction from a master, particularly that part of it which treats on shadowing and colouring.

157. *The Remonstrant; being a Letter to Mr.* William Hale, *in Reply to his Address to the Publick upon the injurious Tendency of the* London *Female Penitentiary. By* G. Hodson. 1809.

THE London Female Penitentiary, an Institution similar to that of the Magdalen in principle, has lately been the fruitful source of a controversy on the utility of such Establishments. A Mr. Hale has stept forward to prove that they have a tendency to increase the number of prostitutes, and that they cannot be supported by precept or example from the word of God. Some of his general principles are, that "crimes are to be prevented by abandoning the criminal to the unmitigated severity of the miseries in which, according to the natural and moral consequences of actions, they usually issue;" and that "the abuse of that which is essentially good, is a reason against it."

From these, and some other assertions in Mr. Hale's pamphlet, it would appear that he is a dealer in paradoxes, and one of those who give themselves credit for their ingenuity in opposing the common sense of mankind, and their acknowledged principles. Such men have hitherto distinguished themselves in the *political* and *religious* world. Hospitals we should have thought beneath their notice. Mr. Hodson, however, has answered the whole of his antagonist's dogmas in a calm, dispassionate, and argumentative manner; proving that one part of his assertions is founded in error and misrepresentation, and the other in a species of inconclusive reasoning, which leads to absurdity, and provokes to ridicule.

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*** In the notice of Dr. Carey's "Latin Prosody," in our last Review, lines 9 and 11, the Reader will please to observe, that the statement of "*terms*" in his Advertisement relates to his *Short-hand* alone; and "*system*" there exclusively means *Short-hand system.*—In p. 1045, b. 1. 42, for "*uniting* such verses," read "*noting* such verses."

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## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The Gentleman who furnished the Article respecting *Offley-house*, in our last Obituary, p. 1066, is earnestly requested to call on our Printers, or to favour them with his Address.

A Genealogist (who has applied at the Heralds College without success) will be thankful for any account of the antient Family of Oldhouse, Aldous, or Aldis, of *London* and *Suffolk*, and what arms they bore; or where any *information respecting that Family can be obtained.* They were seated in *Suffolk* temp. James I.

In answer to the Queries of R. H. and of several other Correspondents, we have authority from the Author of the Projector to say that those Papers will be very soon re-published in volumes.

With respect to Mr. Clapham's intentions on the subject of farther noticing "Skelton's Sermons," of which R. H. is desirous to see a continuance, we are not able to give an answer.

The Letter of Aquarius would produce a long controversy, without any essential good. The practice he speaks of is in general highly *improper;* but there must very often be cases (and his own is one) in which imperious Necessity must be obeyed.

There can be no doubt but that the person Biographicus alludes to *should strictly be numbered,* not from the last person who bore the honour, but "to reckon through those who *might have borne* the title."

A. B. will recollect that our Miscellany is not a *Medical Journal;* and that the complaint he describes is such as cannot possibly be submitted to a decent Reader.

If Juvenis will take a walk, across Blackheath, to the Village of Charlton, he will find some old Women capable of answering his *important* Query.

A View of the fine old Church at Oswestry, &c. will be very acceptable.

The Portrait of Sir Thomas Conyers, and View of Horden Hall, in our Supplement; with Anti-Vindex; "Miseris succurrere disco;" and a long Arrear of Articles which were unavoidably postponed.

Ode

ODE ON SEEING A NEGRO FUNERAL.

MAHALI dies! o'er yonder plain
His bier is borne: the sable train
By youthful Virgins led:
Daughters of injur'd Africk, say,
Why raise ye thus th' heroic lay,
Why triumph o'er the dead?

No tear bedews their fixed eye:
'Tis how the Hero lives they cry:
Releas'd from Slav'ry's chain,
Beyond the billowy surge he flies,
And joyful views his native skies,
And long-lost bowers again.

On Koromantyn's palmy soil
Heroic deeds and martial toil
Shall fill each glorious day;
Love, fond and faithful, crown thy nights,
And bliss unbought, unmix'd delights,
Past cruel wrongs repay.

Nor lordly Pride's stern avarice there,
Alone shall Nature's bounties share,
To all her children free:
For thee, the dulcet reed shall spring,
His balmy bowl the Cocoa bring,
Th' Anana bloom for thee.

The thunder, hark! 'tis Africk's god,
He wakes, he lifts th' avenging rod,
And speeds the impatient hours;
From Niger's golden stream he calls;
Fair Freedom comes, — Oppression falls;
And Vengeance yet is ours!

Now, Christian, now, in wild dismay,
Of Africk's proud revenge the prey,
Go roam the affrighted wood;
Transform'd to tigers, fierce and fell,
Thy race shall prowl with savage yell,
And glut their rage for blood!

But soft, — beneath yon tam'rind shade
Now let the Hero's limbs be laid;
Sweet slumbers bless the brave;
There shall the breezes shed perfume,
Nor livid lightnings blast the bloom
That decks Mahali's grave.

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ANNIVERSARY ODE
ON THE BIRTH OF CHRIST, FOR 1809,
*By* JOHN STOYLE, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*

AS each revolving solar year
Its soul-refining incense brings,
May I Thy Natal morn revere
O most exalted King of Kings!
For lo! Thy ways are Peace; no din of arms
Can stay Thy word that can each bosom thrill,
While thus it meets the ear with god-like charms,
*Fear not their might who may the body kill.*
By Truth's triumphant heralds borne,
Those sacred words divine
Shall still the rolls of Time adorn,
And there supremely shine.
Still lofty themes to solemn lays invite
The voyagers for Zion's blest abode,
To leave terrestrial toys, for pure delight,
That flows in streams most pure from Heaven and God.
A Saviour now asserts his rightful reign,
Whose word revokes the power of Death's tyrannic chain.

Although my consecrated verse
By no transcendant flight may soar,
Nor with Miltonian fire rehearse
The strains of Heaven's immortal shore;
O great Redeemer! Thy omnipotence
Can soon expand the soul with heavenly fire,
From Thee new energy she draws, from whence
Flow renovating rays of pure desire.
O'erwhelm'd in Ocean's foaming flood,
I found thy presence near;
Thy sure deliverance great and good,
Repress'd each rising fear.
May thoughts of that blest moment feast my mind
When fraught with highest gifts of peace and love,
The Father's co-eternal Son resign'd
His glory infinite in realms above.
Teach me my humble gratitude to raise,
While space through all extent reverberates thy praise.

When first Jehovah's power supreme
With excellence transcendant shone,
As through Creation's wondrous frame
It mov'd from Heaven's imperial throne.
How great to bid the eternal tumult cease
Where elements had wag'd eternal war!
To form an Heaven of everlasting peace
And breathe blest harmony from star to star!
'Twas great to mark those depths profound
With such consummate skill,
As fills yon vast ethereal ground
That waits his heavenly will.
Though systems glow, and orbs with orbs unite
Their wondrous frames, his glory to extol
Through boundless space, where Wisdom infinite
Creates, supports, dissolves as ages roll:
Yet Angels dwell on more exalted lays,
T' adore the incarnate Lord, the ancient Sire of days.

Hail! peerless Sun of Righteousness!
No hemisphere Thy absence feels:
Where dwells Thy all-sufficient grace,
Thy smile the deepest sorrow heals.
Still cherish Man, till all his foes subdu'd
Beneath Thy vengeance sink, and Peace display
Her vast domain with rich delights bestrew'd,
To cheer his mind through life's eventful way.
O may thy all-prevailing name
Be most ador'd on Earth;
Still may the trump of endless fame
Proclaim Messiah's birth!

Man

Man, raise thy head! lo! still he calls to thee! [less voice
O hear the heavenly Shepherd's match-
Re-echo o'er Salvation's boundless Sea!
Behold! innumerable worlds rejoice!
Their shouts proclaim, "A God a God appears!" [less years.
Pursue the lasting theme of praise for end-

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*On* Richard Fleming, *Bishop of* Lincoln, *and* Thomas Rotheram, *Bishop of* Lincoln, *and afterwards Archbishop of* York, *Founders of* Lincoln *College in the University of* Oxford *. *By* Clericus.

HAIL, pious Founders of our College walls, [stood,
Who Learning and Religion's champions
Obey'd blest Charity's benignant calls,
And nobly sought to serve your Country's good.

Hail, Rotheram, and Fleming's honour'd name! [staid,
Five years beneath your peaceful roof I
A Fellow then I joyfully became,
For which to Heav'n and man my thanks were paid.

Two years this prize I held — but ah! my heart
To cold celibacy was ne'er inclin'd;
Forc'd from monastic solitude to part,
A Fellowship I found more suited to my mind.

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Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 21.

AT the time of the occurrence which gave rise to the following lines (in 1805) the Author had a wife a lunatic, was himself a cripple, and an exile for a small debt, three hundred miles from home, horribly dressed, on foot, and with but a few shillings in his pocket. The scene was, on one of the mountains in Devonshire "which heave their broad bare backs into the clouds," on which he stood, depressed in spirits, and shivering with cold, in a severe autumnal hoar-frost, waiting for the rising of the sun. At that time poetry was certainly not in his thoughts; but the words "Great conqueror of Frost," like an involuntary ejaculation, seemed extorted from him at sight of that glorious luminary. His real feelings on the occasion are below reduced to language, perhaps to poetry. He then had not the means of writing them down: the lines floated in his mind as he walked along, and may be intituled

AN ADDRESS TO THE SUN.

WHEN other Friends had all in vain been tried,
I took my station on a mountain's side
To view with anxious wish the glorious Sun
Disperse the darkness as the day begun.
An envious Hoar-frost, favour'd by the Night,
Had cloth'd autumnal grandeur all in white;
Had stopt and fixt in frost upon the road
Pomona travelling homeward with her load;
Had shot his feather'd arrows from the North,
And sent the keenest of his agents forth:
Thus prematurely pushing on his car
O'erwhelm'd our Autumn in untimely war:
The golden Queen in silver chains had bound,
And in his mantle wrapt creation round:
Each tree, each herb, with all their fruits were lost,
Sublimely buried by the King of Frost!
Enraptur'd I beheld the noble sight,
Yet check'd by Misery I resign'd delight.
Yes, poverty and cold my soul appal'd,
I look'd o'er Nature, and for help I call'd.
Great Conqueror of Frost! bold Sol arose
And took the rash intruder by his clothes;
Sent him with scorn to rule the rugged Russ,
But, smiling, pledg'd himself to reign o'er us!
That glorious Traveller I feel my friend,
And but with life my gratitude shall end.
Unlike the shy, the selfish sons of gold,
He active is, he's gen'rous, warm, and bold.
My other friends were deaf; yes, he alone
Observ'd my misery, and heard my groan;
He came when ask'd, he bountifully gave,
And snatch'd my life from an untimely grave!

Philo Albion.

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Mr. Urban,

I TROUBLE you with one more Poem in addition to those you have already

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* It may not be irrelevant to mention the cause to which the Records of Lincoln College impute the benevolent interference of the second founder Thomas Rotheram, who was Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard the Third, but disgraced (or rather honoured with deprivation of that office) by the Tyrant, for refusing to sanction his enormities. This worthy Prelate holding a visitation at Oxford (then attached to the See of Lincoln), heard a sermon preached by the Rector or one of the Fellows of Lincoln College, from the 14th and 15th verses of the lxxxth Psalm, "Turn thee again, thou God of Hosts, look down from Heaven: behold and visit this Vine; and the place of the Vineyard which thy right hand hath planted." The Preacher drew an affecting picture of the distressed and dilapidated state of Lincoln College, which at that time lay in a ruinous condition; and exhorted the Prelate to perfect the charitable work begun by a predecessor of his Lordship's, but which death had hindered him from completing. The good Bishop at the conclusion of his discourse promised his assistance, and nobly kept his word.

inserted

inserted in p. 751, addressed to the daughters of Dr. Bentley, or some of their associates.

## ADVICE TO A LADY.

THE counsel of a Friend, Belinda, hear,
Too roughly kind to please a Lady's ear;
Unlike the flatteries of a lover's pen,
Such truths as women seldom learn from men:
Nor think I praise you ill when thus I show
What female vanity might fear to know.
Some merit's mine, to dare to be sincere;
But greater yours, sincerity to bear.
Hard is the fortune that your sex attends,
Women like princes find no real friends;
All who approach them their own ends pursue,
Lovers and Ministers are never true.
Hence oft from Reason heedless Beauty strays,
And the most trusted guide the most betrays.
Hence by fond dreams of fancied power amus'd,
When most you tyrannize you're most abus'd.
What is your sex's earliest, latest care,
Your hearts supreme ambition? To be Fair!
For this the toilet every thought employs,
Hence all the toils of dress, and all the joys:
For this hands, lips, and eyes, are put to school,
And each instructed feature has its rule:
And yet how few have learnt, when this is given,
Not to disgrace the partial boon of Heaven!
How few with all their pride of form can move!
How few are lovely Nature form'd for love!
Do you, my Fair, endeavour to possess
An elegance of mind as well as dress;
Be that your ornament, and know to please
By graceful Nature's unaffected ease;
Nor make to dangerous wit a vain pretence,
But wisely rest content with modest sense;
For wit, like wine, intoxicates the brain,
Too strong for feeble woman to sustain:
Of those who claim it, more than half have none,
And half of those who have it, are undone.
Be still superior to your sex's arts,
Nor think dishonesty a proof of parts:
For you, the plainest is the wisest rule,
A cunning woman is a knavish fool.
Be good yourself, nor think another's shame
Can raise your merit, or adorn your fame.
Prudes rail at whores, like statesmen in disgrace
At ministers, because they wish their place.
Virtue is amiable, mild, serene,
Without all beauty, and all peace within.
The honour of a prude is rage and storm,
'Tis ugliness in its most frightful form;
Fiercely it stands defying gods and men,
As fiery monsters guard a giant's den.
Seek to be good, but aim not to be great,
A woman's noblest station is retreat.
Her fairest virtues fly from public sight,
Domestic worth that shuns too strong a light.
To rougher man Ambition's task resign,
'Tis ours in senates or in courts to shine,
To labour for a sunk corrupted state,
Or dare the rage of envy, and be great.
One only care your gentle breasts should move,
The important business of your life is—Love!
To this great point direct your constant aim,
This makes your happiness, and this your fame.
Be never cool reserve with passion join'd,
Love not at all, or else be fondly kind.
In this extremes alone can truly bless,
The virtue of a lover is excess.
Contemn the little pride of giving pain,
Nor think that conquest justifies disdain.
Short is the period of insulting power:
Offended Cupid finds his vengeful hour,
Soon he'll resume the empire which he gave,
And soon the tyrant shall become the slave.
Blest is the Maid, and worthy to be blest,
Whose soul, entire by him she loves possest,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost,
And asks no power but that of pleasing most.
Hers is the bliss in sweet return to prove
The honest warmth of undissembled love.
For her inconstant man might cease to range,
And gratitude forbid desire to change.
Thus I, Belinda, would your charms improve,
And form your heart to all the arts of love.
The task is harder to secure my own
Against the power of those already known:
For well you twist the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind:
Skill'd every soft attraction to employ,
Each flattering hope and each alluring joy.
I own your genius, and from you receive
The rules of pleasing which to you I give.

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## TO ENGLAND.

*Ama tuum Regem, et Patriam tuam honora.*

HAIL, lovely spot, thou blest and happy isle,
Where Freedom dwells, where Health and Beauty smile;
Thy chalky cliffs withstand the swelling tide
On which thy gallant fleets superbly ride;
While tow'ring through the sea thy foes disarm,
And shield thy natives from impending harm.

Hail

Hail, Britain's Monarch! GEORGE, thou best of Kings! [rings:
Thy glorious name through every nation
Long hast thou worn with honour England's crown, [nown;
And well thy love for mercy claims re-
Long mayst thou reign, is still our wish and pray'r, [rend the air.
And shouts, "Long live our King!" shall
When to the verge of life thou 'rt drawing near, [tear;
Thy sterling goodness claims affection's
When Death at thee shall aim his poignant dart, [heart;
And with terrific face shall strike thy
O may that God who dwells in realms above,
Look down upon thee with celestial love;
Thou wilt indeed magnificently shine
Blest with a heav'nly crown and grace divine. W. B. BRANSBY.

*Cornhill, Ipswich, Oct.* 25, 1809.

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IN OBITUM T. CLARE, S. T. P.
JAMPRIDEM, APUD JOHANNENSES OXONII, PRÆCEPTOREM.

ERGONE te rapuit Fatum? venerande Magister!
Nec redit in membris sollicitata salus?
O sancti mores! acta, et sine lumine, vita.
O mens, blanda aliis, imperiosa sibi!
Lingua quidem suavis quâ cum deviceris omnes
Nectaris, et vere mellea verba, tibi.
Candor et alma fides tremulis prospexit ocellis,
Mens arce ex pura, purior ipsa fuit.
Conspexit nullus qui non et amaverit idem:
Hostis erat quisquam? noverat ille minus. [Alumnos
Quin et amicorum numero, Præceptor, Constituas, liberos vel tibi teque Patrem. [mœnas,
Si quicquid nôrim dulces coluisse Ca-
Si juvat, acceptum defero, Clare! tibi.
Vanus at optabam cæco jacuisse sepulchro,
Neu miser audirem te periisse prius.
Fata negant, memori sed pectore tu mihi nunquam
Exibis; vivens sim memor usque tui.
Si quid adhuc sentis, videas hæc omine fausto
Nænia, et extremum pignus amoris habe.
Jamque senex tandem quid vitam demoror ultra, [dolor.
Heu nolens gemitus quem premit atque

ACADEMICUS EMERITUS.

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*To the Memory of Mr.* ROBERT BAKER, *late of his Majesty's Ship Garland, who died on board, July* 1809.

IS there no Friend whose sympathetic lays
Have tun'd their melody to Virtue's praise? [fame,
None paid their tribute due to short-liv'd
To genuine worth, now transitory name?
Then one untutor'd in Poetic art,
To wake the soul to woe to rack the heart,
To draw the tender moisture from the eye,
And touch the nerves of feeling sympathy,
Implores with humble hope the Aönian choir; [fire.
His rugged rhyme may glow with borrow'd
Sought I their aid? and why? the verse of youth, [truth.
Plain and unpolish'd, best accords with
Virtue my subject, sorrow guides my pen,
And tinsel flatt'ry decks the worst of men.
Far other he, whose merit claims this praise,
This sad memorial of spotless days.
The vernal vigour of his youthful hours,
Which bore sweet buds, and promis'd sweeter flowers;
The beauteous plant an early sacrifice,
Fell victim, blasted by inclement skies.
Dare we arraign thy laws, O ruthless Fate!
Then hear—he merited a longer date.
Each parent, brother, friend, his loss deplore; [is no more."
The long, sad, gen'ral cry, "Dear Robert
None knew but lov'd him, none but France his foe;
None hated *him*, for hate he scorn'd to shew.
Soft meekness, candour, piety, and truth,
Form'd the strong compact of this gen'rous youth: [non's roar,
Though meek, yet dauntless 'mid the can-
'Mid mountain billows on a rocky shore.
As where the Planet's dazzling lustre glows,
Inferior Satellites its orb enclose;
So the bright worth of his transcendant mind,
A mighty soul in a small frame confin'd.
But ah! that soul is gone, and wing'd its flight,
Its God directing, to the realms of light.
Where deadly poison in the air is hung,
And burning fevers parch the livid tongue;
Where Western India deals her deaths around;
Far, far from us he met his fatal wound;
Contagion froze warm life with numbing pains,
And tore his spirit from his earthly chains.
His body, sunk beneath th'unhallowed deep,
Denied a grave, enjoys a peaceful sleep.
Now canst thou pity from thy heart repel,
Whoe'er has felt the sad, long, last farewell?
When each fond parent clasps their parting boy,
Their future grief, their present only joy:
Most dear, and loving, lov'd: the rip'ning fruit,
An offspring worthy of the parent root:
First this, then that way yields each boding mind, [join'd;
And pleasures past with future woes are
Now rise, now fall, alternate hopes and fears,
He wastes his blessings, she her streaming tears.
All, all in vain! the Fates entreaty spurn,
He's gone, and never, never to return!!
Robert, farewell! but happier joys remain;
By heavenly mercy, we shall meet again.

AMICUS.

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 18. Sir R. Curtis, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, has transmitted a Letter from Hon. Capt. Dundas, of the Euryalus, stating the capture of the French privateer lugger L'Etoile, of 14 guns and 48 men.—Admiral Whitshed, Commander in Chief on the coast of Ireland, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Maitland, of the Emerald, giving an account of his having on the 6th inst. captured the French national corvette Le Fanfaron, of 16 guns and 113 men.

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*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 21. Vice-Adm. Campbell, Commander in Chief in the Downs, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Maxwell, of the Royalist sloop, giving an account of his having on the 17th inst. captured Le Grand Napoleon, a fast-sailing French privateer, of 18 guns and 75 men.—Sir R. J. Strachan has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a Letter from Captain Adye, of the Briseis sloop, giving an account of his having captured on the 6th inst. off Heligoland, the Reciprocite Danish privateer, of 4 guns and 14 men.

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*Foreign office, Nov.* 27. The following Dispatch was this day received by Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Col. Carrol, dated Army of the Left, head-quarters, Salamanca, Oct. 26.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 21st inst. the Duke del Parque moved forward with his army from Tamames to Carrascal del Obispo, and, having pushed on a column towards Matilla and Jejo (as if with an intention of approaching Salamanca, by Muniguela), proceeded to the left by a rapid lateral movement towards Ledesma, where we crossed the Tormes on the 23d. On the 24th we arrived at Amanara, and on the morning of yesterday (the 25th) reached the heights which command Salamanca to the Northward, where the Patriots had the mortification to learn that the Enemy, having had intimation of our approach, evacuated the town the preceding night, retreating precipitately to Toro, taking with him a quantity of church plate, and other articles of plunder. The entrance of our army into this town yesterday presented a most gratifying spectacle. The different brigades, successively forming in the spacious and beautiful square, proclaimed with loud and reiterated *Vivas* their beloved Fernando, whilst the bands of the different corps played several popular and patriotic airs: nor did the zeal of the Patriots suffer them to omit the tribute of their gratitude to their sincere and firm ally; and God save King George and Fernando were alternately repeated during the entire of the day. Amidst the universal joy which pervaded our ranks, a small portion of regret was discernible, occasioned by the escape of the Enemy, whom the soldiers had already considered as their captives. The advance of our column of Matilla, induced the Enemy to suppose that we should have approached Salamanca by Muniguela, and consequently drew their attention to that quarter, which presented them many favourable positions, and from whence the passage of the Tormes is difficult. So judicious, rapid, and masked, was our march by Ledesma, that the Enemy was totally ignorant of our real point of attack until our arrival at Almanara, a village about three leagues from hence. It is a well-ascertained fact, that the first intimation General Marchand had of our approach from Ledesma reached him at six o'clock on the evening of the 24th; at eight o'clock his orders for retreat were issued with the utmost secrecy to the Commanders of Brigades; at ten o'clock the infantry, and at twelve the cavalry, commenced their march; and so great was their apprehension of pursuit, that they did not halt until they reached Toro.—The Enemy's loss, in killed and prisoners, at the battle of Tamames, exceeds 1200; and, from every information we can collect from the best authorities here, their wounded amount to 2000, of which number a great proportion are officers: one general, one colonel, several subaltern officers, and 75 privates, died of their wounds on the night of their retreat from Tamames. Illuminations will take place here this night, and to-morrow a solemn *Te Deum* will be celebrated in thanksgiving for the signal victory gained at Tamames over the enemies of liberty and religion. The victory of Tamames, and our entrance to Salamanca, will no doubt prove highly beneficial to our cause. This army (which will daily increase in numbers) now feels a degree of confidence in its powers hitherto unknown to it.

W. P. Carrol, Major B. S. Col. Sp. S.

*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 28. Vice-Adm. Holloway, Commander in Chief at Newfoundland, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Graham, of the Vestal frigate, giving an account of the capture by that ship, on the 19th inst. of the French privateer brig L'Intrepide, pierced for 20 guns, and having a complement of 125 men,

men, then on her first cruize. The Vestal has also re-captured the English brig Bellona, from Newfoundland to Jersey; and the English ship Fortitude, from the Brazils to Liverpool.—Capt. Brace, of the Virginie frigate, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Sir W. Bolton, of the Druid, giving an account of his having captured on the 13th inst. the French national brig Le Basque, of 16 guns and 112 men, with flour and other stores. And also a Letter from Capt. Worth, of the Helena sloop, stating the capture, on the same day, of the Revenge French privateer, of St. Maloes, piereed for 16 guns, and 61 men on-board.

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 29. The Hon. Lieut. W. Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, arrived here this morning with the following Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

*Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, Oct.* 30.

Sir, By my Letter of the 16th of September, their Lordships would be informed of the intelligence I had received relative to the intended movements of the French squadron, and of my reasons for changing my station to St. Sebastian. While on this station, on the night of the 22d inst. the Pomone joined, and Captain Barrie (who with indefatigable perseverance had, with the Alceste, watched the port of Toulon) informed me that the day before several of the Enemy's squadron had put to sea, that others were coming out when he left them, and that there was every appearance of the whole fleet being on the move from the harbour. They had a numerous convoy with them; and, as this movement was made with the first of an Easterly wind, there was little doubt of their being bound to the Westward. I immediately made the necessary signals for the squadron to be prepared for their reception, and placed the three frigates and sloop (Pomone, Hydra, Volontaire, and Minstrel) to windward, to give notice of the Enemy's approach. On the following morning (the 23d), soon after eight o'clock, the Volontaire made the signal for a fleet to the Eastward: while they continued to come down before the wind, no alteration was made in the squadron, except by advancing two fast-sailing ships, the Tigre and Bulwark. At ten, the Pomone made the signal that the Enemy had hauled to the wind; and, the convoy separating from the ships of war (which were now discovered to consist of three ships of the line only, two frigates, two smaller frigates, or store-ships, and a convoy of about 20 sail of vessels), I ordered Rear-adm. Martin to chase them, and eight of the best-sailing ships, which, standing on contrary tacks, might take advantage of the changes of the wind, which was then variable. At two *p. m.* the Pomone having got far to windward, was directed by signal to destroy such of the convoy as could be come up with; and in the evening she burnt two brigs, two bombards, and a ketch. The Enemy before dark was out of sight, and the ships chasing, not much advanced, were standing to the Northward, while the squadron with me stretched to the Southward. The next morning neither the French nor our own chasing ships were in sight. This morning Rear-adm. Martin joined with his division, as named in the margin *, having again fallen-in with the Enemy, on the 24th, off the entrance of the Rhone, and on the 25th they chased them on shore; the Robust, of 84 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-adm. Boudain, and the Leon of 74, off Frontignan; where the day following themselves set fire to them. The Boree of 74 guns, and a frigate, ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, where there is little probability of either of them being saved. I cannot sufficiently express the high satisfaction I have felt at the intrepid perseverance of Rear-adm. Martin, and of the Captains of the ships who were with him in the pursuit. Nothing less ardent, or less skilful, would have produced a result so fortunate, where the coast near the Rhone is exceedingly shoal and dangerous, so that some of the ships were in five and six fathom water, the weather thick, and the South-east wind blowing strong. I inclose to you, Sir, Rear-admiral Martin's Letter; and beg to congratulate their Lordships on three great ships of the Enemy being thus destroyed, without the smallest resistance on their part, or a shot being fired by the British ships, except a few by the Tigre at the Boree, when she was pushing ashore at Cette. Of their two frigates, the Pomone and Pauline, one hauled her wind some time in the night, and fetched into Marseilles Road. The other part of the French squadron are found to remain in Toulon by the ships which have since examined that port. COLLINGWOOD.

*Canopus, at Sea, Oct.* 27.

My Lord, In obedience to the signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I stood that way the whole of the night of the 23d, and the following day, in company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Levia-

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* Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland.

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than, and Cumberland. In the evening four sail were seen, to which we immediately gave chase, and pursued them till after dark; when, from shoal water, and the wind being direct on the shore, near the entrance of the Rhone, it became necessary to keep to the wind during the night. The following morning (the 25th) the same ships were again seen, and chased between Cette and Frontignan, where they ran on shore; two of them (an 80 gun ship, bearing a Rear-admiral's flag, and a 74) at the latter place, and one ship of the line and a frigate at the former. From the shoal water and intricacy of the navigation, it was impossible to get close to the Enemy's two line of battle ships near Frontignan, to attack them when on shore; for, in attempting to do so, one of his Majesty's ships was under five fathoms water, and another in less than six. On the 26th I sent the boats to sound, meaning if possible to buoy the Channel (if any had been found), by which the Enemy's ships could be attacked; but at night we had the satisfaction to see them set on fire. From the circumstances under which the ship and frigate ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, I have little doubt the former will be lost, and the frigate must certainly have received considerable damage; but they cannot be got at on account of the batteries. Your Lordship must be well aware, that nothing but the great press of sail carried by his Majesty's ships, and the good look-out kept, could have enabled them to close with those of the Enemy, from the distance they were at the time they commenced the chace. G. MARTIN.

*Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood.*

*Ville de Paris, off Rosas, Nov.* 1.

Sir, When the Enemy's convoy was chased on the 23d ult. their transports separated from the ships of war, and, under the protection of an armed store-ship, two bombards, and a zebeck, made for the Bay of Rosas. When the ships of war were disposed of, as related in my Letter of yesterday, the convoy became the object of my attention; and on the 29th the Apollo was sent off Rosas to examine what vessels were there, and how far they were in a situation assailable. The next day I appointed the ships, as per margin *, for this service, under the orders of Capt. Hallowell, to bring them out if the wind was favourable, or otherwise to destroy them. The state of the wind and sea would not permit this operation until last night, when, after dark, the ships bore up for the Bay, and anchored about five miles from the Castle of Rosas, under the protection of which Castle, of Trinity Fort, and of several newly-erected batteries, the convoy, consisting of 11 vessels, five of them armed, as per accompanying list, were moored. The boats being arranged in separate divisions, the whole were put under the orders of Lieut. Tailour, First Lieutenant of the Tigre, and proceeded to the attack of the Enemy, who, although he could have had no previous intimation of such an enterprize against him, was found vigilant, and completely on his guard. The ship, which was a smaller sort of frigate, was inclosed in boarding nettings, and a gun-boat advanced a-head of her for the look-out; on being hailed, and the alarm-gun fired, our boats stretched out, the crews, at the highest pitch of animation, filling the air with their cheers. Each division took the part previously allotted to it. The armed ship was boarded at all points, and carried in a few minutes, notwithstanding a spirited and sturdy resistance which the Enemy made. All their armed vessels were well defended; but the British seamen and marines, determined to subdue them, were not to be repelled, even by a force found to be double that which was expected; and, besides the opposition made by the vessels, the guns from the Castle, the forts in the Bay, the gun-boats, and musketry from the beach, kept a constant fire on them. On the opening of day every ship or vessel was either burnt, or brought off, aided by the light winds which then came from the land; and the whole of the convoy that came from Toulon for the supply of the French army in Spain has been destroyed, with the exception of the frigate which escaped to Marseilles, and one store-ship not since heard of. I cannot conclude this narrative without an expression of the sentiment which the execution of this bold enterprize has inspired me with, and the respect and admiration I feel for those who performed it. In the first place, success greatly depended on the previous arrangement, which was made by Capt. Hallowell with a judgment and foresight that distinguishes that officer in every service he is employed on; the division of the boats, the preparation of fire materials, and providing them with every implement that contingency could require, established confidence throughout the whole; and in this he was ably assisted by the experience and zeal of Captains Wodehouse, Bullen, Taylor, and Hope. The brigs were under sail, as near the vessels attacked

* Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan.

attacked as the light winds would allow; and Captain Hallowell speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct of their Commanders, Crawly, Raitt, and Wilson. The First Lieutenant Tailour led to the assault in a most gallant manner, and was followed by the other officers, as if each was ambitious of his place, and desired to be first: the whole party bravely maintained the character which British seamen have established for themselves. I am sorry I have to add, that the loss has been considerable, of which I inclose a list. Lieut. Tait, of the Volontaire, an excellent and brave young officer, and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the Tigre, a youth of great promise, were the only officers slain. Many officers in the fleet were desirous of being volunteers in this service. I could not resist the earnest request of Lieuts. Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Hon. J. A. Maude, and the Hon. W. Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, to have the command of boats, in which they displayed that spirit which is inherent in them.

COLLINGWOOD.

P. S. I have charged Lieut. Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, with the delivery of my Dispatches; an officer of great merit, and who commanded one of the boats employed on this service.

*Tigre, off Cape St. Sebastian, Nov.* 1.

My Lord, In obedience to your Lordship's order of the 30th ult. I proceeded to the Bay of Rosas with the ships and sloops named in the margin, where, finding it impracticable to attack the Enemy's convoy while under weigh (the wind being at S. E. and a heavy swell), I anchored the ships of the squadron yesterday evening after dark, about five miles off the town of Rosas, and detached all the boats under the command of Lieut. Tailour, First of the Tigre, to destroy them: the spirited manner in which he led them on to the attack, commanded the admiration of every one present; and the gallant manner in which he was supported, reflects the highest honour on every person employed on this service. I have the honour to inclose a list of vessels captured and destroyed on this occasion; and, when your Lordship is informed that the Enemy was aware of our intention to attack him, and had taken the precaution of fixing boarding nettings, and placing a launch, with a gun in it, in advance, to give him a notice of our approach, and that the vessels were also defended by the very strong batteries on shore, I trust your Lordship will consider it equal in gallantry and judgment to any exploit that has occurred under your Lordship's command. Our loss has been severe; and among the list of killed I have to lament the loss of Lieut. Tait of the Volontaire, of whom Capt. Bullen speaks in high terms, as an officer who has distinguished himself upon many occasions; and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the Tigre: the latter has left a widowed mother in distressed circumstances, who looked to him for comfort and support. Among the wounded are Lieut. Tailour of the Tigre, and Lieut. Forster, of the Apollo, severely. The brigs were directed to keep under weigh, and were in an admirable situation at day-light to have given assistance, had it been necessary. I have the honour also to inclose a list of the officers employed on this service; and I have only to state, that their conduct, and that of the seamen and marines under their command, was such as to exceed any encomium from my pen, and entitles them to my warmest thanks and approbation.

B. HALLOWELL.

*List of Ships and Vessels captured and destroyed in the Bay of Rosas, Nov.* 1.

Armed store-ship, La Lemproye, of 16 9-pounders, 116 men, and 600 tons, burnt; pierced for 22 guns on the main-deck; vessel of war.—Bombard La Victoire, of 14 6-pounders and 80 men, burnt; vessel of war.—Felucca L'Assacien, of 25 muskets and 20 men, burnt; Transport belonging to Government.—L'Union, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—La Bien Aime, of 150 tons, laden with biscuit, burnt.—Notre Dame de Rosaire, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—Felucca Notre Dame de Grace, of 90 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—Bombard Le Grondiere, of eight 6-pounders and 45 men, laden with biscuit, taken; Transport belonging to Government.—Xebeck Le Normande, of ten 4-pounders, and 48 men, taken; vessel of war.—Le Dragon, of 200 tons, laden with biscuit, taken.—L'Indien, of 200 tons, laden with corn and flour, taken.

B. HALLOWELL.

*Killed and Wounded.*—On board the *Tigre*, 4 killed, 10 wounded: among the latter Lieut. Tailour (severely), and Mr. D. R. Syer, Midshipman.—*Cumberland*, 2 killed, 15 wounded: among the latter Lieut. R. Stuart, Mr. Webster, Master's-mate, and Mr. Brady, Midshipman.—*Volontaire*, Lieut. Dalhousie and a seaman killed, 15 wounded: among the latter are the Hon. Lieut. Maude, and Mr. Armstead, Midshipman, both volunteers from the Ville de Paris.—*Apollo*, 3 killed, and First Lieut. Begbie (slightly) and Lieut. J. Forster (severely), with 3 seamen wounded.—*Topaze*, 4 killed and 8 wounded.—*Tuscan*, Lieut. P. Dunn (slightly), and 1 seaman (dangerously), wounded.—

wounded.——Grand Total, 15 killed, and 55 wounded.

*Officers employed in the Boats in the Bay of Rosas.*

*Tigre*, J. Tailour, A. W. J. Clifford, E. Boxer, W. Watterface, W. Hamilton, and J. Brulton, Lieutenants; J. Galdwell, and J. Kynson, Master's-mates; D. R. Syer, Hon. R. Spencer, H. Fawcett, G. F. Bridges, G. Sandys, J. Athill, Hon. G. J. Perceval, J. Montagu, and F. Noel, Midshipmen; Mr. A. Hosack, Assistant-surgeon.—*Cumberland*, J. Murray and R. Stuart, Lieutenants; W. Bradley, acting Lieutenant; E. Baillie, Captain of Marines; J. Webster, Master's mate; C. R. Milbourne, H. Wise, W. H. Blady, and A. Blackmare, Midshipmen.—*Apollo*, J. Begbie, R. C. Barton, and J. Forster, Lieutenants; H. W. De Chair and W. Elant, Master's mates; J. Dunderdale and H. Lancaster, Midshipmen; J. O. French, clerk.—*Scout*, J. Tarrant, Lieutenant; Hon. W. Waldegrave, Lieutenant of Ville de Paris; —— Davy, Midshipman of ditto.—*Topaze*, C. Hammond, J. Dunn, W. Rawlins, and Lord Balgonie, Lieutenant of the Ville de Paris, Lieutenants; —— Halsted, Lieutenant of Marines; A. Boyter, Master's mate; T. Canty, Carpenter; J. Home, H. Luthill and, H. Nicholas, Midshipmen.—*Volontaire*, D. Tait and S. Sison, Lieutenants; J. Bannatyne, T. Randell, Master's Mates; R. S. Harness, and H. J. Leeke, Midshipmen; W. Middleton, Carpenter; Hon. J. A. Maude, Lieutenant, Volunteer from the Ville de Paris; J. Armstead, Midshipman, ditto; W. Burton and D. Campbell, Lieutenants of Marines.—*Tuscan*. T. Dunn, Lieutenant; J. M'Dougall, Master's Mate, and C. Gray, Volunteers from the Ville de Paris; J. Stiddy, Midshipman.

BEN. HALLOWELL.

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*Admiralty-office, Dec. 2.* Letter from Lord Collingwood, dated Ville de Paris, off Minorca, Oct. 12.

Sir, I have great pleasure in transmitting to you a letter from Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's ship the Amphion, giving an account of a very gallant and well-conducted attack made on the Enemy's fort and vessels at Cortelazzo, between Venice and Trieste, by the seamen and marines landed from that ship, which so completely succeeded, that the fort was taken, and blown up, and all the vessels which were in the port captured or destroyed, without the loss of a man, one only being wounded by accident, when employed in destroying the works. I have on many occasions had to represent the zeal, the bravery, and the nice concert of measures that are necessary to success, which have distinguished the services of Capt. Hoste; and this late attack of the Enemy is not inferior to those many instances which have before obtained for him praise and admiration. The manner in which he speaks of Lieut. Phillott, who commanded the party, and of the other officers and men, is highly honourable to them; but the Amphion's Officers and men, following the example of their Captain, could not well be otherwise than they are. Within a month two divisions of the Enemy's gun-boats have been taken, consisting of six each. COLLINGWOOD.

*Amphion, off the Coast of Friul, Aug. 28.*

Sir, I beg leave to inform you of a most gallant and successful attack made by the boats of this ship and a detachment of seamen and marines, on the Enemy's force at Cortelazzo, consisting of six gun-boats, and a convoy of merchant trabaccalos, moored in a strong position, under a battery of four 24-pounders, at the mouth of the Piavie, and in sight of the Italian squadron at Venice.—I had reconnoitred them on the 24th inst. and found it impracticable, from the shallowness of the water, to get the ship in, but I conceived they might be cut out by the boats, provided I could carry the battery: and this opinion was confirmed by a fisherman I detained the same evening, who gave me a very correct account of their force and situation; to prevent any suspicion of my design, I kept out of sight of the land till the evening of the 26th, when I crowded all possible sail, and we anchored off the entrance of the Piavie, at one in the morning of the 27th. At three a detachment of seamen and marines, commanded by Lieut. Phillott, First Lieutenant, assisted by Lieuts. Jones (2) and Moore of the marines, in all seventy men, were landed about a mile below the battery to the Southward, and advanced immediately to storm it, leaving Lieut. Slaughter (third Lieutenant), with the command of the boats, to push for the River the instant the fort was carried: at a quarter past three the alarm was given; the attack was made the same instant, and such vigour in the assault, that in ten minutes the fort was completely in our possession, and the concerted signal made, the guns were instantly turned on the gun-boats, the fire on which, and musketry from the marines, whom Lieut. Moore had placed in a most excellent situation, compelled them to instant surrender, and our boats took possession of the gun-boats and vessels, as per inclosed list; two of the former are of the largest dimensions.—The battery was a complete work, with a ditch, and che-

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vaux de frize round it, and our men entered it first by scaling ladders: the Commandant of the fort made his escape with some of his men; two were found dead and one wounded; the rest, consisting of 16 of the 3d regiment of light infantry, were made prisoners. Having spiked all the guns, and totally destroyed the battery and barrack, the whole detachment was re-embarked by one *p. m.*

I have now, Sir, the additional pleasure of saying, that this service was performed without the loss of a man on our part. One marine alone was wounded by an explosion of powder after we had possession, but he is doing well. The gallantry and good conduct of the commanding Lieutenant, Mr. Phillott, in the execution of this attack, speaks for itself; I have only to say, he had the entire conducting of it, and on this, as on many other occasions, fully justified the confidence I placed in him. He speaks in the warmest terms of Lieuts. Jones and Moore, and the officers and men under his orders; the prompt manner in which Lieut. Jones turned the guns on the Enemy's vessels, and the judicious disposition of the marines by Lieut. Moore, is highly praise-worthy. In the variety of boat service we have had, these officers have particularly distinguished themselves, and some months back were severely wounded. The silence and regularity of the seamen and marines in their advance to the fort, and their bravery in the attack, is equally deserving of praise, and truly characteristic of British seamen. Inclosed is a list of the officers and midshipmen employed on shore and in the boats. The surrender of the gun-boats was so quick, that our boats had not time to join in the attack on them, but were most actively employed afterwards in getting the prizes out, under the direction of Lieut. Slaughter. The above vessels were stationed at Cortelazzo for the express purpose of protecting the trade between Venice and Trieste, and were commanded by a Commandant de Division, M. Villeneuve, who is made prisoner.

I am, &c. W. Hoste, Captain.

*Capt. Hargood,*
*H. M. S. Northumberland.*

*List of Gun-boats, &c. captured and destroyed by the boats of the Amphion, at Cortelazzo, Aug. 27.*

La Surveillante, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 26-pounder in the bow, and one long 12-pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gun-wale, and 36 men, copper-bottomed and fastened, and quite new.—La Vedette, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 26-pounder in the bow, and one long 12-pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gun-wale, and 36 men, copper fastened.—No. 80, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 24-pounder, with small arms.—No. 76, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 24-pounder, with small arms.—No. 77, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 24 pounder, with small arms.—No. 64, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 24-pounder, with small arms.—Two trabaccalos, laden with rice, cheese, &c. taken.—Five trabaccalos, laden with wood and charcoal, burnt in the River. W. Hoste.

*Officers employed on Shore, and in the Boats of the Amphion, Aug. 27.*

C. G. R. Phillott, first Lieutenant; G. M. Jones, second ditto; W. Slaughter, third ditto, in the boats; T. Moore, Lieut. of Royal Marines; J. Dalleny, Master's-mate; T. Boardman, ditto; J. Gape, C. H. Ross, G. Castle, C. Kempthorn, W. Lee Rees, and C. Bruce, Midshipmen; T. E. Hoste, Volunteer of the first class; F. G. Farewell, ditto; R. Spearman, ditto; J. Angas, Surgeon's assistant. W. Hoste, Captain.

Lord Collingwood has transmitted to this Office a Letter from Capt. Crawley, of the Philomel sloop, giving an account of his having, on the 13th of October, captured off Zante, a French privateer called the Etoile de Buonaparte, of eight guns and 48 men.

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## ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

### FRANCE.

The design to assume the title of the Emperor or Autocrat of the West has been for some time ascribed to Buonaparte: and it would seem that he is preparing to carry it into effect. In an answer to a recent address of a deputation from Rome, he asserted, almost in direct terms his right to the vast power possessed by Charlemagne.

There were lately assembled at Paris the following personages: Buonaparte, the King of Saxony, the King of Bavaria, the King and Queen of Holland, the King and Queen of Westphalia, the King and Queen of Naples, the Vieeroy and Viee-Queen of Italy, the Prince and Princess of Lucca and Piombino, the Prince Primate, the Prince of Bavaria, the Sacred Conclave.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, AND SPEECH OF BUONAPARTE.

*Paris, Dec.* 4. Yesterday his Majesty proceeded to the Palace of the Legislative Body; and being seated, the Members newly elected took the oaths; after

after which the Emperor made the following speech:

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body,

"Since your last Session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of this fourth Punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me. The genius of France conducted the English army—it has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived—I owe particular thanks to the Citizens of the Departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies; you have before you long years of glory and prosperity. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the Ancients. I have united Tuscany to the Empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it, by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestors have always shewn us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization. History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome; the Popes, become Sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies of every preponderating power on the Peninsula—they have employed their spiritual power to injure it. It was then demonstrated to me, that the spiritual influence exercised in my States by a foreign Sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests, but by annulling the donative of the French Emperors, my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman States to France. By the Treaty of Vienna, all the Kings and Sovereigns, my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired, and shall acquire, a fresh increase of territory. The Illyrian Provinces stretch the frontiers of my great Empire to the Save. Contiguous to the Empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interests of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraws herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her, if she offer herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious counsels. I have wished to give the Swiss Nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their Mediator, and thus putting an end to all the uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people. Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them. Yet she is the *debouche* of the principal arteries of my Empire. Changes will become necessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well-understood interests of the two countries, imperiously require them. Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces. Happy would it have been for that nation, if the wise Prince that governs her now, had ascended the throne some years sooner. This example proves anew to Kings, that the alliance of England is the surest presage of ruin. My Ally and Friend the Emperor of Russia has united to his vast Empire, Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and a district of Gallicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that Empire. My sentiments for its illustrious Sovereign are in unison with my policy. When I shall shew myself beyond the Pyrennees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat, and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that of evil; of moderation, order, and morality, over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of Spain. Gentlemen, Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body, I have directed my Minister of the Interior to lay before you the history of the legislation, of the administration, and of the finances of the year just expired; you will see all the ideas I had conceived for the amelioration of my people have been followed with the greatest activity—that in Paris, as in the most distant parts of my Empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The Members of my Council of State will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon the finances; you will

will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, though circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

*Dec.* 9. The Council of Inquiry, appointed by His Majesty the Emperor and King, convened by his Excellency Count Huneburg, Minister at War, in obedience to His Majesty's order, dated Schoenbrunn, Sept. 7, and assembled at the General Military Closet, on the 25th of last month, closed its deliberations, and pronounced the following sentence:

"That General Monnet, contraryto his duty, did not fulfil the order of his Imperial Majesty, in case of his being pressed hard by the Enemy, to cut the dykes, rather than surrender; That he surrendered the fortress at a time when it had only sustained a bombardment of thirty-six hours; when the garrison was still composed of more than four thousand men; when no breach had yet been made in the rampart, and the enemy were yet more than eight hundred metres distant from the fortress; when our troops were yet in possession of the outworks; and when, consequently, the place was not yet really besieged; That the General is, therefore, guilty of gross misconduct, which cannot be attributed to any other motive than cowardice and treason: And the Council declares moreover, that the General is guilty of extortion and embezzlement, since it appears in evidence, that he did receive, or cause to be received, for his own private benefit and use, from the year 1803 to the year 1806, the sum of ten Dutch stivers, or twenty sous Tournees, for each half-anker of Geneva which was exported.

(Signed)
"Count RAMPON.
"Count D'ABOVILLE.
"Vice-Admiral THEVENARD.
"Counts SONCIS & BASSON."

The above sentence was confirmed by the Emperor.

[The General is now on parole in England.]

*** While this sheet was at the press, we received from France intelligence of the REPUDIATION OF HIS WIFE BY BUONAPARTE; and also a report of the ANNEXATION OF HOLLAND TO THE FRENCH DOMINIONS.—The particulars shall be detailed in our SUPPLEMENT.

## HOLLAND.

The basin and dock-heads of Walcheren were blown up: nearly 3000 weight of powder was used on the occasion, and the explosion was tremendous. Fire was immediately after communicated to the arsenal, storehouses, dock-yards, &c.; and the conflagration was in the highest degree sublime and awful.

## SPAIN.

The Assembly of the Cortes is positively fixed for the 1st March, 1810. The Junta has also appointed a Military Committee of seven Members, consisting of the Marquis of Astorga, President, Marquis Romana, Marquis of Villel, Don J. N. Garcia de la Torre, Don Rodrigo Riqueme, Don F. Xavier Carros, and Don Sebastian de Jocana, to superintend the direction of the war, and of all operations requiring "secrecy, vigour, and dispatch."

All the accounts received from Spain, since the Archbishop of Toledo has been placed at the head of the Government, state that he is acting with the greatest energy. His influence with the clergy, in particular, has been productive of the most beneficial effects; they have made great pecuniary sacrifices for the public cause, and their example has very much increased the general enthusiasm. The levy of 250,000 men, which has been ordered, will, it is generally imagined, be raised without any difficulty. The male population of the country rush in crowds to join the patriotic standard; and all they want is arms.

A letter from Gibraltar states the loss of the Spanish army in the battle of Ocana to amount to abont 5000 killed and wounded, and 8000 taken prisoners. The French had about 1500 killed and wounded, and were twice repulsed with great loss in their attacks on the right wing. The French official account of the battle of Ocana contains but few particulars, and those much exaggerated. It is as follows:

*Madrid, Nov.* 20. The battle of Ocana, which the King fought yesterday, was one of the most decisive which the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King have ever fought. The Members of the Junta of Seville who have the most influence were in the rear of the army of the insurgents, and announced in a high tone, that they were going to hold their sittings at Madrid, but they were the first to fly. This appears to be the last effort which the Junta of Seville will make. The following Order of the Day has been published:

"Yesterday the King gained a signal and decisive victory at Ocana.—Two hours were sufficient to disperse the army of the insurgents, who expected within two days to make their entry into Madrid. It was entirely dispersed or destroyed.—4000 men were left dead on the field of battle; 20,000 were made prisoners, among whom were 200 officers, 30 or 40,000 muskets, 20 standards, 30 pieces of artillery, and an incredible

quantity

quantity of baggage were the results of this splendid victory.

"AUGUSTUS BELLIARD, Gov.-Gen."

A letter from Gen. Areyzaga certainly does not warrant the inference that the Spanish army has been annihilated, or even totally routed; but that they have sustained a severe defeat, we fear, is beyond a doubt. It would be well were the Spaniards to avoid general actions with the French, and confine themselves to that desultory mode of warfare which would destroy the French army in detail, without affording it any opportunity for the display of its superior tactics in the field. But though we lament the issue of this battle, it is far from exciting feelings of despondency. The Spaniards appear to be recovering their antient energy; and if they do, twenty such defeats would not entirely subject them to the power of their treacherous Invader.

We are the more encouraged in this belief, from reading a Proclamation from the Junta, on the subject of the Peace between Austria and France. Without disguising the increased difficulties which that unfortunate event is likely to oppose to the patriotic exertions of the Nation, it breathes a confidence, that the constancy and valour of the people will be found adequate to the struggle.

We have not room for the whole of this Address, but shall extract the most interesting passages. After announcing the intelligence of the Peace, and describing, in glowing language, the conduct of Buonaparte and his satellites to Spain, the Address thus proceeds:

"There can be no peace while these things subsist. That Spain may be free, is the universal wish of the Nation. That Spain may be free, or that it may become an immense desert, one vast sepulchre, where the accumulated carcases of French and Spaniards shall exhibit to future ages our glory and their ignominy. But this wretched fate is not to be feared by brave men. Victory, sooner or later, must be the reward of fortitude and constancy."

The Junta then call upon the Nation to suffer every privation, and make every sacrifice, to save the State; after which we meet with the following energetic passage:

"The victory must be ours if we continue and conclude the great enterprize we have undertaken with the same enthusaism with which we began it. The colossal mass of force and resistance which we must oppose to our enemy, must be composed of the forces of all, of the sacrifices of all; and then, what will it import that he pours upon us anew the legions with which he has been successful in Germany, or the swarm of conscripts he endeavours to drag from France? The experience we have obtained in two campaigns, and our very desperation, will consign these hordes of banditti to the same fate which the former have suffered. If some of the Monarchs of the North have consented to become the slaves of this new Tamerlane, and at the expence of ages of infamy have purchased a moment's respite, till their turn shall come to be devoured, we are resolved to perish or triumph. The alliance we have contracted with the British nation continues, and will continue. That nation has lavished for us its blood and its treasures, and is entitled to our gratitude, and that of future ages."

The address concludes in these terms:

"Here was drawn, never to be sheathed, the sword of eternal hatred to the execrable tyrant; here was raised, never to be lowered, the standard of independence and justice. Hasten to it, all ye who wish not to live under the abominable yoke, ye who cannot enter into a league with iniquity; and ye who are indignant at the cowardly desertion of deluded Princes, hasten to us. Here the valiant shall find opportunities of acquiring true honour; the wise and virtuous obtain respect, and the oppressed find an asylum; our cause is the same, the same be our danger, the same our reward. Come hither, and in despite of all the arts, and all the power of this inhuman despot, you shall witness how we will render dim his star, and be ourselves the creators of our own destiny.

"The Abp. of LAODICEA, President.

"PEDRO DE RIVERO, Secretary.

"Royal Alcaraz of Seville, Nov. 21."

General Kellerman, who commands in the North of Spain, has issued the following proclamation, which affords an atrocious instance of military violence:

"Considering the necessity of multiplying the resources of the army of his Imperial Majesty, and of depriving the rebels and traitors of the means of procuring animals to accomplish their atrocious designs, it is hereby declared, that all the horses and mares belonging to the provinces in Upper Spain, viz. in the districts of Salamanca, Zamoras, Toro, Leon, Placentia, Burgos, Guipuscoa, and Alvala, of the height of four feet four inches, or five feet and half an inch of the measure of Spain, and from thence upward, are in requisition for the

the service of the army of France, and are to be conducted to the capital of the respective governments, where they are to be received and maintained by the Governors, until the returns made to me shall enable me to give directions for the disposal of them. All the horses of less than 4 feet 4 inches, or 5 feet ½ inch Spanish measure, also mares pregnant for more than 3 months, and horses and mares that are not 30 months old, and less than the height mentioned, are to have the left eye put out, and are to be rendered by other proper means unfit for military service by the proprietors themselves. Those who presume to disobey this command are to be mulcted in four times the value of the animals. The execution of this order is to be committed to the Governors, Commandants of Arms, and to the Commandants of Detachments and Flying Columns. KELLERMAN,

Gen. of Div. and Gov. Gen. of Upper Spain.

Oct. 28."

## PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Papers have published a Decree of the Prince Regent of Portugal for reducing the number of the members of government, and appointed Lord Wellington Marshal General of the Portuguese armies, with a voice in the council, and a charge that his Lordship shall be consulted upon all occasions.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor Francis has addressed his army on the conclusion of the peace of Vienna, in terms which contain much of that spirit which he manifested during the negotiations. Gold and silver medals have been distributed among those officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves. The address concludes with emphatically declaring, "that it is only by discipline and true valour that they can procure a permanent peace, or the esteem of their neighbours:" the plain interpretation of which is, that to be at peace with France, they must be prepared to resist her.

Several of the most flourishing cities and towns in Germany have been reduced to ruin in consequence of the exactions of the military. Among the number is Passau (Bavaria), the most wealthy of whose inhabitants have been impoverished by having soldiers quartered on them; in August, they gave lodging and subsistence to 148,221 men, including officers.

The mines of quicksilver in Istria and Carniola, now lost to Austria, brought that Power a clear annual revenue of two millons of florins.

The population of Trieste never exceeded 40,000 souls: yet the contribution levied on it by Napoleon equalled 50 millions of francs, not more than five of which could be raised. Since its occupation by the enemy, and the blockade by our squadron, its commercial greatness has vanished; and those families who once lived in splendour, are now reduced to poverty, and can scarcely procure the necessaries of life.

Two persons were executed last month at Bamberg, for having attempted, a short time since, to assassinate the Duke of Abrantes (Junot), while passing through that city. The Duke had, it appears, violated the wife of the one, and seduced the sister of the other offender.

Buonaparte has begun to act upon his assumed title of Mediator of Switzerland: a detachment of his troops has occupied one of the principal Swiss cantons, and the occupation of the lesser ones is spoken of. An insurrection has broken out in Carniola.

The attempts to cajole the Tyroleans into submission have totally failed, and these gallant people offer incessant resistance in every quarter. A new leader, named Zeggerlen, has started up, and organised the inhabitants of the Zillerthall and the Pinzgaw. Major-General Count Minucci has been dispatched against him, and obtained by numerical superiority some partial successes. Of the submission of Hofer we always doubted; but the following will show the adherence of that chief to the cause he had espoused:

*Inspruck, Nov.* 22. A Proclamation, addressed by Andrew Hofer to the inhabitants of Wintshgau, and dated Passetjies, the 15th November, 1809, is at present circulated through the Upper Inthal, which is as follows:

"I felt inclined to lay down my arms, prevailed upon by men whom I considered as friends of my country, but who, as I now find, are its enemies and traitors. I, therefore, think it right to inform you, that all the Passeyer is again in open insurrection; all the inhabitants, both old and young, have taken up arms again, and that the enemy was yesterday defeated with great loss. I, therefore, call on you, brethren, to rejoin us in arms. Were we to surrender to the enemy, we should soon see all the youths of the Tyrol dragged away from their homes; our churches and convents destroyed, divine worship annihilated in our country, and our heads overwhelmed by eternal woe. Fight, therefore, as loyal men, with us, in defence of our native land; I shall fight with and for you, as a father for his children. I feel obliged then briefly to communicate

communicate my sentiments to you, lest I should fall a sacrifice to the detestation and hatred of my own people. You would incur the same fate, were you to remain indifferent spectators, and not take up arms again for your God and your country. They who obstruct the march of our troops, or do not furnish them with the necessary supplies, shall be severely punished." *(Royal Amsterdam Courant, Dec. 9.)*

*Vienna, Nov.* 18. According to the latest accounts from Bucharest, the Russians are already at Varna, on the Black Sea, 40 German miles from Constantinople; and there is every appearance that they will conquer the whole province of Bulgaria this campaign.

*Vienna, Nov.* 28. On the 27th inst. arrived in this city his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria. He was dressed in the Hungarian uniform, and seated in a coach drawn by six horses, which could hardly pass the streets crowded by the inhabitants, who received their gracious Sovereign with incessant shouts of 'Long live the Emperor.' At night there was not one single house but what was illuminated. All the theatres are to be this day thrown open to the public, and a general illumination will again take place this evening. Her Majesty the Empress is also shortly expected. The Emperor has ordered the sum of 100,000 florins to be distributed among the poor. This morning *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral.

*Buda, Nov.* 24. According to a statement published here by authority, the loss of the Austrian army, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from the 4th to the 12th July, 1809, consists of 17 Generals, 847 Officers, 30,471 rank and file, and 4,100 horses. *(Scheidam Courant, Dec.* 13.)

## SWEDEN.

The Swedish papers announce the conclusion of peace with France. Buonaparte, it seems, has granted nearly the same terms to Sweden that she obtained from Alexander.

King Charles has experienced two fits of apoplexy, from the effects of which, however, he is said to be recovering. It is possible he may survive for some time these reiterated attacks; but they will probably produce a degree of mental imbecility, which will render him wholly incapable of administering a Government, placed in so difficult and critical a state as that of Sweden. To whom, in this event, it will be confided, is uncertain.

Extract of a Letter from Gottenburgh, dated Dec. 11.

"One of the stipulations in our Treaty with France is, that, as an equivalent for Pomerania, which is to be restored, together with a small part of the Prussian territory, we must send over ten thousand men towards the contingent of the Rhenish Confederacy.

"The successor to our throne, Prince Christian, is acknowledged; and our late King Gustavus is doomed, along with his family, to go into France. They left Stockholm last week for Carlscrona; whence they will be embarked for Pomerania, on their way to France."

To witness the humiliation of this high and gallant spirit would, doubtless, be an exquisite treat to Buonaparte.

Peace has been formally concluded between Sweden and Denmark.

## DENMARK.

The Hereditary Princess of Denmark has been discovered intriguing with a French ballet-master, of the name of Dupuis, who had been instructing the Princess in singing. It is said, she has confessed her guilt, and has been sent to Altona. Dupuis was sent to Lubeck, never to return to Denmark under pain of death.

Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh, the lady accused, is 25 years of age; was married on Midsummer-day 1806, to Christian Frederick Prince of Denmark, and cousin to the present King, who is 23 years old.

## ASIA.

The small-pox having recently made its appearance in the zenana of the Berar Rajah, the vaccine inoculation was introduced, and attended with complete success.

## AMERICA, &c.

The Address of the President of America to Congress on the opening of its Sittings the 27th ult. has been received. He speaks in terms not very respectful of the conduct of the British Government, in refusing to ratify the arrangements concluded with Mr. Erskine, which he states to have been agreeable to the instructions received by that Gentleman; but in speaking of the mission of Mr. Jackson, he outsteps all bounds of courtesy, and, after terminating the affair of the Chesapeak "a murderous aggression," he does not hesitate to charge the British Government with "asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States." He accuses Mr. Jackson of forgetting the respect due to all Governments; and for some imputations which he is stated to have cast on the American Government, he says that it was resolved to receive no farther communications from him.

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By the circular letter published by Mr. Jackson, it appears, that the instructions contained in Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Erskine, and which alone were to form the basis of an adjustment with the American Government, were communicated to Secretary Smith; who notwithstanding concluded an arrangement directly in the teeth of these instructions, and which arrangement there was every moral presumption would be disavowed by the British Government.

Steam has been applied in America to the purposes of inland navigation with the utmost success. The passage boat between New York and Albany is 160 feet long, and wide in proportion, for accommodations, consisting of 52 births, besides sofas, &c. for 100 passengers; and the machine which moves her wheels is equal to the power of 24 horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler eight or ten feet in length. Her route is a distance of 150 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, and sometimes in the short period of 32 hours.

A hardy body of warriors, hunters, and trappers, all well armed and equipped, took their departure about three months ago from Louisville, in America, on a three-year expedition to join the Missouri Company, who design to establish themselves not only on the River Columbia, but to enlarge the sphere of their commerce to the East Indies.

In a *Sydney Gazette*, we find a Proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-governor Paterson, prohibiting all correspondence and communication with the late Governor Bligh, or any of his family, friends, or associates.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

*Nov.* 13. The new cut on the Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough (through Foxton) was opened this day. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present; and a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Angel Inn in *Harborough* to about 180 gentlemen interested in the concern. Thus have the Union Canal Company, after a period of 15 years from its commencement, finished a work of great public utility. Very few Canals, in the same distance, have had to encounter such difficulties in the course of the undertaking. Nearly 200 feet of lockage, a tunnel more than half a mile in length, two considerable aqueducts, other large embankments, a large reservoir, and several hundred yards of very deep cutting, have been completed.

*Nov.* 27. The paper-mill near *Leeds*, called Scotland Mill, occupied by Mr. Harrison, was totally consumed by fire. The building was insured for 2000*l.* and the stock for 3500*l.*

*Nov.* 30. A fire was discovered in the corn and flour warehouses of Messrs. Young, in Lewin's Mead, *Bristol*. Some of the machinery of the steam-engine attached to the concern is supposed to have taken fire, which was wholly destroyed, together with some thousand quarters of corn and flour. The adjoining premisses of Messrs. George and Co. have also been materially damaged. The loss sustained is estimated at upwards of 20,000*l.*

*Dec.* 7. The Harlequin sloop of war, having under convoy 23 sail of ships, sailed on the 5th inst. from Plymouth. Last night the wind blew strong from the S. W. with a heavy swell; and, it being very dark, the Harlequin, with the six headmost ships, ran ashore in *Seaford bay*, at five minutes before four. Signals of distress were fired, and a number of sky-rockets, &c. exploded by the convoy. The remainder of the fleet now hauled their wind, and with difficulty cleared Beachey-head. The inhabitants of Seaford and Newhaven were prevented from rendering much assistance by the extreme haziness of the morning. At day-break the scene was such as can hardly be described—six of the vessels were lying close together, and the other was under the high cliff, about half a mile to the East. Between six and seven part of the crews were got on shore—others were floating on rafts, &c. until so completely exhausted that the waves washed them off, and they perished! Several of the vessels were completely dashed to pieces. Thirty-two persons lost their lives. The following are the names of the ships which were lost: The Weymouth, 4 of her crew lost; February, 14 lost; Metbedacht, all lost; Traveller brig, Albion schooner, and Unice, crews all saved.

*Dec.* 24. The bodies of 2 seamen, who had deserted from the Gibraltar, lying in Cawsand Bay, on the 10th, have been picked up under *Mount Batten*. The boat in which they made off was found stove-in under Plymouth Hoe. The same night, J. Fitzgerald, quarter-master of the Repulse, with four seamen, deserted from that ship; and, as the night was very stormy, are supposed to have met with a similar fate to the above.

*Dec.* 24. A soldier, employed in digging sand at *Bexhill*, was a few days since killed by the falling-in of the ground above him. Men engaged in labour of this kind should, at the present season, be more than ordinary cautious, as the rains loosen the earth, and increase the danger of its giving way.

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A manufactory at *Wolverhampton* was lately entirely consumed; by which accident near 300 people have been thrown out of employ.

The old Market-cross at *Bungay*, which has borne the pelting storms of many a winter, has lately been doomed to be superseded by a new building.

The grand chain of locks on the Caledonian Canal, at *Muirtown*, is completed; and presents one of the most stupendous piles of masonry to be met with in any part of the kingdom.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Tuesday, Dec.* 5.

A Court of Common Council was held, when Mr. Waithman moved some resolutions relative to the Expedition to Walcheren, which he denominated ill-digested, calamitous, and injurious, to our army, more by privations and disease than by the sword. Aldermen Combe, Wood, and Goodbehere, Messrs. Griffiths, &c. supported the motion, and enforced the necessity of an Address to the King, praying for an enquiry.

Sir W. Curtis, Messrs. S. Dixon, Scholey, &c. agreed in the propriety of an enquiry; and pledged themselves to support that measure at a subsequent meeting, in case Parliament did not, on its assembling, take the necessary steps for that purpose. The previous question being then moved by Sir W. Curtis, 67 voted for it, and 68 against it. Another division took place on the original question, which was carried by a majority of three.

*Wednesday, Dec.* 13.

A Court of Common Council was held, when Mr. Sheriff Atkins called the attention of the Members to the Address recently voted to His Majesty, which he thought contained matter offensive to the Royal feelings, and which he should move might be read again, in order that its merits and defects might be fully discussed. Aldermen Combe and Wood opposed the reading, as being indecorous, after his Majesty had been waited on by the Sheriffs, to know when he would be pleased to receive it; and the latter moved an amendment that took away the whole of the original motion. Sir Charles Price was for the Address being read, as he thought it deficient in respect to the King; and Mr. Mawman because he conceived it inconsistent and unjust to talk of enquiry, and pass censure in the same breath. After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Waithman, Goodbehere, Dixon, Jacks, &c. took a part, the Court divided upon Mr. Alderman Wood's amendment, which was finally lost. An amended Address was then proposed by Mr. Sheriff Atkins, which was subsequently carried; the numbers for it being 114, and against it 101.

*Friday, Dec.* 15.

The Lord Mayor, in obedience to a requisition, convened a Court of Common Council, for the purpose of re-considering the proceedings of the last Court; when, after considerable discussion, the previous question being moved, was carried by a majority of 18, and the presentation of Mr. Sheriff Atkins's amended Address thus confirmed.

*Saturday, Dec.* 16.

The following is a correct statement of the East India ships lost, missing, and taken, from the commencement of the present year to this day: Missing, supposed to be lost, the Experiment, Glory, Lord Nelson, Jane Duchess of Gordon, Lady Jane Dundas, Bengal, and Calcutta; Britannia and Lord Gardner, lost on the Goodwin Sands; Walpole, lost off Margate; Skelton Castle, lost near Bengal River; Travers, struck on a rock, and was lost, in India; Streatham and Europe, taken by the French in the Bay of Bengal; and Asia, lost in Bengal River.

*Saturday, Dec.* 30.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The following Regulations have been substituted for those notified in the General Order of the 20th of March last, which had been found not sufficiently explanatory of his Majesty's intentions: "No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of a Captain until he has been three years a Subaltern.—No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Major until he has been seven years in the service, of which he shall have been at least two years a Captain; and no Major shall be appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel until he has been nine years in the service.—No Officer shall be allowed to fill any Staff appointment (that of Aid-de-Camp excepted) until he has been four years in the service.—No Subaltern Officer shall be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Aid-de-Camp until he has been present with his regiment at least one year."

A large elegant building has been lately completed, near the West gate of the Tower, for Excise-officers, for the better accommodation of the mercantile interest, as being contiguous to the Custom-house. The new Mint, to the East of the Tower, is nearly completed; from which a grand opening is to be made, to afford a view of Trinity-square.

*Nov.* 13. Died, of a decline, on his passage to Madeira, the Rev. LEWIS ROBERTS. The younger son of an opulent Merchant settled at Lisbon, he was born in that city about 1772, and was brought up in the persuasion of the Church of Rome, of which both his parents were communicants. At the proper age he became a member of a College of celebrity, where he was soon distinguished by the uncommon vigour of his mind, the fertility of his genius, and the aptitude with which he acquired all kinds of erudition. His passion for knowledge was unbounded; and he applied himself with unwearied zeal in the study of the Classicks, of Ethicks, of Divinity, and all the higher branches of Science. Having stored his mind with these important attainments, he did not disdain the lighter pursuits of Literature. History, Poetry, and the Belles-Lettres, opened a wide field to his imagination; and such was the facility with which he acquired the modern languages, that, before he attained his twentieth year, he spoke and wrote, with equal propriety and elegance, the English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian. Thus qualified to fill any situation with credit, he was induced, by the advice of a Tutor who had early been intrusted with the care of his education, to become a Catholic Clergyman, contrary to the inclinations of his Family, who had hoped that his abilities might be displayed in a more active scene of life. His exertions in the pulpit challenged the applause of all who heard him; and while the Publick did justice to his oratorial abilities, his private friends were not less delighted with the charms of his conversation, which was at once amusing from its variety, instructive from the information it afforded, and interesting from the simplicity with which it was expressed. Having established a high reputation as a preacher and a man of letters at Lisbon, he removed with his father's family to England, and settled in London. But though he henceforward resided principally in the British Metropolis, he took opportunities of visiting Paris, Berlin, and other Continental capitals, in the polished circles of which he was always an admired and a welcome guest. Fond of the pleasures of refined society, for which he was particularly calculated by the urbanity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, and the brilliancy of a ready but never offensive wit, he still devoted the greater part of every day to the discharge of his professional duties, or the cultivation of letters. He was for some time an officiating minister at the Spanish chapel in Manchester-square; but the continued attacks of a pulmonary complaint, to which he was early subject, soon compelled him to relinquish his situation as a regular preacher; but, as often as an interval of health occurred, he willingly lent his aid in the Catholic pulpits of this town. Whenever he did so, the place of worship was crowded, and Christians of all denominations listened with pleasure and edification to his discourses, which, free from bigotry and intolerance, and emanating from the true spirit of the Gospel unadulterated, breathed the purest morality, and were delivered with all the animating warmth of impressive eloquence. In literary composition his abilities were not less conspicuous; and if the Friend on whom falls the melancholy task of recording the merits of one whose premature loss he shall never cease to deplore, could, without a violation of the confidence reposed in him, declare what he knows on this subject, the Publick would discover, perhaps with surprise, how often they have been indebted to the elegant pen of Mr. Roberts. His modesty was extreme; and while most of his works were sent into the world anonymously, even their success did not persuade him to claim the praise to which he was justly entitled. He affixed, however, his name to an admired Defence of the Principles of the Church of Rome, which he conceived had been misrepresented in a pamphlet, supposed to be written by an Irish Prelate of high reputation, under the assumed title of "Melancthon." Every Reader of taste who peruses that able Answer will observe in it the marks of a sublime mind, and will readily believe that the author had in him all the requisites of literary excellence. Ill health marred his fairest prospects; and the growing symptoms of decay, which neither the aid of medicine nor the habits of extreme temperance were able to arrest, induced him to try the effects of a warmer climate, and through the friendly recommendation of the Chevalier de Susa, the Portuguese Ambassador, he obtained permission to embark on board the frigate which conveyed Mr. Villars, his Majesty's Envoy, to Portugal. That gentleman soon discovered the uncommon qualities which distinguished his companion, and on their arrival at Lisbon, he offered him, in the handsomest manner, the situation of his private secretary. As the first wish of Mr. Roberts's heart was to serve his Country, he did not allow even sickness and debility to be an apology for his declining a post for which his talents and his knowledge of the European languages rendered him so peculiarly

peculiarly fit. He cheerfully accepted the appointment, and devoted himself with unceasing assiduity to the discharge of its duties. How ably he fulfilled this important station Mr. Villars (of whose liberality, good sense, and enlightened views, he always spoke with grateful praise) will, doubtless, be ready to certify; while many eminent persons, both Portuguese and English, will confirm his testimony. His weakened constitution sunk under the pressure of business; and the excessive heat of Summer in Portugal compelled him, though most reluctantly, to take his leave of Mr. Villars and of Lisbon. He returned in August last to England, a greater invalid than ever; and as Winter approached, he determined to go to Madeira, with little hope of recovery, but anxious to save his family and his friends the pain of witnessing his dissolution. He embarked, towards the end of October, on board the Larkins; and, after interesting his fellow-passengers by the admirable patience which he displayed under the increasing attacks of pain and sickness, and by the social spirits which amidst all his sufferings never abandoned him, he expired on the 13th of November, three days before the ship reached the Island of Madeira. Thus died one of the best, wisest, and most accomplished of men. His sentiments, moral, political, and religious, were great and liberal. His genius was luminous; his taste excellent; his judgment sound; his wit playful; his learning profound and various; and his heart noble, generous, and affectionate. In one word, he possessed every quality which we admire in a public, or love in a private character.

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Died, on *December* 20, greatly regretted by his numerous friends, Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, of St. Paul's Church-yard, a most respectable member of the Society of Booksellers in London, and for some years past considered as the Father of the Trade.

Mr. Johnson was born at Liverpool, in November 1738, of parents who were Dissenters of the Baptist persuasion. He was sent to London at the age of fourteen; and after some time was apprenticed with Mr. George Keith of Gracechurch-street. He began business for himself in a shop on Fish-street-hill, a situation he chose as being in the track of the Medical Students resorting to the Hospitals in the Borough, and which probably was the foundation of his connexions with many eminent members of that profession. From that place he removed to Paternoster-row, where he lived some years in partnership first with Mr. Davenport, and then with Mr. John Payne. His house and stock were entirely destroyed by fire in 1770; after which misfortune he removed to the shop in St. Paul's Church-yard, in which he thenceforth carried on business without a partner to the time of his death.

The character Mr. Johnson established by his integrity, good sense, and honourable principles of dealing, soon raised him to eminence as a publisher; and many of the most distinguished names in science and literature during the last half century appear in works which he ushered to the world. Of a temper the reverse of sanguine, with a manner somewhat cold and indifferent, and with a decided aversion to all arts of puffing and parade, the confidence and attachment he inspired were entirely the result of his solid judgment, his unaffected sincerity, and the friendly benevolence with which he entered into the interests of all who were connected with him. Although he was not remarkable for the encouragement he held out to Authors —the consequence of his being neither sanguine nor pushing; yet it was his invariable rule, when the success of a work surpassed his expectations, to make the Writer a partaker in the emolument, though he lay under no other obligation to do so than his own notions of justice and generosity. The kindness of his heart was equally conspicuous in all the relations of life. His house and purse were always open to the calls of friendship, kindred, or misfortune; and perhaps few men of his means and condition have done more substantial services to persons whose merits and necessities recommended them to his notice.

It is well known that Mr. Johnson's literary connexions have lain in great part among the free Enquirers both on religious and political topicks. He was himself, on conviction, a friend to such large and liberal discussion as is not inconsistent with the peace and welfare of Society, and the preservation of due decorum towards things really respectable. But these were limits within which both by temper and principle, he wished to see such discussion confined; for turbulence and sedition were utterly abhorrent from his nature. When, therefore, for the unconscious offence of selling a few copies of a pamphlet of which he was not the publisher, and which was a reply to one of which he had sold a much larger number, the opportunity was taken of involving him in a prosecution that brought upon him the infliction of fine and imprisonment, it was by many considered as the ungenerous indulgence of a long-hoarded spleen against him on account of publications not liable to legal censure, though displeasing to Authority. It is gratifying, however, to relate, that during the height of party animosity, so little was he regarded personally as a party-man, that he continued to number among his intimate

intimate friends, several worthy persons of opposite sentiments and connexions, who, with himself, were capable of considering a man's performance of the duties of life apart from his speculative opinions.

Although the majority of his publications were of the theological and political class, yet the number of those in science and elegant literature was by no means inconsiderable. Besides all the scientific writings of Dr. Priestley, he published many important works in Medicine and Anatomy; and others in different branches of knowledge. Two Poets of great modern celebrity were by him first introduced to the Publick—Cowper and Darwin. The former of these, with the diffidence, and perhaps the despondency, of his character, had actually, by means of a friend, made over to him his two volumes of Poems on no other condition than that of securing him from expence; but when the Publick, which neglected the first volume, had discovered the rich mine opened in "The Task," and assigned the Author his merited place among the first-rate English Poets, Mr. Johnson would not avail himself of his advantage, but displayed a liberality which has been warmly acknowledged by that admirable though unfortunate person.

It is proper to mention that his true regard for the interests of Literature rendered him an enemy to that typographical luxury which, joined to the necessary increase of expence in printing, has so much enhanced the price of new books as to be a material obstacle to the indulgence of a laudable and reasonable curiosity by the reading Publick. On this principle he usually consulted cheapness rather than appearance in his own publications; and if Authors were sometimes mortified by this preference, the purpose of extensive circulation was better served.

Mr. Johnson was of a weak and delicate frame of body, and was much afflicted with asthmatic complaints, which visibly gained ground upon him as he advanced in years. The immediate cause of his dissolution was a pleuritic attack, under which he quietly sunk after three days of patient suffering. His remains were deposited in the church-yard of Fulham, in which parish he had a country house. He was never married. J. Aikin.

*Stoke Newington, Dec. 31st*, 1809.

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P. 984. EDWARD FORD, ESQ. F.A.S. &c. &c. an intelligent Surgeon, was the son of Dr. Ford, a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Wells, where he was born 1750. His first instruction in medical knowledge he received from Dr. John Ford, then at Bristol, and afterwards of London, where he succeeded in practice, his brother Dr. James F. who was Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty. At an early age Mr. Edward Ford came to settle and practise as a surgeon in London; where he soon acquired credit and reputation. This very humane and benevolent gentleman, well known in the abodes of Poverty, Wretchedness, and Disease, continued to do honour to his profession, as Surgeon of the Westminster Dispensary, and to increase in usefulness, till bad health obliged him to discontinue the laborious exercise of his employment, to the general regret of the very many who were benefited by his skill, and more especially of the poor, to whom he was a signal benefactor in his professional line. His death took place on his way to Bath, where his wife had for some time been resident, in Kensington place; and he had it in contemplation to give a new edition of his valuable book, "On the Disease of the Hip Joint," &c.; which has long been scarce, and is now in the course of being re-printed by his nephew and successor, Mr. Thomas Coupland.

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P. 990. EBENEZER RADCLIFFE, ESQ.

If mental powers and endowments confessedly of the first order, have any claim to remembrance, certainly the subject of this memoir will not speedily descend into oblivion. It is but a very slight sketch which can here be offered; but, such as it is, it will be interesting, if only for the dates and facts it furnishes, to those who remember the extraordinary charms of his conversation (and who does not remember them that ever knew him?) or have read and appreciated his eloquent writings. His writings indeed were not many or voluminous; but his was the singular praise of establishing a splendid and durable reputation on publications which, if the work of an ordinary man, would not have survived the occasion that gave them birth.

He was born at Sheffield in Yorkshire, in January 1732; and was the second son of William and Hannah Radcliffe, of that place. At the age of 12 years he had the misfortune to lose his father, a man respectable for his property and situation in life, but more distinguished for the universal esteem in which he was held for uprightness and moral worth. His mother, whom he always spoke of in terms of very peculiar affection and regard, lived many years after this, and had the satisfaction of seeing her son usefully and honourably settled in the world. He was initiated in classical learning by the Rev. Mr. Cliffe of Sheffield; and afterwards became a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Lowe of Norton in Derbyshire, with whom he read the Greek and Roman Classicks, made himself master of Euclid, and studied Algebra and the Mathematicks. At an early age he commenced his academical studies at Northampton, under Dr. Doddridge, with whom he continued till the Doctor's death

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in 1751, and from whom he derived advantages as a Student in Sacred Literature which it is the happiness of few to enjoy. He had just gone through the whole of his Tutor's usual course to students in Divinity, when that excellent man was taken away in the midst of his pious labours, to the inexpressible grief of all the friends of Religion and Virtue, both in the Establishment and out of it. How well the subject of this memoir had improved his time and talents at school may be concluded from the fact which he himself relates: that he was entered at Northampton in the second class in consequence of being acquainted with those subjects which usually occupied the first year. After the death of Dr. Doddridge, Mr. Radcliffe went to Edinburgh, where he continued one session; a period of his life which, on account of the society he met with there, and the opportunities of improving himself in general knowledge, he was accustomed to speak of as peculiarly agreeable and happy. Nothing, however, could divert him from the object which, with his characteristic ardour of mind, he had all along kept in view, the office of a Minister of Religion amongst Protestant Dissenters; an office which he sustained for 26 years of his life, and with an ability which few Ministers of any Church have been known to equal. A tall, commanding figure, a manly and forcible utterance, a plain, simple, nervous style, peculiarly adapted to sacred subjects, and a luminous, comprehensive view of every topick and argument such as familiarly presents itself to a mind of first-rate powers, combined to render him an admired Preacher.

His first settlement was at Boston in Lincolnshire, where (to use his own words) "I studied several years endeavouring to discharge the duty of my profession to the best of my abilities, and receiving in return every instance of respect an affectionate people could give." Whilst at Boston Mr. R. published three Sermons; two on occasion of the disastrous circumstances of the war then carried on on the Continent in aid of the King of Prussia; and the other in celebration of the victory at Minden, on the 1st of August 1759. The Protestant interest was supposed to be at stake upon the issue of this conflict; and the hopes and fears of the Nation were alternately raised to an exceedingly high pitch. The Discourses bear the same character of high-toned patriotism and fire, both of language and sentiment; a fire which was so characteristic of their Author, that it was never extinct, even in the latest periods of his life.

In 1759 Mr. R. removed from Boston to the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, being chosen afternoon preacher to an opulent, and at that time a numerous Congregation of Dissenters at Walthamstow, in connexion with the celebrated Hugh Farmer, whose talents as a preacher, and whose writings on Christ's Temptation, and on Miracles, had gained him a high and deserved reputation. At this time it was that Mr. R. renewed the intimacy that had commenced whilst they were fellow-students at Northampton with Mr. now Sir Wadsworth Bush, who is the last, excepting perhaps two, of all Dr. Doddridge's pupils. The two friends, though pursuing different professions, yet united in the same views on the most important subjects; lived together for some years in the Temple, and afterwards married into the same family.

The sudden death of the King in 1760, in the fullness of glory, furnished a subject for panegyrick. Mr. R.'s Discourse on the occasion was published, and very highly applauded. His own modesty led him to say of it, that it was received with more respect than it merited. On New year's day in the following year he preached and printed, at the request of the Managers of the Free School in Gravel-lane in the Borough, an excellent Charity Sermon in behalf of that Institution, intituled, "The Charitable Man the best Œconomist, Patriot, and Christian."

In the course of this year (1761) Mr. R. succeeded to the pastoral charge of the Congregation in Jewry-street, which had long been under the care of those illustrious ornaments of the Christian Church, Drs. Lardner and Benson. To the former, who has been emphatically styled the Prince of modern Divines, he paid a noble tribute of respect in an Oration which, to say every thing in a word, was worthy of the occasion which called it forth. It has been in great part transcribed into the Life of Lardner, prefixed to Dr. Kippis's Edition of his Works, and will descend to the latest posterity in connexion with a name which will be an everlasting honour to our Country. Upon the death of Dr. Benson, which had happened some years previous to this, Mr. R. had paid the last honours at his grave. This Oration appeared, attached to the Sermon and brief Memoir by the Rev. Mr. Pickard, and is in the same style of simple manly eloquence as that for Lardner. In 1762 Mr. R. published a Fast Sermon; and in the following year a Discourse on the Anniversary of the Hanoverian Succession, preached at the Lord's-day Morning Lecture at Little St. Helen's, both published at the request of those who heard them. In the latter, the Preacher, from our Lord's words, "My kingdom is not of this world," takes occasion to lay down, and in his usual clear and forcible manner, the genuine principles of Religious Liberty.

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In the year 1769 Mr. R. was united in marriage to Miss Parish, eldest daughter of the late Edward Clarke Parish, esq. of Walthamstow. This lady survives to lament his loss; a loss heightened by the high value which her own excellent understanding enabled her to set on his distinguished talents, and by the affectionate and unremitting attentions which he considered it both his duty and his happiness to render under the loss of sight and other distresses with which it pleased Heaven to afflict her. He left one only daughter, married to S. Iveson, esq. of Black Bank near Leeds.

At a period when the public mind seemed growing decidedly liberal on religious subjects, the Penal Statutes against Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters who could not conscientiously subscribe to the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England had fallen into disuse; and it was hoped that the time was come when Parliament would cordially join in repealing them. The great Doddridge had himself had a prosecution commenced against him for keeping an Academy; but the late King had interfered on that occasion to put a stop to it; and it was presumed that, as the Country seemed now ashamed of executing these harsh Laws, the Legislature would be glad of an opportunity of doing them away altogether. The Dissenters applied to Parliament in a manly and respectful manner; but, owing to the opposition of the Bench of Bishops, the application at that time failed of success. It was at this juncture that Mr. R. wrote his celebrated Letters to the Prelates; a production which, if he had never written another line, would have stamped him as one of the most powerful writers of the age. His name did not appear to them, nor did he ever publicly acknowledge them to be his; but his contemporaries never doubted of the fact; and he himself says, "This year (1773) the Letters to the Prelates appeared, which occasioned much enquiry about the Author." It is saying but little of this masterly production to observe that it is convincing and decisive on the subject. There never was an argument more triumphantly pursued. It is a torrent of manly eloquence from beginning to end. Some persons, and those not meanly skilled in the critical art, have conjectured that the Writer of these Letters must have been Junius himself. The language is all nerve. Sometimes grave and solemn, in other parts bitingly sarcastic, but throughout clear, manly, and dignified in the highest degree, the Author carries you irresistibly along with him; and it is not too much to assert, that let any one, however opposite his prepossessions, sit down to read these Letters, he would rise from the reading of them with an impression of inward respect for the defeated party. "Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni." The force of truth, thus powerfully maintained, at length prevailed, at least to a certain degree; and, to the honour of the Prelates themselves, let it be mentioned, that one of their body was the person to suggest to the Dissenters, that, if they applied again, their petition would not be opposed.

After thus, for a considerable number of years, filling up the office of a Minister of Religion, and exerting his great powers, in the pulpit and out of it, in the sacred cause of Religious Liberty, Mr. R. in the year 1777, and in the 46th year of his age, thought proper to withdraw from the fatigues of active labour, and to lead the life of a private gentleman; which he did till the time of his death. The reasons which weighed in his mind in taking this step shall be given in his own words: "This year (1777), after giving six months notice, I resigned preaching, which I thought it better to do too soon rather than too late. I had survived those sanguine ideas of usefulness I once entertained. Every Sunday's exertion cost me an indisposition of several days. The duties I performed were as well supplied by others; and no person was left destitute of the means of instruction, or the helps of devotion, by my resignation."

But though, after this time, Mr. R. was not officially engaged, his active mind was never idle; he had always some plan of benevolence or some little anonymous literary labour to occupy him. To the periodical publications of the day he was a frequent contributor, especially to the Gentleman's Magazine, as he had formerly been to a work more of a religious cast, called "The Library." The society of his friends (amongst whom his inexhaustible fund of genuine anecdote, his wit, his peculiarly happy mode of expressing striking sentiments, could not fail to make him a most welcome guest) filled up some portion of his leisure. His library, reflexions upon the passing scenes of the world, the pleasing office of ministering to the wants and cheering the solitude of his nearest connexion, plans for the welfare and happiness of other relatives, acts of charity of various kinds, for the most part performed in secret, occasional visits to his oldest friends, and the occupation of his garden, were now his principal objects.

"How various his employment whom the world
Calls idle, and who justly in return
Esteems that busy world an idler too!"
COWPER.

At length, having survived beyond the ordinary period of the life of man, he bade the world adieu! with a dignity and tranquillity

tranquillity worthy of himself. His end was preceded by extreme debility: "Yet happy was his lot in this respect (to make use of his own words in the Oration on the Death of Dr. Benson) that he did not linger on the bed of sickness under tormenting pains; he was not bereft of those faculties which he had exerted for the benefit of mankind; he did not live to despair of the goodness of that Being to whose service he had been dedicated from his earliest youth; but in peace and composure he resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it."

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P. 1084. SIR JOHN DINELEY, BART. one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, aged 80, was a man of an eccentric character, who chose to dissipate the competent relicks which he inherited, of a noble antient patrimony. He derived his title from his elder brother, Sir Edward Goodyere, of Burghope, co. Hereford, bart. an amiable young man, who died unmarried in March 1761, aged 32, both grandsons and heirs-male of the body of Sir Edward Goodyere, of Burghope in Herefordshire, who was created a Baronet Dec. 5, 1707, and died March 29, 1739, aged 82, having married Eleanor daughter and heir of Sir Edward Dineley of Charleton, co Worcester, knt. born 1634, by Frances daughter of Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham. This Sir Edward was son of Edward Dineley, esq. of Charleton, co. Worcester, who died 1646, aged 46, by Joyce, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, co. Worcester, and who was great-grandson of Henry Dineley, of Charleton, esq. living 1569, by Mary daughter of Sir Edward Nevile, of Berling, co. Kent, sister of Edward Lord Abergavenny, descended from Richard Dineley, of Charleton, who married Eleanor daughter and heir of Sir Symon Handsacre of Charleton, in the reign of King Edward III. To one of these ancestors is the following epitaph in the church of Cropthorne (in which Charleton is situated): "To the noble memory of Francis Dingley, esq. nobly descended on both sides, deriving his masculine line from the antient family of Dineleyes or Dingleyes of Lancashire; which was since yet more ennobled by many honourable and worshipful matches; as, of Handsacre, deduced from the antient Kings of Scotland, Throgmorton, Rous of Ragley, Tracy, Hardwicke, St. Nicholas, Neville, and Bigge. By his feminine line, from his mother Mary, daughter of Sir Edw. Neville, lineally descended from Joan De Acres, daughter of King Edward the First; from Joan daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward the Third, and Constance daughter to Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward the Third. Her mother was Elinor daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor. He happily matched with Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Bigge, esq. descended, by his mother's side, from the noble families of Bruges, Salwey, Bracey *alias* Brace, and Magdalen Hobby his wife, by whom he had issue eleven sons and eight daughters, and with whom having spent the space of fifty years in comfortable wedlock, he died in peace, leaving behind him the precious memory of a zealous patriot, a worthy justice, a true friend to true religion, and a great example of valour and wisdom. Elizabeth his late consort hath consecrated this mean monument of her love and his merits. Obiit 27 Oct. A. D. 1624, ætat. 74."—Of the tale of fraternal discord and domestic woes, though often repeated, nothing less than the malice which delights in human misery would again open the wounds. A noble property, from causes of this kind, passed away into the hands of strangers. Sir John Dineley has left two surviving sisters, the representatives of his antient family. Mary the eldest is unmarried; Anne, the younger, married Capt. John Willyams, formerly of Plastow, in Essex, and afterwards of Canterbury, who at his death, in 1779, was the oldest Master and Commander in the Royal Navy, and who left by her two daughters and an only son, the Rev. Cooper Willyams, now rector of Kingston and Stourmouth in Kent, well known for his "Campaign in the West Indies, 1796," and his "Voyage up the Mediterranean, 1801;" who is now, through his mother, the representative of the antient and highly-allied family of Dineley.

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THOMAS ECCLESTON, ESQ. died at his residence at Scarisbrick, in Lancashire, in his 58th year, on the 1st of November. The agricultural improvements which, during late years, have rendered the County of Lancaster as conspicuous as any other district in this kingdom, owe, in a very great measure, their rise and subsequent success to his active and enterprising spirit. He loved the theory as well as the practice of the most interesting science which can engage the attention of the human intellect. His pursuits were, therefore, devoted to the execution of every undertaking which combined a hope of removing long-existing prejudices with the prospect of future utility. Even at an early age, and long before most men exert themselves at all, he began to carry into effect those magnificent designs which formed, in more advanced life, his darling occupation. Throughout the anxious scene in which he afterwards became so illustrious a character, his exertions were eminently distinguished by the calm and patient consi-

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deration of every circumstance which could contribute to render them beneficial to the present age and to posterity. No suggestion, when it arose from any quarter which merited respect, passed without having its due reflection; he had the ability to distinguish between innovation and really useful discovery. Whilst those who dreaded any change in the system which, unfortunately too near our own times, had palsied the efforts of Genius, and repressed the benevolence of Patriotism, imagined that ruin and mortification alone could attend schemes apparently so extravagant; to a philosophic eye they were recommended by all the charms of superior intelligence. If the picture was too highly varnished, if it partook too much of that kind of recommendation which avoids the curiosity of critical analysis; on nearer review it was found to owe its most imposing qualities to the design of a masterly pencil. This was precisely the case with Mr. Eccleston's endeavours to do honour to his native county. What might seem to be the offspring of enthusiasm to an indolent observer had never been sanctioned by his support until it had been submitted to the closest and most accurate investigation of his own exalted understanding. A narrative of his numerous undertakings does not come within the intention which produced this imperfect sketch; they are already, or shortly will be, recorded in their proper place. It is sufficient for our purpose to observe, that his neighbourhood bears ample testimony to his spirited and liberal exertions. He has rendered a country, once uninviting and barren, fertile and abundant. His own domain has risen like a new creation under his hands, where, to use the expression of the poet, "Digna manet divini gloria ruris." A tract of land twenty years since scarcely affording a communication during the Winter, is now intersected by as good roads as any the kingdom can boast; and the benefits derived from these improvements are apparent in the habits and manners of the peasantry. All these exhibit a character of the highest order, and a mind which could be interested in the contemplation of nothing that was insignificant. If in his public conduct he was thus to be admired, in the sphere of his private duties he was one of the most engaging men of the present day. He had been continually in the world. His observations and anecdotes were as various as incident could furnish. His important services to mankind had left him little or no leisure for renewing his acquaintance with the writers of antiquity; but he was familiar with most of the useful productions of his own Country and of her neighbours. He possessed the "utile dulci" as perfectly as any of his equals; and, had the constitution of his country permitted it, his knowledge and talents would have given him weight in the public estimation, and pointed him out, as possessing the qualifications necessary to form an active and useful Senator. But he was employed upon a scene no less animating —he was destined to clothe Nature in her richest vest, and to extend blessings of industry in every direction. In his person he had a dignity which claimed attention wherever he moved. There was, at the same time, a placid benevolence in his countenance, a freedom and ease in his manners, which invited confidence and secured esteem. He was a kind husband, a most affectionate parent, a warm and unshaken friend. To all around he displayed the gayest serenity, and his presence enlivened the circle of his family by the lustre of the softer virtues. Amongst his tenantry and neighbours he was the arbiter of almost every dispute, and a monitor in all their distresses. His religious opinions and practice were free from the least tincture of bigotry or pride; in these he was enlightened and tolerant; in his charities, which were extensive, unostentatious and silent. The Writer of this article has been informed by a friend that the last time he saw him (only a few days before his death) was in the exercise of the most tender beneficence. The last moments of the illness which terminated his most honourable life were undisturbed, cheerful, and resigned. This unfinished memoir is drawn up in a disposition too serious to indulge in panegyrick; and those who knew him well will readily admit its fidelity.

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Pp. 924, 925, line 1, for "Dr." read "Mr. Falconer."

P. 1097, l. 1. In part of our Impression, for *Salisbury*, read *Shrewsbury*.

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Births.

LATELY, Mrs. Phillips, wife of William P. esq. of Ricca, a magistrate for the county of Monmouth, a son, being her 26th child in less than as many years.

At Rockley-house, Wilts, the lady of Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Fred. St. John, a son.

At Coolston, in East Lothian, Lady Robert Kerr, a son

*Nov.* 17. At Woodchester-park, Lady Ducie, a daughter.

21. The wife of Joseph Timperon, esq. of Upper Harley-street, a son.

24. At High Canons, Herts, the wife of Henry Bonham, esq. M. P. for Leominster, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Rear-admiral Sotheby, a son.

At Nash Court, Lady Sondes, a son.

25. At Chester, the wife of Capt. Schomberg, of the Loire frigate, a son.

29. In

29. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq. a daughter.

At the College, in Doctors' Commons, the wife of Dr. Stoddart, of twins.

30. In Hereford-street, Mary-le-bone, the wife of Joseph Smith, esq. a son.

*Dec.* 1. At Heathfield-park, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Francis Newbery of the 24th Light Dragoons, a daughter.

2. At Hadspen-house, Somerset, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. a daughter.

4. At Grimsby, co. Lincoln, the wife of Capt Rye, R. N. a daughter.

5. At Woolwich, in Kent, the wife of Capt. Charles Baynes, R. A. a son.

6. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the wife of Jos. Sladen, esq. a daughter.

10. At Belvoir-castle, co. Leicester, Lady Catherine Forrester, a daughter.

11. In Alfred-place, the wife of J. G. Richardson, esq. a son.

12. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Keith, a daughter.

14. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Edward Hartopp, esq. of Dalby-house, co. Leicester, a son and heir.

15. At Beaumont-lodge, Berks, Viscountess Ashbrooke, a daughter.

16. In Fitzroy-square, the wife of W. T. Stretton, esq. a son.

17. At Park-place, Mitcham, Surrey, the lady of the Hon. W. Herbert, a daughter.

22. At Camberwell, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Henry Christopher, of the Sir William Pulteney East Indiaman, a son.

Lady Morpeth, a son, her seventh child.

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MARRIAGES.

*Nov.* 27. AT Stoke, near Guildford, Surrey, Mr. Oliver Hatch, of Friday-street, to Miss Sparkes, niece of Richard S. esq. banker of Guildford.

Capt. Stoner, of his Catholic Majesty's service, to the eldest daughter of Charles Butler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Henry Clive, esq. M. P. for Ludlow, to Charlotte-Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Buller, esq. of Morval, in Cornw.

28. At Ripley, in Surrey, Mr. Eldridge, jun. of Medhurst in Sussex, to Miss E Hailand, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry H. of Ripley.

James Vine, esq of Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Steer, eldest dau. of Charles S. esq. of Devonshire-squ.

29. Lieut.-col. Egerton of the 44th Foot, to Miss Troubridge, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas T. bart.

30. Rev. Edward Smith, of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of New Ormond-street, Queen-square.

Edward Collins, esq. of the Royal Navy, and of Trewardle, Cornwall, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Carlyon, esq. of Tregehan, in the same county.

*Dec.* 2. John-Henry Brune, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John Houseman, of Threadneedle-street.

Capt. John Fead, of the 1st Guards, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the Rev. Robert Halifax, vicar of Standish.

James Wilkinson, esq. secretary to Lord Gambier, to Caroline, second daughter of C. A. Craig, esq. of Great Scotland-yard.

Thomas Beckett, esq. late of the 1st Guards, to Miss James, daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Browning, Essex.

Alexander Stokee, esq. of Kentish-town, to Anne, youngest daughter of Charles Bunyon, esq. of Great Tower-street.

4. At Haynes, co. Bedford, Frederick Holland Durand, esq. of the Bedford Militia, to Lucy, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bedford, prebendary of Lincoln, and vicar of Haynes and Wittisden, Bedfordshire.

6. Harold Daniel, esq. to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Stokes Sloper, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

John Pyne, esq. of Great Stoughton, co. Huntingdon, to Mary, daughter of J. D. Englehart, esq. of Newman-st. Oxford-str.

George-William Denys, esq. son of Peter D. esq. and nephew to the Earl of Pomfret, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Lind, esq. of Stratford-place.

7. At Hornsey-church, Robert Storks, esq. of Highgate, to Miss Brooke of the same place.

8. At Prestwich, Capt. George D'Aquilar, of the 81st Foot, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Peter Drinkwater, esq. of Irwell-house, near Manchester.

9. At Carshalton, Surrey, Zadiac Levin, esq. of Bedford-place, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Wetherall, esq.

A. Doxat, esq. of Bishopsgate Without, to Louisa, daughter of J. A. Doxat, esq. of Philly-Brook-house, Layton, Essex.

At Ealing, Hants, the Rev. William Boscowen, to Miss Leicester.

12. Capt. Charles Downes, of the 40th Foot, to Miss Granville, of Taunton.

13. At Salehurst Essex, the Rev. Thomas Ferris, to Elizabeth-Dorothy, only daughter of Charles Lamb, esq. of Higham.

At East Soham, Surrey, the Rev. Charles Brooke, of Ufford, to Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. Francis Capper.

14. At Cheltenham, Charles Satterthwaite, esq. of Rigmaiden, Westmoreland, to Miss Frances-Annette-Georgiana Sheridan, eldest daughter of the late Charles-Francis S. esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley S.

John Hirst, esq. captain in the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards, to Henrietta-Anne, youngest daugh. of Robert Hankey, esq. of Putney, Surrey.

Rev. Mr. Cowling, rector of Wicken Bonhart, Essex, to Miss Ambrose.

16. At Legbourne, Sir Brook William Bridges,

Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, Kent, to Dorothy-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Legbourne Grange, Kent.

19. At Brighthelmstone, the Rev. John Pollard, of Hurstperpoint, Sussex, to Lucy-Sophia, only surviving daughter of General Morgan, late of the Coldstream Guards, and grand-daughter of Bennett, third Earl of Harborough.

Mr. Robert Randall, of Fleet-street, wine-merchant, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Benjamin Kent, esq. of Cashiobridge.

20. Olinthus-Gilbert Gregory, LL. D. of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to Miss Beddome, eldest daughter of Boswell Brandon B. esq. of Walworth, Surr.

21. Capt. W. J. Eldridge, of the Bombay European Regiment, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late L. Tadman, esq.

Thomas Darby Coventry, esq. to Miss Eston, of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.

23. John Bourdieu, esq. of Golden-sq. to Susannah-Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Reynolds.

24. Lord Granville Levison Gower, brother to the Marquis of Stafford, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

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DEATHS.

*June* 6. AT Kaira, in India, Francis-John Latham, esq. of the 8th Native Infantry, eldest son of Dr. Thomas L. of Bexley, in Kent.

*July* 2. At Seringapatam, in his 34th year, Beilby Hodgson, esq. third judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal for the Provinces of Canara, Malabar, &c.

*Aug.* 27. At the Havannah, of a fever, Robert-William Ottley, esq. of Cheapside, lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Western Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia.

*Sept.* 19. At Springfield, New Jersey, N. America, in his 47th year, Mr. Isaac Wade. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by skinning a cow, which had died of some putrid disorder, the poison of which was communicated to his own system, through the medium of a small wound in his right hand. A few days after he had been thus engaged, he discovered an angry pimple on the same arm, between the wrist and elbow, which was soon succeeded by a multitude of what are commonly called ganger-blisters. The swelling and inflammation of his arm soon became excessive, and extended to his shoulder and breast; a mortification followed, and terminated his life, 14 days after the first appearance of infection.

28. At his house, No. 34, Red Lion-street, Holborn, aged 72, Mr. Robert Golden, architect.

*Oct.* 1. At Barbados, John Morse Codd, third son of Capt. C. of the War-office.

4. At Melazzo, in Sicily, James Crompe Lowe, esq.

15. On the Jamaica station, after a few days illness, Lieutenant Victor Fielding, of the Polyphemus.

18. In consequence of a quarrel on-board the American frigate Essex, a duel was fought at Norfolk, Virginia, between Dr. Ray and Mr. Vorhees, of that ship. They fired at eight paces distance. Mr. V. fell by the first shot, and died instantly.

20. At Malta, aged 52, Sir Alexander Ball, governor of that place; in which he is succeeded by Sir R. G. Keates.

25. Mr. Briggs, attorney, of Oakham, deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland. He had for some time been in a declining state of health, and has died in the prime of years.

25. Jeremiah Wogarn, a private soldier in the 3d Regiment of Foot. He died suddenly, on the road near Ripley, in Surrey; and his remains were buried in Ripley chapel-yard.

27. At Badajoz, of a fever, Serjeant William Cheetham, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, and son of Mr. C. of Leicester. This gallant young man, who was highly esteemed by his officers and brother-soldiers, had seen much severe service: he was before Copenhagen, in Hanover, in Holland; bore a conspicuous part in the memorable battle of Talavera; and escaped destructive warfare only to engage that more formidable enemy disease, brought on by excessive marching and uncommon fatigue.

30. At Madeira, Mr. Sidney Parker.

*Nov.* . . . . . At Dromelchy, in the West of the county of Clare, advanced in age, the celebrated Chevalier O'Gorman. He was one of the individuals who seemed to have been born to exhibit, in his period of existence, the strange fluctuation of human events, and the instability of the affairs of man. The Chevalier was a native of that county, and had to boast of lineal descent from antient Irish Royalty. He left the land of his forefathers at an early age for France; where, having connected himself with a distinguished noble family, he was introduced to the first circles of elevated life. The magnificence of his establishment in the city of Paris, and the splendour of his equipages, are strong in the recollection of many persons this day living; and it is notorious that no man living possessed more influence and consequence than he did at the Court of Versailles, where he moved with all the attributes of Nobility in the days of the unfortunate Louis. He owed his declension, and his comparative subsequent obscurity, to that parent of misfortunes and wretchedness to many thousands — the French Revolution!

George Paley, esq. of Langcliff, in Craven, late captain in the 2d Regiment of West York Militia.

William

William Wilson, esq. of Bedford.

In consequence of their cloaths catching fire, a daughter of James Barlow, of Shelton, in Staffordshire, aged 5 years; and a child of Mr. Gee, tailor, of Hanley, in the same county.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Morris, of Fawler, co. Oxford.

In London, Samuel Parke, esq. formerly of Oakham, clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland.

Mr. Gillespie, of St. Michael Bassishaw. Passing up the City-road, a machine for breaking-in horses fell on him, broke four of his ribs, and occasioned his death in a few hours.

Mr. Woodward, a celebrated caricaturist. He went to the Brown Bear public-house in Bow-street, in a coach, very unwell; and, though he had no money, Mr. Hazard, the landlord, very humanely took him in, and paid the coachman, although he had no knowledge of him, except occasionally sleeping there. He also procured a doctor to attend him, and rendered him every possible assistance; but he survived only a short time, and died of a dropsy. Mr. Hazard had the corpse decently buried at his own expence.

Mr. Tagg, one of the first artists in London in his particular line, that of etching. For several months this unfortunate man had laboured under epileptic fits of the most violent nature; and, as the pressure of the times had prevented his putting-by any of the fruits of his labours, he was consequently involved in pecuniary wants, to a degree which, it is feared, increased his maladies, and hastened his death. Some worthy gentlemen of his profession, just before his death, were calling a meeting for the purpose of alleviating his condition: they did meet; but his death having taken place, they had only to see that what remained of Mr. Tagg should be sent to its last home in a respectable manner. A sum of money was accordingly subscribed, which will not only pay the funeral expences, but will leave a surplus, to be applied to the discharge of a few debts contracted during Mr. T's illness. Though a near relation of the deceased had been repeatedly applied to on behalf of his nephew, who had never given him cause of offence, he peremptorily refused all aid, and left him to die in want, and to be buried by strangers.

*Nov.* 1. At his mother's house in Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, in his 9th year, William Gordon Havin, eldest son of the late Stephen H. esq. of the Bahamas.

Mr. William Stott, sen. late of Kingston and Port Royal, in Jamaica, merchant and planter.

At St. Aldate's, Oxford, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Brankins, formerly drum-major of the Oxfordshire Militia.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 78, Jas. Stevens, one of the Society of Friends.

At Newton, in his 83d year, Christopher Pemberton, esq. of that place, many years receiver-general for Cambridgeshire; in which office he was lately succeeded by his son. He was formerly of Catherine-hall; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1751.

At Chichester, Miss Heron, sister-in-law to the Bishop of that diocese.

2. Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Powell, late quay-warden of Bristol; in which office he was deservedly beloved and respected; eminently distinguished through life by the strict integrity of his thoughts and actions; and whose piety, goodness of heart, and cheerfulness of temper, will long be remembered by all who knew him.

Mrs. S. Bignell, wife of Peter B. esq. of Banbury, co. Oxford, solicitor.

In Queen-square, Mrs. Chambers, relict of the late Rev. Dr. C.

3. In St. Ebbe's, at Oxford, in her 83d year, Mrs. Giles.

Of a typhus fever, at the house of his grandfather, Mr. Harvey, of Donington, co. Lincoln, Robert Randall Markillie, in his 14th year, eldest son of James M. esq. merchant, of Spalding.

In her 10th year, Miss Davie, eldest dau. of the late Sir Jn. D. bart. of Creedy.

At Wickham, Hants, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Warton, only sister of the late Dr. W. of Winchester, and of the Rev. T. W. poet-laureat. Like her brothers, she possessed an uncommon good understanding and memory, which remained unimpaired to her last moments. No one could be in her company without being entertained by her sensible and elegant conversation. Though she had the misfortune to be deprived of the use of her legs by the rheumatism at the age of 18, and could only move on her knees, yet her mind was so bountifully stored, that this amiable woman never seemed to regret the loss of those pleasures which others partake of.

At his apartments in Piccadilly, Major Daniel Lyman, of the Royal Invalids. He was a native of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, and a Loyalist, and was twice severely wounded during the unfortunate contest with America.

4. Aged 61, Mr. George Smith, of St. Saviour's church-yard, Southwark.

The infant daughter of Thomas Barrett, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Woodside, near Croydon, in Surrey, William Elliott, esq. brother of Philip E. esq. of Berkeley-square, Bristol.

At St. George's Hospital, by the bite of a rattle-snake, Thomas Soaper, carpenter. Mr. Thomas Maynard, one of the assistant-surgeons belonging to the hospital, stated to the Coroner and Jury, that the deceased was brought to the hospital on Tuesday, Oct. 17, about three o'clock in the

the afternoon. He examined the wound, which he was told proceeded from the bite or sting of a rattle-snake: it appeared like the prick of a pin between the fingers of the right hand. The wrist and hand were very much swollen, and in less than two hours the swelling had extended above the elbow. The man complained of the most excruciating pain, and his strength failed him. He continued in that state, without hopes of recovery, until the following Saturday, when there appeared a favourable change, and strong hopes were entertained that he would recover, until Thursday the 2d of December, when a mortification took place, and he died at a quarter before four o'clock, this afternoon, with his arm greatly swollen up to the *axilla*. The arm, body, and head, were opened next day, in the presence of the witness, who said that it was his opinion, and that of the Surgeons, that his death was occasioned by the bite of the snake. Mrs. Mary Womberwell said, that on the 17th of October last, the deceased came to her house about twelve o'clock; he was rather intoxicated; he went away, saying, he would go home to dinner, and bring his wife to tea. Witness came down stairs shortly afterwards to answer some customers, during which time the deceased returned, saying, he had forgotten his umbrella; and accordingly went up stairs for it. Some time after he came down, shaking his hand carelessly, and saying, that the snake had darted at him, and his hand was bleeding. Witness ordered a coach, and took him to St. George's Hospital. He told the witness, that he broke part of his rule in teazing the snake, and had opened the door of the cage to take it out. At that time his wrist was much swollen, and he in great agony. The Jury consulted for ten minutes, and returned a special verdict, that the man died by the bite of a rattle-snake, and gave a *deodand* of one shilling on the snake.

5. Aged 58, Mrs. Watts, widow of the late Mr. W. printer, of Abingdon.

At Pasture-lane, near Hesket-Market, in his 24th year, Mr. John Jamieson, lieutenant in the Royal Cumberland Militia.

In his 72d year, Major-general Duncan Campbell, of the Royal Marines.

6. In his 82d year, Edward Wilkinson, esq. a very respectable surgeon and apothecary at Bow, in Middlesex. He was born at Sandwich in Kent, in April 1728. His father was master and owner of a trading-vessel at that port. From early life he had a strong propensity to poetical composition; and displayed no mean abilities as a satirist. He was a considerable contributor to "The Lover's Manual," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse, published in 1753, in octavo. In 1774 appeared, first in duodecimo, and afterwards in quarto, his satirical poem, "The Gamesters, addressed to the Mayor of C——" (Canterbury); occasioned by some disgraceful gambling transactions in that city. This was followed, the same year, by two smaller poems, in octavo, connected with the same subject, "Gudgeon against Daniels," and "A Letter to Thomas Roch at Canterbury, by the Author of the Gamesters, and the burlesque Poem intituled Gudgeon against Daniels." Of his latest production, "Wisdom, a Poem," in quarto, published in London in 1777, three editions have since been printed in America. All these publications were without the name of the author.

At his seat, Braywick-lodge, co. Berks, aged 65, Thomas Littledale, esq. of Portland-place, Mary-le-bone.

At Leicester, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Alderman R. She was the daughter of Captain David Haldane, of Auchterarder, co. Perth, and niece to Col. George Haldane, who was governor of Jamaica 1761.

In the prime of life, Miss Ruth Davies, of Bristol.

7. At Cowbit, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, also in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Guy, farmer and grazier.

At Oxford, of a decline, aged 20, Miss Jane-Matilda Murray, the last of three amiable and accomplished sisters, who all died of the same complaint.

At Fulmer-place, Bucks, William Frogatt, esq. deputy steward of the city and liberties of Westminster.

In his 23d year, Mr. Ralph Gleeson, organist, of Workington, and son of Mr. G. whip-maker, of Carlisle. He had gone to the church, to make some necessary alteration or repair in the organ, and was left standing on the steps at the door while a messenger was dispatched to procure a piece of wood, which, it seems, was wanted to effect the desired alteration. On his return, the messenger found Mr. G had fallen down in an apoplectic fit, of which he died in a few minutes.

Mrs. Anne Gardiner, wife of Mr. Joseph G. wholesale stationer, of Newgate-street.

8. At Stoke Newington, in his 64th year, Mr. Edward Kelsall.

Mrs. Anne Hopkins, wife of Mr. William H. of Greek-street, Soho.

At Hemsted, in Kent, the seat of Thomas L. Hodges, esq. Sir William Darley, Knight of the Sicilian Order of Constantine St. George; which distinction, with many other marks of approbation, his Sicilian Majesty conferred upon him as a reward for his active and spirited conduct against the French in Italy during the last war.

At his house at Diss, in Norfolk, in the 57th year of his age, after a very long and severe illness, Benjamin Wideman, esq. whose character and extraordinary virtues deserve to be recorded. All his [illegible]

tended to prove that he grounded his hopes on the solid rock of Religion; and that a firm dependence on Providence is the best support under all the calamities and troubles to which human nature is subject. Of these calamities and troubles he underwent a large share in his own family, and which would have made a man less resigned to the dispensations of Providence sink under them; they followed each other in such quick succession as to occasion him one of the most arduous struggles that ever agitated the human breast; yet he supported himself in the midst of these trials with manly fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will. As a Citizen of the World, influenced by the same leading principle we have been speaking of, he manifested on all occasions a punctual discharge of every duty in society, public as well as private; for which he was so remarkable, that his friends defy the tongue of slander to adduce a single instance of dereliction. By his death his friends have lost a most agreeable and instructive companion; for, with a superior understanding, improved by extensive reading and observation, he acquired a competent knowledge of Mathematicks, Mechanicks, Chemistry, and other branches of the Arts and Sciences, which made his company and conversation sought after by all those who had the happiness to know him. In public affairs, his patriotic zeal manifested itself on every occasion wherein the welfare of Society was concerned; nor could any Party, or the threats of a Party-spirit, shake his inflexible integrity and love of truth, which he made a first and leading principle. But it would be depriving his memory of one of its brightest ornaments, if we were to close this account without adding to the above catalogue of his virtues, that general benevolence and charity which rendered him a blessing to all his poor neighbours, for he was a friend to the friendless. He left the world an example how much may be done by a single individual, when a large share of good sense, added to an active and well-disposed mind, is exerted to the utmost.

At his house at Paddington, aged 84, Paul Sandby, esq. R. A. He was descended from a branch of the family of Sandby, of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and was born at Nottingham in 1732. In 1746 he came to London, and having an early bias towards the Arts, got introduced into the Drawing-room of the Tower. Thence, after two years, he was appointed draughtsman under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands. During this excursion he made several sketches from the terrific scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards made a number of small etchings, which were published in a folio volume. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent Artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752 he quitted this employment, and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton now became the subjects of his pencil; here also he attained that skill in depicting Gothic architecture, which gave so beautiful an effect to these landscapes, that Sir J. Banks purchased them all at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby soon after attended that great Naturalist in a tour through North and South Wales, where he took several sketches, which he transferred to copper-plates, and made several sets of prints in imitation of drawings in Indian ink. In 1753 he was one of the members of an academy which met in St. Martin's-lane, and was, with several others, desirous of establishing a society on a broader basis; this was strenuously opposed by the celebrated Hogarth, which drew on him the attacks of his brother Artists. Among others, Mr. Sandby (then a very young man) published several prints in ridicule of his Analysis of Beauty, which he afterwards declared, had he known Hogarth's merit as he did since, he would on no account have done. On the institution of the Royal Academy Mr. Sandby was elected a Royal Academician. By the recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Granby appointed him, in 1768, chief Drawing-master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which office he held to the day of his death. It is needless to descant on his merits; those who have seen his drawings, can alone form an adequate judgment of the superiority of his taste, and the brilliancy of his execution.

At Belmont-hall, in Staffordshire, aged 76, John Sneyd, esq.

9. In his 88th year, Mr. John Bucknell, of Leak, co. Stafford, many years an ingenious contributor to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries.

Mr. William Dowling, late a serjeant in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. He was coming out of the suttling-house belonging to St. James's Palace apparently in perfect health, when he suddenly dropped down, and expired instantly, leaving a wife and four helpless children. He was in his 42d year; a stout, athletic man, six feet four inches high; and had, only a week before, obtained his discharge, on account of his long and meritorious services.

At his house in the Kent-road, Mr. Rd. Paps, purser of his Majesty's ship Arab.

10. Aged about 60, Dr. Dohly, a respectable

spectable physician, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire.

11. At West-town, near Bristol, in his 80th year, Mr. Joseph Cox, an eminent grazier, good neighbour, and sincere friend.

At Holbeach, co. Lincoln, in consequence of a fit of apoplexy on the 6th, aged 40, Joseph Harrison, esq. formerly of Tydd mansion, in that county.

At Hampstead, aged 82, Mrs. Metcalfe, relict of the late Rev. George M. rector of Crofton, Yorkshire, and sister to the late William Masterman, esq. of Trinity-hall, in Cornwall.

Mrs. Clappeson, widow of the late William C. esq. of St. George's in the East.

12. In York-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Miss Fraser, aunt to Lord Saltown.

In Queen's-place, Kennington, within one day of her 79th year, Sarah Beesley, relict of Henry B. an eminent manufacturer at Worcester, one of the people called Quakers.

At Redland, near Bristol, in the prime of life, the Rev. Jeremy Innys Baker.

13. At Weekley, co. Northampton, Mr. John Knowle, collector of taxes for that place. Having had the misfortune to lose the money he had collected (which he was to pay to the Receiver-general), to the amount of between 3 and 400*l.* and not hearing of it after giving public notice of his loss, he took the desperate resolution of poisoning himself, which occasioned his death the same evening. It appears, however, that the whole of the money was found prior to his having had recourse to the fatal act, but that he was not informed of it till too late.

At Sudgrove-house, in Gloucestershire, Mrs. Yarnton, relict of the late John Y. esq. of Coleman-street, London.

Of a brain fever, Mr. J. Pettett, livery-stable-keeper at Brighthelmstone. His remains were borne to the grave, attended by more than 80 stable-keepers, coachmen, and grooms, by whom he was well known and greatly respected.

Aged 60, Mr. Samuel Goeud, landlord of the Bull and Swan inn, St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

At his house on Clapham common, Surrey, aged 72, John Ellis, esq.

In Hans-place, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-col. Henry Brownrigg, deputy adjutant-general to the Forces at Ceylon.

Mrs. Binns, wife of Mr. T. B. of Duke-street, West Smithfield.

Mr. John Park, bookseller, Ludgate-str.

14. At the house of the Globe Insurance Company, in Pall Mall, of which he was chairman, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart. His father, Robert, was the second son of Sir Robert Eden, bart. of Auckland, co. Durham, and brother of the present Sir John Eden and of Lord Auckland. He was himself created a Baronet in 1776, and died in 1786, leaving issue, by Caroline Calvert, sister of the last Viscount Baltimore, the late Baronet, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, who married Anne, only daught. and heiress of James Smith, esq. of Bond-street; and is succeeded in title and estates by his son Sir Frederick, born Dec. 26, 1798.—Sir Morton Eden, now Lord Henley, is another younger brother of Sir John.—Sir F. Morton Eden was a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects. He published, 1. "The State of the Poor; or, An History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Period; in which are particularly considered their Domestic Œconomy with regard to Diet, Dress, Fuel, and Habitation; and the various Plans which, from Time to Time, have been proposed and adopted for the Relief of the Poor; together with Parochial Reports, relative to the Administration of Workhouses and Houses of Industry; the State of Friendly Societies, and other Public Institutions, in several Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Districts. With a large Appendix, containing a comparative and chronological Table of the Prices of Labour, of Provisions, and of other Commodities; an Account of the Poor in Scotland; and many original Documents on Subjects of National Importance. In Three Volumes, 1797," 4to. 2. "An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain, 1801," 8vo. 3. "Observations on Friendly Societies for the Maintenance of the industrious Classes, during Sickness, Infirmity, old Age, and other Exigencies, 1801," 8vo, 30 pp. 4. "Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commercial Manufactures of Great Britain, 1802," 8vo. He issued Proposals, a few years since, for his friend the Rev. Jonathan Boucher's Provincial and Archæological Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary (see our vol. LXXIV. p. 592); of which a short "Specimen" was published. His remains were interred at Ealing, where there is a monument in memory of his lady, who died about a year ago. Sir Frederick has left a large and valuable library, among which are many rare and curious manuscripts.

At Chelsea, in his 63d year, Theophilus Pritzler, esq.

After a short illness, the only daughter of Geo. Walker, esq. of Hackney terrace.

At his house at Newport, Isle of Wight, R. B. Wilkins, esq. banker.

At his seat at Newland, Bucks, aged 79, Sir Henry-Thomas Gott, knt. many years a deputy-lieutenant, and an active magistrate in that and other counties.

In the Sheriff's prison, Dublin, Leonard Cutting, esq. late yeomanry major of brigade in the county of Mayo.

15. At

15. At Dulwich, Surrey, in her 87th year, Mrs. Adams.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 88, E. Ferrers, esq. of Peltdown, Sussex.

Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Edward L. esq. of Thames-street.

Suddenly, while in the act of drinking a glass of brandy and water, at the Rose and Crown in Downing-street, Westminster, Mr. Harrold, of Newcastle-street, in the Strand.

In Golden-square, in his 41st year, William Wood, esq. He was well known as a miniature-painter, in which line of Art he ranked among the first of his contemporaries, as well for the correctness and taste in his designs, as for the force and harmony of his colouring. But what gave a peculiar value to the works of his pencil was, that he had acquired, by assiduous attention, a means of fixing his colours in ivory in such a manner as not to be injured by the effects of light and heat; so that many of his pictures, which had been many years in India, have returned to this country without diminution of their brilliancy. To a small and select circle of friends he was endeared by his amiable and unassuming manners, and by his exemplary discharge of the relative duties of a son and a brother. He was President of the Society of Associated Artists in Water Colours, which owed its origin to him; and by the Members of which his talents and his virtues were held in such high respect that they made it their particular request that a deputation from the Society should be permitted to join his private friends in attending his remains to the grave. In the year 1808, anxious to render his talents in some measure serviceable to his country, he published "An Essay on National and Sepulchral Monuments;" which, for the correct taste it displayed, and for the judicious and spirited application of the Arts as a powerful incitement to deeds of national glory, might be thought not unworthy of the brightest days of antient Greece or Rome. His vacations from the close pursuits of his profession were usually spent in studying the beauties of Nature, amidst the richest of her works in this Island, or at the mansions of various friends in the country whose doors were always open to receive him. In these pursuits, with a mind habitually vigorous and contemplative, he had studied landscape scenery with such success as to have formed several designs for the alteration and improvement of parks and grounds, which were much approved; and, had his life been longer spared, there can be little doubt that he would have risen to great eminence in that useful and pleasing line of Art. His numerous Sketches from Nature, which are held in very high esteem by Artists, are directed by his will to be sold for the benefit of his surviving father; and cannot fail to afford a rich treat to the lovers of that branch of study. And in whatever manner his numerous observations and directions for fixing colours on ivory shall be given to the Publick, they must doubtless prove a very valuable acquisition to all who are engaged or interested in that department of the Arts.

At Gravesend, in Kent, William Cruden, esq. many years a slop-seller, and member of that Corporation. He had the honour of being several times mayor of that town. His only daughter married Nicholas Gillbee, esq. who established a coal-wharf at Denton, by which the payment of the duty on coals imported into the port of London was wholly saved.

After a long and tedious illness, at the house of Dr. Lovell, in Berkeley-square, Bristol, in the prime of youth, the wife of G. Gibbs, jun. esq. merchant, of Bristol.

16. In consequence of his cloaths catching fire, a child named Daniel Jackson, of Saul, co. Gloucester.

17. At Pentonville, in his 29th year, Mr. Arthur Macarthur, late purser of the Elphinstone East Indiaman.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, of an inflammation in his bowels, in his 57th year, James Dixon, esq. who had for 13 years been a member of the Common Council for Tower Ward.

In her 12th year, Catherine-Anne, second daughter of the Rev. C. S. Hope, of Derby.

Of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. John Blanchard, only son of Mr. B. of Thorpe, near Howden, Yorkshire. He had the misfortune to be severely gored by a bull a few weeks ago, from which he never recovered.

At Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick, Ireland, William Smith, esq.

18. Aged 71, Mrs. Maitland, wife of Robert M. esq. of Blue Stile, Greenwich.

Mrs. Helling, a fortune-teller. She was burnt to death in her cottage in Edgeware-road, which was also consumed, supposed to have been occasioned by her leaving a candle burning by her bed-side.

In the Isle of Mann, after a painful illness of three years, Mrs. Rann, wife of Col. R. late of Lady-wood, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

19. At Woolley-green, near Romsey, Hants, Mrs. Wade, widow of the late Charles W. esq.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 85, Samuel Dowbiggin, esq.

At Swansea, Robert Hamilton, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. H. of Bath, and nephew of the late Sir William H.

Aged 82, Mr. S. Bellamy, many years a tidesman at the port of Bristol.

20. Miss

20. Miss Soan, daughter of Mr. S. mealman, at Sheply mills, Surrey. She was killed in sight of two of her sisters. Leaning over a rail at the mill-head, it gave way, she was plunged into the water, in a moment entangled in one of the large wheels of the mill, and her body torn to pieces, so that only part of her remains could be found.

At his seat at Fulham, Middlesex, aged 87, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. one of the oldest servants of the Crown, M. P. first for Liskeard, and afterwards, in several Parliaments, for Sandwich. He was originally a clerk in the Victualling-office, and afterwards became secretary to Lord Anson (but subsequently to his Lordship's celebrated Voyage round the World), and was by him introduced as a clerk on the Establishment of the Admiralty-office, where he succeeded Mr. Milner as assistant-secretary. On the death of Mr. Cleveland, in 1763, he was appointed chief-secretary; and continued in that office, with great reputation for ability and integrity, till 1795, when his resignation was accepted, and he was created a Baronet, and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By his death his pension of 1500*l.* a year falls into the public purse. He has left the whole of his property and estates to Ld. Viscount Ranelagh, who married his only daughter. She died in child-bed without living issue. His son, Capt. Thomas Stephens, was unfortunately killed in a duel at Margate in 1790.

At Sidmouth, George Curling, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

At Merida, in Spain, after a few days illness, John Betton, esq. of the Abbey-Foregate, Shrewsbury, captain in the 3d Regiment of Dragoon-guards.

21. In Leadenhall-street, in her 87th year, Mrs. Lucy Mason.

At Cleland-house, in Scotland, Martin Dalrymple, esq. of Fordel.

22. At Blundeston, Norfolk, after a few days illness, in his 68th year, the Rev. Norton Nicholls, more than 40 years rector of Lound and Bradwell, and in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

At Mansfield, aged 5 years, a fine boy, named John Barber; whose death was caused by his cloaths catching fire.

At the house of her sister, Mrs. Reade, at Camberwell, Surrey, in her 62d year, Miss Anne Langton.

In an advanced age, Mr. James Cook, fruiterer, of Covent-garden.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, in her 83d year, Mrs. Aylmer.

Mrs. Kynaston, relict of Thomas K. esq. late of Witham grove, Essex.

23. At Shelford, near Cambridge, the infant son of Brigadier-gen. A. Campbell.

At Kelvedon, Essex, Mrs. Selina Muscut, widow of George M. esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

At Windsor, Miss Fryer, only daughter of Mr. G. F. of Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Mainwaring, wife of Rowland M. esq. of Northampton.

At Langton, near Wragby, in consequence of her cloaths catching fire, Susannah Johnson, aged 5 years.—Also, at the same age, a daughter of Mr. Neale, of Thoroton, near Bingham.

24. At Fareham park, Hants, Mary-Anne, only daughter of W. Thresher, esq. and grand-daughter of the Rev. James Pigott, vicar of Wigston, Leicestershire.

At Preston, Lady Mary-Frances Hesketh, abbess of the nuns of the order of St. Benedict, late of Ghent in Flanders. She was first cousin to the Duke of Norfolk.

Abraham Douvillie Lawson, esq. of Kensington-gore.

At Portsmouth, after a few minutes illness, aged 75, Stephen Gaselee, esq. an alderman of that borough.

25. Mrs. Crace, wife of John C. esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Farnham, Surrey, Mrs. Locke, wife of Samuel Locke, D.D. formerly of Wadham college, Oxford.

On Bethnal-green, Mr. Gustavus-Anthony Wachsel, mariner.

Mr. Johnson, book-keeper at the Blackmoor's Head Coach-office, and formerly a grocer and spirit-dealer at Nottingham.

At Mr. Capes's, at East Retford, of a malignant scarlet fever, in her 26th year, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. George Haslehurst, of Danes-hill, near that place.

26. At Appleby, the Rev. William Cowper, M. A. vicar of Ramsey and Dover Court cum Harwich.

At Flushing, Cornwall, whither she went for the recovery of her health, the lady of Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, daughter of the late James Coutts, esq. and niece to Thomas C. esq. banker, London.

At Maker, in Plymouth, aged 45, Mrs. Blennerhassett, a near relative of the celebrated Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, and daughter of Mrs. Primrose, one of the heroines mentioned in "The Vicar of Wakefield."

At Sunderland, Durham, Capt. E. Roe, R. N. several years past commander of the Sea Fencibles of that district.

Mrs. Anne Sturtivant, of Brigg, co. Lincoln. She had intended to celebrate the anniversary of her birth-day (when she entered her 68th year) with a party of friends on the 27th, but was found dead in her house the preceding evening.

27. At Islington, Christiana, wife of Joseph Thornhill, esq. late of Fish-street-hill.

Aged 77, Mr. John Faulkner, of St. John's parish, Oxford. He was formerly a coal-merchant, and celebrated as a good change-ringer; and his remains were attended to church by many who had joined him in that diversion, and who, after his interment, rang a solemn peal.

28. At

28. At Woodford, Essex, in her 88th year, Mrs. Cooke.

In Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, Mr. Wood, grandson of Jonathan Tyers, esq. late proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens.

Mrs. Elmsly, of Hans-place, relict of John Elmsly, esq. (brother to the well-known and highly-esteemed Bookseller.)

Aged 74, Mrs. Anne Axe, widow of Mr. W. A. of Birchin-lane, who died Oct. 21.

Octavius, the infant son of Mrs. M. Turner, of Basinghall-street.

At Paris, Count de Champmol (M. Cretet), late Minister of the Interior.

29. William Devaynes, esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly, banker, one of the directors of the Globe Insurance Company; formerly a member of the House of Commons, and a director of the East India Company.

Mrs. Parks, wife of Richard P. esq. of Lansdown crescent, Bath.

At Tarring, near Worthing, Sussex, aged about 50, Mrs. Somers, wife of Edmund Somers, M. D. who is now with the British Army in Portugal.

At Carlisle, justly and deeply lamented, Miss Isabella Waugh, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. dean of Worcester.

30. At Barnet, Middlesex, John Corpe, esq. surgeon there.

Aged 73, Mrs. Muller, of the Paragon, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 77, Mrs. Jane Smith, relict of the late Mr. Henry S. attorney, of Bicester, and the last of the family of Mr. George S. formerly a common brewer at Oxford.

*Dec.* 1. At Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Cookes, of Worcestershire, who went, late in life, into orders; inheriting a large property as heir of his antient family, whose Pedigree see in vol. I. of Nash's Worcestershire. He married the heiress of —— Denham, esq. of Welling in Kent, and neice of Capt. John Willyams, of the Royal Navy, who survives him, with one daughter and two sons. His eldest son died a Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Militia 1795. His second son fell gallantly at the head of a troop of the Romney Cavalry, in the Irish Rebellion in June 1798. His third son died a Lieutenant in the Navy. His fourth, but eldest surviving son, the Rev. Denham Cookes, resides on the family estates in Worcestershire.

At Clifton, in her 26th year, Harriet second daughter of Lieut.-col. Bird, of Goytree in Monmouthshire, late of the 54th Regiment. In a life of retirement her character could only be perfectly known to a small circle of friends and relations; but by them must she ever be considered as a pattern of excellence in every domestic quality she was called upon to exercise; her uniform duty to her parents was never surpassed; her tender assiduities and affectionate attention to her brothers and sisters, to the last hours of existence, have by very few been equaled: these are now the only consolations to a much-afflicted family; but they are inestimable.

Mr. William Whittington, of Howells, near Walkern, Herts, farmer, youngest son of Mr. Richard W. late of the White Lion inn at Stevenage.

*Suddenly*, in a state of mental derangement, Mrs. Challoner, of Edgeware-road.

Annette, and, two days afterwards, Olive, twin-daughters of Ralph Bernal, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

At Camberwell, Surrey, in his 78th year, Walter Burgue, esq.

Suddenly, at the Seven Stars, near Ripley, in Surrey, aged 64, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Henry B.

2. At Send-heath, near Ripley, aged 74, Mr. Richard Wallden.

Deservedly regretted, Wm. Reynolds, esq. captain in the Royal Navy.

3. John Jackson, esq. of North-end, Fulham, Middlesex.

At his house in Ross-shire, Geo. Mackenzie, esq. of Avock, in Scotland, and of Tower-hill, London.

4. At Cobham, in Surrey, aged 37, Mr. John Mills, eldest son of Mr. John M. of Ockham, in that county.

At Aldridge, in Staffordshire, in his 76th year, John Daniel, esq.

5. In his 76th year, John Spencer, esq. of Selby, in Yorkshire.

Thomas Smith, esq. Chapter-house clerk of St. Paul's cathedral, and one of the Common Council of Farringdon Within.

Edward-Henry-Elcock Browne, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

6. In her 69th year, Mrs. M. Dunton, wife of Mr. James D. of Orchard-street, Westminster, where they had kept a school above 40 years.

7. At Four-tree-hill, Enfield, after a short illness, much respected, aged 74, Sir James Branscomb, knt. of Holborn, &c. upwards of 40 years a lottery-office-keeper, and more than 30 a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without. He served the office of one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex 1807; and was interred with grand funeral pomp at the church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

8. Of an atrophy, Mrs. Amelia Howorth, wife of Brigadier-general H. now on service in Spain, and sister to Lord Thurlow.

Mrs. Kearsley, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, widow of the late Mr. Geo. K. of Fleet-street, bookseller, and mother of the present respectable Bookseller of that name.

9. In Greville-street, Hatton-garden, in his 63d year, John Wilson, esq.

10. On

10. On Clapham common, Surrey, aged 79, Arnold Mello, esq.

In Piccadilly, aged 64, Mr. T. Hawkes, army accoutrement-maker; highly esteemed for his sound integrity, unostentatious liberality, and unaffected piety.

In his 74th year, Mr. Joshua Brooks, of Horselydown, Southwark.

At Rendlesham-house, in Suffolk, Lady Rendlesham. She was Elizabeth-Eleonora, third daughter of John Cornwall, of Hendon, Middlesex, esq. and was married to the late Lord on June 14, 1783. He died September 16, 1808.

Mrs. Folkes, eldest daughter of the late Martin F. esq. of Cheveley-green Cambr.

At the rectory-house at Narborough, the Rev. William Pares, B. D.

11. At his house, on Ham common, Surrey, Edmund James, esq. formerly of Kingston, in the same county, where he practised many years as an attorney, the poor man's friend and counsellor, uniformly recommending an amiable adjustment of differences in preference to litigation. He was a pleasing companion, possessing a fund of innocent mirth, and a heart overflowing with "the milk of human kindness;" charitable without ostentation, and pious without austerity. His loss will be sincerely lamented by the poor of his vicinity; as it will be long and deeply felt by his family and friends, to whom he was endeared by every social tie.

12. Aged 23, Mrs. Devey, of West-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Francis Fraser, esq. of Findrack, Scotland. He was returning home from a Justice of Peace Court, missed his way, fell into a rivulet, and was drowned.

13. At Streatham, Surrey, in his 78th year, Henry Thomas, esq.

Mrs. Peckett, wife of Mr. P. distiller, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.

Found dead in his bed, to which he went in perfect health, Francis Homfray, esq. of the Hyde, Stourbridge.

14. At her house in the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 82, Jemima, widow of the late Edward Brydges, esq. of Wootton Court in Kent, who died in November 1780. She was daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL.D. grandson of John Egerton, second Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William Cavendish the loyal Duke of Newcastle: and the said Earl John (who is memorable as the *Lord Brackley* in the *Personæ Dramatis* of Milton's Comus) was son and heir of John first Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Frances Stanley, daughter and coheir of Ferdinando Earl of Derby, whose grandmother, Lady Eleanor Brandon, was daughter and coheir of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII. King of France, and daughter of King Henry VII. (See Sandford's Genealogical History; Hargrave's Preface to Hale's Jurisdiction of the House of Lords; and the Chapter on "The House of Suffolk, containing the Claims of the Countess of Derby and her Children, as also of the Children of the Earl of Hertford," in Doleman's Conference, 1594, transcribed into Cens. Lit. VII. p. 136).—Mrs. Brydges's father, Dr. Egerton, was Rector of Penshurst in Kent (where she was born in September 1728), prebendary of Canterbury, chancellor of Hereford, and rector of All-hallows, Lombard-street; and died in 1738. (See his Epitaph at Penshurst in Thorpe's Registr. Roff.) Her funeral was attended, as a mark of respect, from Canterbury to the family-vault at Wootton, by a long train of carriages of almost all the neighbouring gentry of the first rank. She has left two surviving sons, Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J. and John-William-Head Brydges, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Romney Fencible Cavalry, and two surviving daughters.

15. T. Kerrich, esq. of Gelderstone. He served the office of sheriff of Lancashire in 1788.

Mr. Davison, of Bow-str. Covent-gard.

17. In Berners-street, Oxford street, Sir William Bensley, bart. so created in 1771. He was formerly in the Navy; but left the service, and went to the East Indies. Returning in 1771, he was created a director of the East India Company, and held that office at his death.

18. At Glasonby, aged 110, Mary Dowdeswell; who, till within a few days of her death, obtained her living as a mendicant.

19. At Streatham, Surrey, much regretted, Mr. Jeremiah Parkinson.

20. In his 15th year, after ten hours illness, Robert, eldest son of the late Mr. Wm. Wood, of Charlotte-str. Fitzroy-squ.

21. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Royle, of Craven-buildings, Drury-lane.

22. At the house of her son, in Abingdon-street, Westminster, aged 75, Mrs. Ashley, widow of the late and mother of the present Managers of the Oratorios.

23. After a long and painful illness, Edmund Walker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

24. Miss Bacon, of Clapham, Surrey, eldest daugh. of the late John B. esq. R.A.

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BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 28, to December 26, 1809.

| Christened. | | | Buried. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males - 724 | 1413 | | Males - 780 | 1469 | | 2 and 5 | 149 | 50 and 60 | 123 |
| Females 694 | | | Females 689 | | | 5 and 10 | 60 | 60 and 70 | 115 |
| Whereof have died under 2 years old | | 429 | | | Between | 10 and 20 | 53 | 70 and 80 | 113 |
| | | | | | | 20 and 30 | 105 | 80 and 90 | 31 |
| Peck Loaf 5*s.*6*d.*; 5*s.*5*d.*; 5*s.*5*d.*; 5*s.*5*d.* | | | | | | 30 and 40 | 127 | 90 and 100 | 4 |
| Salt 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* per bushel; 4*d.*½ per pound. | | | | | | 40 and 50 | 160 | 100 0 | 105 0 |

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in December 1809 (to the 23d), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—Leeds and Liverpool, 180*l.* ex Dividend.—Grand Junction, 226*l.* ex Dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per Share clear.—Kennet and Avon, 46*l.* 10*s.* to 45*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 53*l.* 15*s.* to 53*l.*—Huddersfield, 38*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Grand Surrey Old Shares at 65*l.* with New Ditto attached, at Par.—West India Dock Stock at 185*l.* per Cent.—East India Ditto, 135*l.*—London Dock, 138*l.* to 139*l.*—Commercial Ditto, 80*l.* to 85*l.* Premium.—Globe Assurance, 125*l.* per Share.—Atlas, Par.—East London Water Works, 227*l.*—West Middlesex Ditto, 42*l.* Premium.—Kent Ditto, 47*l.* Premium—Portsea and Farlington Ditto, 46*l.* Premium.—Portsmouth Ditto, 35*l.* Premium.—Vauxhall Bridge, 2*l.* 2*s.* Premium.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 16, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Middlesex | 103 | 11 | 56 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 33 | 7 | 57 | 4 |
| Surrey | 111 | 4 | 63 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 38 | 8 | 53 | 6 |
| Hertford | 99 | 4 | 57 | 6 | 50 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 56 | 0 |
| Bedford | 104 | 9 | 57 | 9 | 50 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 53 | 7 |
| Huntingd. | 105 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 58 | 6 |
| Northam. | 102 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 52 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 72 | 0 |
| Rutland | 98 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Leicester | 95 | 8 | 63 | 1 | 53 | 5 | 34 | 1 | 48 | 0 |
| Nottingham | 102 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 33 | 10 | 63 | 4 |
| Derby | 96 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 9 | 35 | 6 | 65 | 0 |
| Stafford | 108 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 8 | 38 | 5 | 74 | 0 |
| Salop | 102 | 11 | 69 | 6 | 59 | 8 | 35 | 6 | 69 | 4 |
| Hereford | 102 | 7 | 54 | 4 | 53 | 3 | 34 | 9 | 55 | 2 |
| Worcester | 113 | 5 | 55 | 0 | 61 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 60 | 10 |
| Warwick | 115 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 2 | 42 | 3 | 73 | 8 |
| Wilts | 103 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 10 | 37 | 4 | 63 | 0 |
| Berks | 109 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 34 | 7 | 57 | 1 |
| Oxford | 111 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| Bucks | 103 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 54 | 8 |
| Brecon | 107 | 2 | 70 | 4 | 55 | 11 | 28 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Montgom. | 111 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Radnor | 105 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Average of England and Wales, per quarter. | 102 | 9 | 59 | 7 | 51 | 3 | 31 | 0 | 58 | 8 |
| Average of Scotland, per quarter: | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barly | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Essex | 105 | 4 | 49 | 0 | 51 | 4 | 34 | 10 | 51 | 1 |
| Kent | 100 | 9 | 52 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 51 | 9 |
| Sussex | 102 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 96 | 9 | 51 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 43 | 7 |
| Cambridg. | 101 | 4 | 57 | 2 | 43 | 11 | 27 | 5 | 53 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 90 | 9 | 53 | 3 | 40 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 44 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 94 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 45 | 9 | 26 | 5 | 60 | 3 |
| York | 89 | 4 | 57 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 26 | 11 | 60 | 4 |
| Durham | 90 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 7 | 28 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 85 | 6 | 68 | 6 | 43 | 1 | 27 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 101 | 8 | 63 | 4 | 50 | 9 | 30 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor. | 102 | 0 | 58 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 29 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 100 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 4 | 32 | 0 | 71 | 10 |
| Chester | 94 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 64 | 2 | 31 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Flint | 131 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 67 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Denbigh | 113 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 9 | 28 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Anglesea | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 23 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 96 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 26 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Merionet. | 105 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 8 | 26 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Cardigan | 92 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 17 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Pembroke | 77 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Carmarth. | 103 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Glamorg. | 100 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Gloucest. | 111 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 1 | 22 | 8 | 51 | 8 |
| Somerset | 114 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 5 | 27 | 10 | 63 | 0 |
| Monmo. | 112 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 102 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 97 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 109 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| Hants | 106 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 5 | 34 | 0 | 51 | 3 |
| Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain..... | 99 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 49 | 1 | 28 | 4 | 57 | 8 |

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 25:

Fine 90*s.* to 95*s.*—Seconds 85*s.* to 90*s.*—Bran 10*s.* to 12*s.*—Pollard 26*s.* to 30*s.*

RETURN of FLOUR, December 9 to December 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 11,619 Sacks. Average 94*s.* 6*d.*¾ per Sack.—0*s.* 0*d.*½ per Sack lower than last Week.

RETURN of WHEAT, December 11 to December 16, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7867 Quarters. Average 101*s.* 1*d.*¾—2*s.* 4*d.*½ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 16, 54*s.* 1*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 20, 50*s.* 1*d.*¼ per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 23:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kent Bags | 4*l.* | 10*s.* | to 5*l.* 15*s.* | Kent Pockets | 4*l.* 10*s.* | to 6*l.* 10*s.* |
| Sussex Ditto | 4*l.* | 0*s.* | to 5*l.* 0*s.* | Sussex Ditto | 3*l.* 15*s.* | to 4*l.* 5*s.* |
| Essex Ditto | 4*l.* | 0*s.* | to 5*l.* 0*s.* | Farnham Ditto | 8*l.* 0*s.* | to 11*l.* 0*s.* |

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 25:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. James's—Hay | 5*l.* | 1*s.* | 0*d.* | Whitechapel—Straw | 2*l.* | 2*s.* 0*d.* |
| Straw | 2*l.* | 0*s.* | 6*d.* | Smithfield—Hay | 5*l.* | 18*s.* 6*d.* |
| Whitechapel—Hay | 5*l.* | 8*s.* | 0*d.* | Clover | 6*l.* | 5*s.* 0*d.* |
| Clover | 6*l.* | 18*s.* | 6*d.* | Straw | 1*l.* | 16*s.* 0*d.* |

SMITHFIELD, December 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 4*s.* | 8*d.* | to 6*s.* 0*d.* | Lamb | 0*s.* | 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.* |
| Mutton | 5*s.* | 0*d.* | to 6*s.* 4*d.* | Head of Cattle at Market this Day: | | |
| Veal | 5*s.* | 0*d.* | to 7*s.* 0*d.* | Beasts about 1150. | | Calves 50. |
| Pork | 6*s.* | 4*d.* | to 7*s.* 4*d.* | Sheep and Lambs 6000. | | Pigs 60. |

COALS: Newcastle 52*s.* 0*d.* to 74*s.* 6*d.* Sunderland 51*s.* 6*d.* to 58*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 102*s.* Mottled 114*s.* Curd 118*s.* CANDLES, 13*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5*s.* 0*d.* Clare Market 5*s.* 0*d.*½ Whitechapel 5*s.* 0*d.*

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1809.

| Days | Bank Stock. | 3 perCt B. Red. | 3 per Ct. Consols. | 4 perCt Cons. | 5 perCt Navy. | 5 perCt 1797. | Long Ann. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exchequ. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Omnium. | Irish 5 perCt. | Imp. 3 perCt. | Eng. Lott. Tickets. | English Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | — | 69¼ | 70 | 84⅛ | 101 | — | — | — | 27 pr. | 12 a 14pr. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22 15 0 | 1 prCt. disc. |
| 1 | 278 | 69⅛ | 70 | 84¼ | 102 | — | 18⅝ | — | 27 pr. | 12 a 15pr. | — | 69⅛ | 69⅝ | — | — | 68 | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 2 | 278 | 69¼ | 70½ | 84 | shut | — | 18½ | 195 | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | 69 | shut | 2¼ pr. | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 3 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | — | 69⅝ | 70⅜ | 84 | shut | — | 18 9/16 | shut | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | — | shut | 2½ pr. | 98⅝ | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 5 | 277½ | 69½ | 70⅞ | 84⅜ | shut | — | 18⅝ | 195½ | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | 69¼ | shut | 2¾ pr. | — | 68⅞ | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 6 | — | 69⅝ | 71 | 84⅜ | shut | — | 18⅜ | 195¼ | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 13 pr. | shut | — | shut | — | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 7 | — | 69½ | 70⅞ | 84⅓ | 102 | — | 18 7/16 | 194½ | 21 a 22pr. | 8 a 12 pr. | shut | — | shut | 2½ pr. | 97½ | 68⅜ | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 8 | 277½ | 69⅜ | 70⅞ | 84¼ | shut | — | 18 5/16 | 195 | 20 a 21pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | shut | 69½ | shut | — | 98 | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 9 | 277¼ | 70 | 70½ | 84 | shut | — | 18 9/16 | 195¼ | 20 a 21pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | 68⅞ | shut | 2¼ pr. | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 10 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 277 | 69¼ | 70⅝ | 84⅛ | shut | — | 18⅞ | shut | 21 a 22pr. | 11 a 12pr. | shut | — | shut | 2½ pr. | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 12 | 277½ | 69⅝ | 71 | 84¼ | shut | — | 18 5/16 | 195¼ | 21 a 22pr. | 10 a 11pr. | shut | 69¼ | shut | 2¾ pr. | 98⅜ | 68⅜ | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 13 | 278 | 69¼ | 70⅝ | 84⅛ | shut | — | 18½ | 195½ | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | 69 | shut | 2½ pr. | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 14 | — | 69⅜ | 70⅝ | 84 | shut | — | 18 9/16 | shut | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | — | shut | 2½ pr. | 98⅜ | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 15 | 277½ | 69⅝ | 71 | 84¼ | shut | — | 18⅝ | 195½ | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | 69¼ | shut | 2¾ pr. | — | 68⅜ | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 16 | — | 69⅝ | 71 | 84⅝ | shut | — | — | 195¼ | 21 a 22pr. | 9 a 12 pr. | shut | — | shut | — | — | 68⅜ | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 17 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | — | 69½ | 70⅞ | 84⅛ | 102 | — | — | shut | 21 a 22pr. | 7 a 11 pr. | shut | — | shut | — | — | — | 22 15 0 | Full Money |
| 19 | 277½ | 69⅜ | 71 | 84¼ | shut | — | 18 9/16 | shut | 21 a 22pr. | 6 a 10 pr. | shut | 69¼ | shut | 2½ pr. | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 20 | — | 69⅝ | 71 | 80 | shut | — | 18⅝ | shut | 20 pr. | 7 a 10 pr. | shut | — | shut | — | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 21 | — | 69⅝ | 71 | 84⅜ | shut | — | 18 9/16 | shut | 20 a 19pr. | 9 a 7 pr. | shut | — | shut | — | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 22 | — | 69½ | 71 | 84⅛ | shut | — | 18⅝ | shut | 20 a 19pr. | 5 a 9 pr. | shut | 69¼ | shut | 2½ pr. | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 23 | — | 69⅝ | 70⅞ | 84⅛ | — | — | 18 9/16 | shut | 19 a 22pr. | 5 a 9 pr. | shut | — | shut | — | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |
| 24 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Xmas Da. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | — | 69⅞ | 70 | 84¼ | shut | — | 18⅝ | shut | 19 a 20pr. | 7 a 10 pr. | shut | 69⅛ | shut | — | — | — | 22 15 0 | Ditto. |

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Sir Thomas Conyers, Bart. Æt. 71.

W. Green del. J.s Basire sc.

# Horden Hall.

# SUPPLEMENT
## FOR THE YEAR 1809.

Embellished with a Portrait of Sir THOMAS CONYERS, Bart; and with Views of HORDEN HALL, Durham; and WHITTINGTON CHURCH, Derbyshire.

*** *After the pathetic and disinterested Appeal to the Publick in our last, p.* 1110; *we have much pleasure in being enabled to present to our Readers a Portrait of Sir* THOMAS CONYERS, *and a View of* HORDEN HALL, *the antient Residence of the Family.* *(See p.* 1209.)

Mr. URBAN, *Lower Brook-street, Dec.* 7.

HAVING been resident in the Country upon a visit for the last two months, where I had the misfortune to pass my time without being regaled with a luxury, which on my return to town I immediately indulged myself in, by the purchase of your September Magazine; and having proceeded in it as far as p. 822; how shall I signify my astonishment, when I beheld a class of men set up as fit objects of the public praise, as vicious horses, which may only possess external appearance, are set up at auctions, to be disposed of to him who should be suited for the deception. An auctioneer (happy for him) has not often to give many an anxious eye on his sagacious by-standers, ere one among them, probably more indebted to Plutus than Minerva, has the good fortune to find himself the happy purchaser; and, having paid perhaps three times the worth of the animal, stalks off with his external beauty, not unlike your young Vindex, who is fallen so deeply in love with these Sons of Galen, as to hold them only up for the public veneration and esteem, and omit others who may be equally deserving candidates for so distinguished an exaltation. How deficient must that person be in the maxims of prudence and good policy, who, at the hazard of his own quiet, ventures to controvert received and undoubted facts to such an extent, as to endeavour (like cleaning the Augean Stable, impracticable but by Herculean labour) to extricate this class of men from the slur which the public opinion (which should always direct our judgment, and be had in due reverence) has deemed them fit to be imprinted with. Far be it from my wish to be judged illiberal by my Readers; but let me ask, why should these men, concerning whom so many doubts have arisen as to their learning, and consequently their respectability, be the sole objects of public gratitude, veneration, and esteem? And for what reason should these men, I say, for whom Vindex entertains so high a respect, be the only candidates for the public regard, to the defiance and exclusion of all other trades and employments? I cannot but applaud your worthy Correspondent (if he is truly disinterested in the cause he so warmly espouses, and not one of that fraternity himself) for that spirit of benevolence by which he appears actuated; and had he happily evinced it on objects of sufficient merit, he might with justice have demanded the public praise; but I am grieved that in this case its misapplication is so grossly evident.

It is impossible for me, without manifesting a strong disregard to truth, to affirm, that it has been the custom to vilify this class of men; and I must as largely disagree in sentiments with your Correspondent, that persons of this order (granting exceptions) are both intelligent and liberal, and to whom Society, on account of their exertions, are considerably indebted. The scanty pittance allotted to the Country Apothecary, for his attendance on Parish Workhouses, is an acknowledgment generally undoubted; but is it not requited by his other employers, who must be more numerous, in comparison with the practitioners in London, in consequence of the paucity of that class in the Country? Respecting the ready adoption

adoption of the Small Pox, which the Apothecaries facilitated, and the Vaccination which they promoted, these two circumstances have certainly imputed to them a zeal for the public advantage, which intimates a disinterestedness rarely to be met with among that class, and therefore highly laudable. It is no less foreign to my wish than to my intention, to dive into the *minutiæ* of the Apothecary's employments; but really Vindex seems to hesitate who is to be the acting person in the unthankful offices (as he terms them), *viz.* Bleeding, Cupping, &c. Is the Apothecary, often, as the mushroom, sprung from you can scarcely tell what—is he, I say, so suddenly magnified, that it becomes an even question, whether he or the Physician is to be the performer of these offices? Vindex's delineation of the Apothecary's education is as incorrect as most of his other previous observations, and needs only the slightest notice to procure its refutation. The pressure of the times is an allusion very ill suited to this extensive branch of people, who have, even in their draughts, potions, &c. (not allowing for their Surgical operations, which they all now imagine themselves qualified to undertake) raised the prices above a third since the last 30 years, which is an enormous increase of profits, unequalled (in comparison) by men of the first profession, and of the soundest intellect. But can even this in any degree excite our amazement, when the present state of the times is considered? Now an Apothecary will tell you, that it is impossible for him to exist without a carriage; in short, that he would be but a mere cypher; and yet at the same time this class of persons forget how their forefathers managed without an article now so necessary; indeed they would as soon have cherished the idea of parting with one of their patients, as have kept any kind of vehicle. But that is the difference of the times, and the publick must now pay for so expensive an absurdity. In regard to the Bills, ingratitude is stated to be the return for their attention and time. How this elucidation can in any way be satisfactory or reasonable to the understanding of the Publick, I am at a loss to imagine: the time of an Apothecary is greatly misunderstood; it is, correctly speaking sold to his patients, and of which their Bills, often to their sorrow, afford ocular proof. The employments of an Apothecary are chiefly these;—visiting his patients, marking down the medicines requisite for them respectively, then returning home with his directions to his solitary apprentice.

The nature of the subject is such, that I should not think myself justified in spending any further time in answering Vindex more minutely; and have therefore deemed it proper to make some observations, in refuting the most prominent parts, which were only calculated to mislead the ignorant, perplex the publick in general, and even astonish the Apothecaries themselves.

Yours, &c. ANTI-VINDEX.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

I OBSERVED, in p. 919, a letter, dated *Pegwell*, *Oct.* 1, addressed to THE PROJECTOR, upon the subject of a Windmill, which had been the cause of considerable uneasiness to the Writer. By the date of the letter, and by my knowledge of the country, I am induced to believe that the Windmill alluded to is situated between Ramsgate and the village of Pegwell. I am not disposed to designate the Author of that letter by any appellation which might tend to a comparison of his zeal with that of La Mancha's Knight; but will freely allow him to be, if he pleases, like that Hero, "*Non ignarus mali.*" The PROJECTOR's Correspondent (though his antipathy is very justifiable) through the course of his letter has founded his statement on an erroneous assumption, *viz.* that the Mill mentioned is too near a *high road**. The truth is, Mr. Urban, that the road alluded to is not a legitimate high road; for it is in the recollection of many persons (in mine too) that the supposed high road was a mere cart-way through the fields of the neighbouring farmers for their sole convenience; and it is at this moment by the sufferance of the proprietors of the land that the public pass over it; nor has this sufferance been of sufficiently long continuance to confer any legal public right. The Mill complained of was erected long before the publick ever dreamed of going upon this land either in carriage

* We could point out MANY others that are much too close to High Roads. EDIT.

or

or on horse-back; for there was no passable track. The case is then this; that the Windmill stands in a field not contiguous to any *high road* whatever; and that, even admitting the ground mentioned to be a high road, the Mill was erected before the road was made: that, therefore, no blame can attach to the proprietor of the Mill.

I have no doubt that "*Non ignarus mali*" is almost as much alarmed at "the tremendous sails of a Windmill in motion," and "their dreadful rushing sound," as the "four-in-handers and high-mettled racers, and the jog-trotting horse of the sober citizen," can be; and I must confess that I sympathize in the uneasiness which he expresses; but at the same time hope that when he shall have seen this short memoir of the dreaded Mill, he will endure his grievance with complacency.

With every proper feeling for the sensibility of "*Non ignarus mali*;" I am, Mr. Urban, Yours, &c.

"MISERIS SUCCURRERE DISCO."

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Mr. URBAN, *London, Dec.* 21.

THE Gentleman's Magazine of October last was put into my hands by a friend, pointing out the remarks of L. W. (p. 913) upon Moss's Poems. The writer is perfectly correct as to their being printed by my Father, and equally so, I doubt not, upon his having repeatedly seen them in my stock in the year 1779.

I cannot, however, but admire his extreme *modesty* in drawing a conclusion, after saying that I may probably be able to elucidate the point in question, that "a similar literary imposition was practised about 60 years ago;" as though the one was, in his own mind, as fully confirmed as the other. He may probably think so — and I am not led to state my knowledge of the matter merely for his gratification. For reasons not worth mentioning, I never had any partiality towards Mr. Moss; but the principles of justice due, as I conceive, to the memory of a deceased party, impel me to give the facts I am in possession of; and I submissively leave the result to the public tribunal.

The thick 4to pamphlet (as Mr. L. W. styles it) was printed at Wolverhampton by my Father, George Smart, in the year 1769, under the title of "Poems on various Occasions," but without the author's name; having, as publishers in London, the respectable names of Mr. T. Longman, Paternoster-row, and Mr. R. Dodsley, Pall Mall. The latter gentleman thought so well of the Poem, called The Beggar, as to introduce it into the poetical department of the Annual Register, published shortly after; and from thence it was copied into most of the periodical publications of that time: if I am not very much mistaken, into your own, Sir, though I cannot positively assert it *.

Mr. Dodsley's extensive knowledge of poetical composition will not be doubted; and his paying such honour to this piece is, in my opinion, a convincing proof of its originality. It was afterwards introduced in Enfield's Speaker, as anonymous; but in later editions with the name of Moss; and few, if any, poetical selections from the period of its publication by my Father have been without it. That it ever appeared in print before, I believe, is not in the power of any one to prove.

These circumstances alone are, I conceive, sufficient to entitle the late Rev. Thomas Moss to whatever praise the Poem of The Beggar merits; nor can I think its superiority to the others that accompanied it any real ground for suggesting the contrary. I believe it is generally acknowledged that Fielding never equalled his Tom Jones, nor Smollet his Roderick Random.

I have a perfect recollection of Mr. Moss calling upon my Father with the copy of his Poems; and can aver that they were all of the same handwriting; and that, with respect to The Beggar, a small alteration then took place. The last line of the first verse was written, "And Heaven *shall* bless your store." After a short conversation between them, *shall* was changed to *will*.

I shall transcribe the Poem immediately following The Beggar, which you will oblige me by inserting, if you judge proper. I think many will be convinced that the writer of the one might be capable of the other.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH SMART.

* It is inserted in vol. LXI. p. 820. EDIT.

TO

TO A FEMALE FRIEND,

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF HER FATHER.

Peace to my Delia—in whose gentle breast
No troublous storms were ever wont to rise,
Oh! may thy trickling sorrow be represt,
Submissive to the mandate of the Skies.

Grief is a thorn that rankles in the heart,
Despoils the cheek of Nature's gen'rous bloom,
Robs the eye's radiance of its pointed dart,
And marks us immaturely for the tomb.

Thine was a Father—who can say how dear?
Studious for ever of his Children's weal;
Pay then, O Sympathy! the piteous tear,
Too well I know the agonies *they* feel.

Should I now see thee in thy lone retreat,
Steep'd in sad grief—ah! grief that once was mine;
Each tender fibre of my heart would beat
In melancholy unison with thine.

But let us check the tide of fruitless woe,
And still the outrage of the bosom's pain;
Nature will force some filial drops to flow,
But Reason says—'Tis impious to complain.

Few men can boast of such a long reprieve;
How many wither in their morning prime!
He toil'd the day, and in the tedious eve
Was wafted gently to a happier clime.

Though the world frown—let not my Delia fear;
Thine must be bliss—if aught is bliss below;
She, who to Virtue lends a list'ning ear,
May smile in peace upon the deadliest foe.

Yes, sure, my Delia must be doubly blest,
To whom each darling attribute is giv'n;
Soft Pity is the inmate of her breast,
And Pity is the favourite of Heav'n.

When Fancy's eye hath found thee out a mate,
Such be the man whom Providence shall send;
One who will soothe thee in the lowest state,
The tender Father, and the faithful Friend.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

OBSERVING in your Magazine for December, p. 1175, an account of the death of a Mr. Tagg, with a reflection on a relative of his for not affording him that assistance which he needed; and several persons supposing that I was the relative alluded to, I shall esteem myself obliged by your inserting in your next Magazine that I was no way related to him that I know of; nor did I know, but from your Obituary, that there had ever been such a man in existence. I remain, with the greatest respect, your old friend and customer, who has your *whole* work. JOHN TAGG.

*Late of Wood Street, but now of* 31, *Lower Whitecross-street.*

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Mr. URBAN, *London, Oct.* 3.

GIVE me leave to ask your Correspondent, p. 817, one question concerning Hedge-hogs sucking Cows. Does the little animal bite a hole in the udder of the Cow, and suck the milk out that way? For I am sure the Hedge-hog is totally incapable of sucking it through the mammæ, of which any of your Correspondents may satisfy themselves by examining the mouth of the animal. I do not pretend to deny that Hedge-hogs have been found lying under Cows; but may they not have got there for the sake of the warmth? R.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

IN the late splendid edition of the Peerage, by Mr. Playfair, it is stated that the founder of the Malmesbury family was the celebrated James Harris, author of Hermes, &c. I enclose a monumental inscription in Salisbury Cathedral, which would have enabled Mr. P. to trace the family to the grandfather of the author at least.

On the West side of the grand cross in Salisbury Cathedral, towards the North porch, on a large statuary marble slab, crowned with a pediment, is the following inscription:

"In this Cathedral are interred the remains of James Harris, of this Close, esq. son of Thomas Harris, of Orcheston St. George in this county, who died in 1679, aged 74 years. He married Gertrude daughter of Robert Tonson, bishop of that diocese, who died 1678, aged 86 years.

Of Joan, daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham, of Wyndham Orchard, in the County of Somerset, and wife of the above Thomas Harris. She died 1734, aged 84 years.

Of James Harris, of this Close, son of the above-mentioned Thomas Harris, and Joan his wife. He died in 1731, aged 57 years.

Of the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Harris, third daughter of Anthony second Earl of Shaftesbury, and wife of the above James Harris. She died in 1743, aged 62 years."

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct.* 27.

INFORMATION having been requested concerning Mr. Thomas Lyster, and some account having been given in your present volume, pp. 111 and 404; I was induced to revisit Atcham Church; and on the side of a pew in the South-west corner of the Church, I found two small brass-plates, with inscriptions, which entirely escaped my notice when I transcribed the lines written by T. Lyster, which appeared, with other Church notes, in your vol. LXXVI. p. 1001. As the inscriptions will set your Correspondents right in respect to the year in which he died, I send it with the other belonging to the family, which will find a safe repository in your durable Museum.

1st Plate.

Resurrectionis spe
Robertus Lyster de Duncott, Dec. 13, 1682.
Anna ejus uxor Janu' 28, 1666.
Georgius eorum filius secundus Janu' 18, 1689.
Ejusque filius Georgius Londinensis, Jun. 24, 1706.
Hic siti sunt.

2nd Plate.

Here Thomas Lyster's body lies
At rest, until the great Assize,
Where all men shall be truly try'd,
How well or ill they liv'd and dy'd.

THO. LYSTER DYED MARCH THE 25d ANNO DOM. 1723. AGED 88.

Then Sinners shall
In vengeance fall
Amongst the cursed crew:
But Saints shall stand
On Christ's right hand
In joy—and so Adieu.

MARTHA HIS WIFE DYED FEBRU' YE 3d AN'O DOM. 1723. AGED 86.

The verses written by T. Lyster, framed and hung against the West wall of the Church, have been taken away since I before visited the Church; but it is to be hoped they will be restored to their original situation.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

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Mr. URBAN, *Offham, Nov.* 23.

OBSERVING in your long-established Miscellany, p. 809, some agreeable, lively, and interesting remarks on the surprizing advantages and metamorphoses occasioned by riches, it occurred to my mind to present to your comprehensive collection some additional hints on the vast advantages of riches, provided two or three single, but expressive words, were properly considered, and to their, I will not say utmost extent, but to a degree of enlargement more adequate to their extensive import—*Proportion*, *Income*, *Self-Denial*. My hints are in a graver form than the very lively picture drawn by such an admirable character as a "*Novus Homo*" beyond the meridian. But as your readers are very various, the gravity will be acceptable, most probably, to some, and not disgust even the vivacious, except they happen to be of that class of complainers who cannot bear that so sacred a temple as "*Meum et Tuum*," in the common acceptation of the words, and setting aside *Reason*, *Philosophy*, and *Christianity*; setting aside the "*Homo Sum*," &c. of Terence; and the "Bear ye one another's burthens!" of Paul—cannot bear that temple should be entered, and prophaned by the unhallowed feet of those who can lay little or no claim to the "*Meum*;" but who receive for granted, on the most solid grounds, the consideration of the indisputable authority of the code whence it is extracted—that strong declaration of an Apostle, "*You yourselves are not your own! You are bought with a price!*" You are devoted characters to God, and to the good of society!

HINTS* ON BENEVOLENCE.

"*Benevolence* is to be judged of by *Proportion*, by *Income*, by *Self-denial*. Hence the *most liberal* are often those who *give least*. Our Saviour himself declared that the *poor widow* had given more than the *rich*.

"A *period is approaching*, that will *develope character*, and *weigh motives*.

* These Hints were handed to me by a gentleman who richly exemplifies the bright side of them, and annually dispenses, in pure benevolence, to the extent of *Thousands!!* and in modes the most judicious and liberal-minded.

We

We must not separate *principle* from *practice*. It may be charitable to give *what we do not want*, and *cannot use*; but surely this is not the criterion of charity: it was not the charity of Him who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich *."

"It matters not how large a charitable donation may seem, if we view it as a check upon the *money-getting spirit*, or *desire of accumulation*; but how large it is compared with the *bulk* of the *savings* that are left. A *hundred pounds* given away *annually* in benevolence may appear something, and sound handsomely in the ears of the publick; but if this sum be taken from the savings of *one* or *two* thousand, it will be LITTLE LESS THAN A REPROACH TO THE DONOR AS A CHRISTIAN. In short, no other way than the estimation of the gift by the *surplus saving* will do in the case in question. But this would certainly be effectual to the end proposed: it would entirely keep down the *money-getting* spirit; it would also do away the imputation of it in the publick: for it is impossible in this case that the word *Christianity* † should not become synonymous with *Charity*, as it ought to be if *Christianity* is a more than ordinary profession of every thing *humane, truly and sacredly philosophic*, and *transcendantly excellent* ‡."

Yours, &c. J. R.

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Mr. URBAN,

MUCH curiosity having been excited by the sudden and mysterious re-appearance of the initials B. C. Y. on all the dead walls in the Metropolis; allow me to request from such of your numerous Correspondents as may have turned their attention toward the subject, any explanation or conjecture they may be able to give upon their use and meaning. Their first appearance was during the debates on the Catholic Bill; and I think after a report of the approaching dissolution of the Grenville Ministry had gone afloat. O. B. C. Y. was then the inscription, and it was considered by many as being connected with the cry of "No Popery!" and being a copy of the inscription that is reported to have been chalked over all parts of Whitehall and the Houses of Parliament during the debates on the Exclusion Bill in Charles the Second's Reign, and which meant O Beware of Catholic York. Immediately on the dissolution of the Grenville Ministry all the O's vanished, and B. C. Y. remained, till the weather and other accidents obliterated them. Till within these two or three months we have seen no more of these hieroglyphicks; and now they are again as thick as ever, with this peculiar distinction, that the Y is universally taller than the B. C. If this account, which is, I believe, pretty accurate, of the times and circumstances of their appearance, can lead any of your Correspondents towards a developement of their secret meaning, I shall feel much gratified. I fear, however, it is little likely that any one who may have the power to give real information on the subject came sufficiently honestly by his knowledge to be tempted to disclose it. Z.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

THE fish which was exhibited in the Strand under the title of a *Mermaid* (see p. 829), was an imaginary animal, manufactured out of the skin of the Angle Shark of Pennant's British Zoology, and altogether unworthy the notice of any one. The offender, or rather the exhibitor of it, was, after he had made a great deal of money by imposing on the ignorant, detected and severely *fined*. L.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 22.

I BEG leave to refer the Biblical Querist to Pool's Annotations upon the Scriptures," for an exposition of the words recorded in the 20th verse of the 2d chapter of Joel. Whether that may be considered as a *clear* exposition I pretend not to decide; but if the reference proves of the least use to R. R—b—s among others of his researches into the subject of his enquiry, it will give me much pleasure.

Yours, &c. F. E.

Mr.

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* Memoirs of Cornelius Winter, by W. Jay, Bath, printed by M. Gye, 8vo, 1808.

† Here is a variation acknowledged by the presenter to your Magazine, for reasons, perhaps, obvious to reflecting minds, who apply to *Churches* our Lord's most striking Hint to *individuals* on a memorable occasions. St. John viii.—7.

‡ Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism, 2d edit. vol. III. 266, 267. See too 264, 265.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 26.

AS a farther account of the Waring family may be acceptable to your Correspondent, vol. LXVIII. p. 807, I send you the following particulars, which I am enabled to do, being a descendant of that family. Thomas Waring, esq. died about the year 1769, at the age of 84, or thereabouts. He resided in the Parsonage-house at Groton in Suffolk, to whom the living of that parish belonged. It is probable he was the son of the second son and heir of Richard Waring, mentioned in your Magazine of May 1809, p. 413. By his will, he left the living of Groton, with other property, to his cousin Walter Waring, esq. (then or since Member for Coventry), who departed this life about the year 1781, leaving an only son, who died without issue, some years since. A CONSTANT READER.

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Mr. URBAN, *Glasgow College*, *Oct.* 10, 1808.

NORMALIS, vol. LXXVIII. page 780, has, I am sorry to say, shewed his ignorance in remarking on this University. He supposes that Oxford and Cambridge are the two eyes of the kingdom. He has never heard of a Hutcheson, a Reid, a Smith, an Arthur, an Anderson, a Moor, a Leechman, a Simson, or of a thousand others that I might mention, who adorned the University of Glasgow. He farther supposes that this University has no right to confer degrees; and that it is no honour to be connected with it. It is needless to spend time in refuting such foolish observations as these. Let me only mention that the University of Glasgow can boast of possessing the first Greek scholar, perhaps in the world, as one of its professors, and of a Museum which in medals and medical preparations excels any in Europe. GLOTIANUS.

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Mr. URBAN, *Ostenhanger*, *Sept.* 11.

IN the parish church of New Shoreham, Sussex, there lies in the pavement of the nave a slab, with the following inscription, *literatim*:

"Here lieth ye body of Capn. Cornelius Smith of Dover, who served his King Country and Friend faithfull and honble; he was an indulgent husband, a kind father, and friendly to his acquaintance; who dy'd much lamented the 26th of October 1727, aged 66 years."

The Parish Registers, examined by favour of the Rev. Thomas Poole Hooper, M.A. Vicar, contain only the following brief notice of the defunct: "Burials 1727. Cornelius Smith, sojourner, October the 28th."

The said Captain Smith commanded the Custom-house yacht at Dover, at a time when there was but one vessel in that service on our coast, and when the situation was considered as more dignified than at present. He was supposed to have been a great grandson of Thomas Smith * of Ostenhanger, co. Kent, esq. who was Customer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was buried at Ashford 1591. His wife was Alice only daughter of Sir Andrew Judd, then Lord Mayor of London. But Captain Smith's parents being reputed Dissenters, is supposed to be the reason that no farther traces of the descent have been found in the ecclesiastical records of that part of East Kent where the family was settled. Now, Mr. Urban, you will gratify an antient and respectable family (of which Sir Sidney Smith is a member), who have an interest, independent of mere antiquarian curiosity, in ascertaining the fact, if you will permit me to found a query thereon, to any of our Kentish Antiquaries, through the medium of your Magazine, of which I have been for upwards of twenty years a reader and occasional contributor. FABER.

P. S. Thomas Smith aforesaid was son of John Smith, of Corsham, co. Wilts, gent. who married Alice Delamar.

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Mr. URBAN, *Mogadore*, *Dec.* 9.

HAVING observed for some years past, that the arrival and departure of the Swallow tribe in the island of Great Britain has interested many of your Readers; it may probably be agreeable to them to know their period of emigration and return to this part of the world.

I have been an attentive observer of these birds for many years past; and have no doubt I have in general ascertained the day of their arrival and departure.

The notices I now send were forwarded early this year; but having fallen into the hands of the French, I

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* See the Visitation of Kent taken in 1619 by John Philpot, Rouge-Dragon Pursuivant, deputy to William Camden, esq. Clarenceux King of Arms. C. 16—114.

determined

determined, although late, to hand you a copy.

1808, Sept. 3. Swallows last seen here, from this day to the last week in January 1809, when they returned.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in the shade and a Northern aspect, was as follows:—8 o'clock in the morning: lowest 51 only once, highest 99 only once; otherwise never lower than 58 or higher than 93. Noon: lowest 60, highest 91. Sun-set: lowest 57, highest 73. 10 at night: highest 48, only once, lowest 77.

From this account it will appear, I think, clearly, that it is not cold that drives them away, but rather a scarcity of flies and other insects.

I recollect they returned here in 1798 so early as January 2. The weather was very tempestuous, blowing hard from the West, with heavy rain; and at sunrise going on the terrace of my house, situate not more than 40 yards from the sea-side, I observed my own and the neighbouring houses covered with, I presume, some thousands of the Swallow tribe, most of them apparently asleep. I took up two or three, which were mere bone. As the sun rose, they awakened, and shortly after took their flight in different directions into the country. That these Swallows had come from beyond sea, and most probably a long voyage, will not, I think, admit of a doubt.

Having frequently seen dreadful accounts of the sad effects of Canine Madness in England, I have been led for many years past to make much enquiry on that subject in this Country; and I have been astonished to find that it is almost unknown. In this town and all the surrounding country there are an immense number of Dogs kept (for there is no Dog Tax). The climate is very hot, and water certainly more scarce than in England. I have never met with any one, even the oldest inhabitant, who can remember a Mad Dog in this town or neighbourhood; and the last I have been able to hear of was in the year 1799, near two hundred miles to the Southward.

It is, I think, worth enquiry whence can arise this difference; for I believe, in England they are often attributed to a hot summer and long drought.

The only cause I can assign for it is, the boys and people of this country not taking any pleasure in worrying Dogs, as is too often the case in England. At the different gates of this and other towns, there is a large stone trough, kept filled with water for the dogs; and a large jar, with a drinking mug, for the use of the weary stranger: thus shewing a laudable attention to man and beast.

Some years ago I read in a Magazine or Newspaper an account of a Land Tortoise, which had been a great length of time in a house in Hatton-garden; and that during that period the premises were clear of rats. I am persuaded those vermin were not intimidated by the tortoise; for I have always had several in different parts of my house, which, notwithstanding, swarms with rats, as do those of my neighbours, it being a common Barbary complaint. Cats are so accustomed to their company, that they in general do not heed them: and were Whittington to make another voyage to Barbary with only a cat, he would find not quite so good a reception as the old story gives him credit for.

As the tortoises I have frequently pass months (and that not in a torpid state) without taking any kind of nourishment; I should be glad if any of your Correspondents will account for this remarkable deviation from the regular course of Nature.

An Occasional Correspondent.

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Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 20.

PERMIT me to send you a few lines, which you may think worthy of a place in your Magazine: it struck me they were from a dignified pen: they are on a gravestone in Weymouth Church-yard.

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Mr. John Forbes, second son of John Forbes, esq. of Blackford, Aberdeenshire; who, leaving his native country with every acquisition that could promise honour and distinction to his future days, perished in the wreck of the ill-fated Abergavenny East Indiaman, 5th Feb. 1805, in the 17th year of his age.

Stranger;
If thou canst feel
for the sorrows of those
whose proudest mortal hopes
are buried in this grave,
raise thine eye
in thankfulness
to Him
who hath brought to light
immortality."

Yours, &c. Fidelis.

Illus-

## Illustrations of Horace.
### Book I. Satire III.
(*Continued from p.* 1110.)

*Labeone insanior inter sanos dicatur.*] All the MSS hitherto discovered read *Labeône*, and the antient interpreters, who adopt the same reading, are agreed, that this stroke, *Labeone insanior*, hits M. Antistius Labeo, a celebrated name among the lawyers; a man whose father, at the time when Roman liberty was in its last convulsive pangs, had been a zealous partizan of the assassins of Cæsar, and determining, after the unfortunate battle of Philippi, not to survive the Republic, died the death of Brutus and Cassius. Labeo, the son, had inherited so much of his father's spirit of liberty, that according to the expression of Tacitus *, he even maintained a free, uncorrupted mind, under the sovereignty of Augustus; though at the time when Brutus and the Pompeian party made the final attempt to rescue the Roman liberty, he was still too young to fight in its behalf. He was then, as it appears, plying his preparatory studies, or exercising himself under the most celebrated advocate of the time, C. Trebatius, in the science and praxis of the Roman Jurisprudence, in which he afterwards arrived to such a high degree of excellence, that he and Ateius Capito were regarded as the chief persons in that department. Both Labeo and Capito were, in the words of Tacitus (*loc. cit.*) *duo pacis decora* (two ornaments of the civil station) under the reign of Augustus. *Sed* Labeo *incorrupta* libertate (continues he) *et ob id*, famâ celebratior: Capitonis obsequium *dominantibus magis probabatur*: Labeo's incorruptible liberty acquired him more fame and popularity; whereas Capito by his obsequiousness made himself more agreeable to the people in power. Labeo, true to the character of a sound primitive Roman ICtus, lived in the enslaved capital as if totally ignorant that his country had lost *de facto* that liberty which appertained to it by law: and although this was not the method of making himself agreeable to Augustus, it was nevertheless, with so timid a usurper, whose ardent desire it was to give his domination the appearance of a legitimate, popular, and amiable government, an infallible one of gaining his respect. A very striking evidence of this is, that when Augustus, in the year of the city of Rome 735, found it necessary to purge, and, as it were, to reform, the Senate, Labeo was one of the thirty persons who obtained the right upon oath to elect any five senators. On that occasion it was that he gave those two specimens of inflexibility which his rival Capito takes so ill in one of his letters † preserved by Gellius. Every Roman knew how odious to Augustus old Lepidus, his former colleague in the triumvirate, was, whom, however, he deprived of all authority, banished from Rome, leaving him nothing but the post of a *pontifex maximus*, which at least secured to him inviolability of person: and Labeo made it his first concern, as if in defiance of Augustus, to secure the election of this Lepidus into the new Senate. In the first movement of passion, Augustus could not refrain from testifying his resentment with great warmth; and reproached him with a breach of his oath in the nomination of so unworthy a man as Lepidus. Every one has the right of judging from his own perceptions, answered Labeo, with the utmost composure: wherefore should I not think a man good enough to be a senator, whom thou permittest to be *pontifex maximus*? This seemed, says Dio ‡, to be a word in season, and Augustus was pacified. Shortly afterwards, for the safety of the Emperor's person, against whom a conspiracy had recently been discovered, it was proposed in the Senate, that one of the senators should constantly keep watch in his anti-chamber. As for my part, said Labeo, I am not fit for that office, as I sleep sound and always snore. Suetonius appears to think it meritorious in Augustus, that he suffered these and other the like reminiscences of the old republican liberty to pass unnoticed. It is certain nevertheless that Labeo did not by this means make himself more beloved by him;

* *Annal.* lib. iii. cap. 73.

† Gell. *Noct. Att.* lib. xiii. cap. 12.

‡ Dio Cass. *Hist. Rom.* lib. liv. cap. 19. Sueton. *in Aug.* cap. 54. Vincent. Gravina de O. et P. *Juris Civil.* § 73.

and

and Tacitus says expressly: that Augustus promoted Ateius Capito the more speedily to the Consulate, that by this dignity (which then though in fact but an empty title was the ultimate object of ambition to a Roman) he might in rank at least take precedence of Labeo, who in jurisprudence maintained the superiority over him; and he gives us plainly to perceive, that Labeo, purely on account of his truly primitive sentiments, and the affectation of a freedom and independency, which no longer suited the times, never rose higher than to the office of Prætor; notwithstanding that the advocate Pomponius affirms, that Augustus in the sequel nominated him to the Consulate, which honour, however, he declined *.

I thought it necessary to premise this historical advertisement, which contains all that is known of the life of that famous pleader, in order to put the reader in condition at one view to determine the question, whether the Labeo, of whom Horace here speaks as a notorious bedlamite, and this M. Antistius Labeo could be one and the same person?

The old scholiast (whose slender authority has been already several times remarked) answers boldly in the affirmative, and asserts, "that because M. Antistius Labeo, become Prætor and ICtus, bearing in mind that liberty wherein he was born, had the audacity (as it is reported) to behave rather roughly to Augustus both in words and deeds; and therefore Horace, for ingratiating himself with that Prince, pronounced him mad." The learned without number, and among them all the Commentators on Horace, and almost all the Biographers of the antient Roman Lawyers, have without the least hesitation repeated this assertion of the unknown Annotator: and the Author of the "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus †," has imputed to our Poet "so base a piece of flattery or complaisance to the Usurper, as a crime of the deeper dye, since he, like Labeo, had formerly fought for the good old cause." The learned and sagacious Bentley is, as far as I know, the only one of all the Commentators to whom it is matter of surprize that such a person as Horace should be accused of so mean an act upon the bare word of a miserable scholiast, and who could not endure that the calumny should be suffered to remain upon him. He strains every nerve to shew that it was morally impossible that our Poet, only seen in the light of a civil and well-bred man, should have been capable of so gross an omission of the respect due to a person of Labeo's birth, post, authority, and merit. It would have been, he says, not only ungenerous, but even impolitic, to think of courting the favour of Augustus by such disgraceful means; in short, Horace himself must have been outrageously mad, to insult a person of that character and consequence by calling him a madheaded fellow. And wherefore? In order to flatter Augustus; who, however, was so little offended at the dignified, and by no means unbecoming freedom, in which Labeo occasionally allowed himself towards him, that he rather gave him the Prætura, the Proconsulate of Narbonensian Gaul ‡, and a place among the thirty senators whom he commissioned to

* Vide Joh. Bertrand, de Jurisperitis, lib. i. m. 60.

† Vol. iii. p. 358. His words are these: "Some men of parts and learning, who had seen the best times of the Republic, and hazarded every thing in its cause, still chose to appear free. Upon these it was the business of the Court to throw an air of ridicule. The general mildness of the Administration greatly favoured the attempt, and was no small prejudice against those who were not contented. Nor did some of their private lives contribute much to screen them from reproach. But there were three or four eminent persons to whom, I hope, posterity will make amends for the ill usage they met with from their contemporaries: Valerius, Messala, Varro Atacinus, T. Labienus, Antistius Labeo, and Cassius of Parma. I cannot say that I read Horace's sneers at these worthy persons with any degree of pleasure. The deserter Menas, and the turbulent foul-mouthed Cassius Severus, are at his service. But would it not have been better that he had remembered with what party he set out in life, than to have propagated the shallow cavils against the upright Labeo, or discovered a bias against men of such elevated genius as Cassius and Varro?"

‡ This Proconsulate should perhaps be erased from the titles of our Labeo. Bentley seems to be misled, with Joh. Bertrand *(loc. cit.)* by a misunderstood passage of Pliny *(Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxv. cap. 4.) to confound our Antistius Labeo with another Ateius Labeo. *Parvis gloriabatur tabellis*, says Pliny, *extinctus nuper in longa senecta* Ateius Labeo,

supply that body with Members, as so many proofs of his confidence and esteem. — One must be wonderfully taken, methinks, with the bad reputation affixed to our Poet by his sharp-scented scholiasts, and those of the learned who are constantly the echo of each other, for not being of Bentley's opinion on this point. However, I confess I have still another reason, not touched upon by him, why I am persuaded that the mad Labeo of Horace cannot be the ICtus M. Antistius Labeo: and it is this, that the latter was neither a *vir prætorius*, nor one of the thirty electors of the new reformed Senate of the year 735, nor a meritorious person in high authority, but still a very young man, when Horace wrote this Satire. We know, indeed, neither the exact year when he was born nor when he died. But at the time his father was slain at Philippi, he had not attained the age when a young Roman performed his first military service; or who could believe that he would not have accompanied his father, who was one of the leaders of the republican party, on such an occasion. That, however, he did not, is more than probable, from the silence of Dio, in that circumstantial account which he gives of Labeo the father's death. The age that I assign to our Labeo is corroborated by this circumstance, that antecedently to the year 735, no mention at all is made of him. Probably he was about the same age with his rival Capito; but Capito, though he stood exceeding high in the favour of Augustus, did not arrive at the Consular dignity till the year 758, and lived to the year 774. We may, therefore, safely admit, that the brilliant period of these two men was during the last thirty years of the reign of Augustus; and that Labeo, if at his appointment as one of the electors of the new Senate, had even already reached his fortieth year, yet was born not long before the year 696, and consequently at the time when Horace wrote this Satire (i. e. about the year 715 or 16) was still much too young, in the then conjunctures, and after the total suppression of the party for which his father died, to deserve the title of a mad-headed fellow by his public conduct in the Government. That he could, however, have merited it by any other youthful excesses, is just as incompatible with the character which he afterwards maintained, as with Horace's good-nature, openly to outrage an insignificant young man, merely because perhaps he was less warm in the cause of Octavius Cæsar, which had cost him the life of his father. Now laying all this together, it is, I conceive, pretty probable, that the note of the old scholiast merits no attention whatever, and that the mad Labeo, of whom Horace speaks, must have been some one of the other Labeos, of whom at that time there was a considerable number. For Labeo was the surname of a great many Roman families, not at all related; and besides the family Antistia, a younger branch whereof was distinguished by the surname Labeo from the *Antistiis veteribus*, we find Atteii or Atinii, Asconii, Cethegi, Cornelii, Fabii, Pomponii, and Segutii, all bearing the surname Labeo. In all probability the Labeo here in question was physically mad, or mad enough to be confined, and it was doubtless a case so notorious, that Horace was immediately understood by every one, in saying: If one of his slaves on account of such a trifle were affixed to a cross, all who were in their senses would deem him madder than Labeo, *i. e.* a lunatic belonging to the mad-house. Had this Labeo been only a moral fool, nothing, methinks, could be more tame than this *Labeone insanior*, since the point is concerning an act of which no man in his right mind can be supposed capable.

*Quanto hoc furiosius atque*, &c.] I doubt whether it were possible to imagine anything that could make us more sensibly feel at once the force

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Labeo, prætorius, *etiam proconsulatu provinciæ Narbonensis functus*. It is inconceivable to me, how a Dr. Bentley could here read *Antistius*. Even if we could admit, that our Labeo was above a hundred and ten years old, (which indeed is not impossible) it is however bordering on absurdity to suppose, that he was a miniature-painter, and a bad one into the bargain. For, that Pliny, by the word *gloriabatur* meant to inform us, that these little *tabellæ* were a whim of the old man, who from a liking to the art had amused himself in daubing them, is pretty evident.

of

of general national prejudice, even upon the best of men, and the horrible degradation of a slave among the antient Romans, than this passage; where so humane a mortal as Horace, so coolly declares the inhumanity of crucifying a slave because he had snapped up a scrap of the dainties in a dish he was carrying from the table, a trifle in comparison of the unreasonableness and imprudence of not overlooking some trivial errors in a friend.

*Ut Rusonem debitor æris.*] The scholiast, according to custom, makes a remark upon this passage, which, after due abatement for its dullness, tells us nothing more than what is to be inferred from the words of Horace. *Octavius Ruso*, says he, *acerbus fœnerator fuisse dicitur, item historiarum scriptor, ad quas audiendas significat solitum fuisse cogere debitores suos.* That this Ruso must have been one who lent out money and wrote tiresome histories, our Poet says so plainly, that the Annotator had no need to repeat it. But that Ruso forced his debtors to hear his histories, Horace does not say. They perhaps forced themselves, if they could not pay, to win his favour at least by this piece of complaisance, on which he set a high value. It is a no less witty than cutting stroke, by the way, at a wretched author, who has the passion for reciting his works. We know that the practice of inviting all their friends and acquaintance to the solemn reading of their performance, was then becoming pretty general, and it was reckoned among the rules of politeness and friendship, to be present on such occasions. People were not compelled to come, but they were invited. Whoever could with any shew of civility excuse himself, did so, when the lecturer was a tiresome author. But clients and debtors who were begging for delay could not, indeed, come off so easily; who must absolutely appear, if they would not give offence to their patrons or creditors; and so they presented themselves, though much against their will. This is all that is necessary for the reader to know or to imagine, in order to perceive the whole of the wit in this droll piece of humour.

*Great Ormond-street.* W. T.

## Confessions of a Naval Officer.

(*Continued from p.* 1124.)

With your leave, Mr. Urban, we will proceed log-fashion, and take time as it ran.

Although seen often and always comforted by my Father, I was completely a stranger to my Father's house. My boyhood was verging into sturdy youth, when a relation in Ireland, exasperated at his cousin's obstinately abandoning her offspring, and perhaps feeling towards me the more for his own disappointments, occasioned my first voyage to Europe. Let me give this cousin's story.

A family estate of £300. *per ann.* had fallen to him early in life as the eldest son, and a match had been projected with a very young girl still at boarding-school, an only child of a well-endowed widow. It seems little, if any, attention had been paid to prepossess the daughter; yet a cavalcade of the mother, the bridegroom apparent, and many common friends on both sides, reached Cashel to celebrate the wedding: upon arrival in town, instead of finding their lass under safe tuition, news met them, that only the day preceding she had contrived a matrimonial union with a young man, on no other account objectionable than the secrecy of his addresses.

This check to the company's jollity produced from some of them reflections upon the lady-mother for double-dealing. She silenced these people at once. "I'm now most concerned," said she, "because not young enough myself to be accepted with the same estate." "Madam, there is my hand, if you are in earnest." "Mr. T. I never was more so." Their hands joined: courtship thus began, thus ended; for the Clergyman already engaged immediately bestowed a sanction that disconcerted every future plan of the younger couple.

A reconciliation was soon after brought about, and Mr. T. received his daughter-in-law and her husband as inmates. Arrangements were actually making to fix them in some reputable and advantageous way, but the son spoiled all. One day he was walking over the farm with his father-in-law; the latter had just mounted the near-side of a bank that divided the fields, and was about to step over, when

when the son said, "Take care, Sir, how you get across," and shot him from behind through the shoulder-blade. Off ran the assassin, and my cousin returned homeward without fainting by the way. The Surgeon of a regiment was fortunately soon brought. "Moore," said the wounded man, "I am shot through the body; but with fair-play in surgery I shall do yet."

When the daughter-in-law was told of his wound and return home, "Curse the fool," she cried out, "what did he do with the other pistol?"

The guilty parties absconded. Sentence of outlawry passed against the son, who was never afterwards heard of with certainty. Mr. T.'s wife lived to very advanced years: thus he, being childless, was led to think of me with more compassion.

With my cousin's good liking I was entered in the Navy, and recommended as a Royal Midshipman to the gallant Capt. Tonyn, on-board the Fowey of 20 guns; and with him I had the honour to be sent into the Brune, a frigate taken from the French. It was current amongst us, that certain ladies of the Court had clubbed purses, and built this and another, La Blonde, so naming them in compliment to two such beauties. Both these ships being destined for colours more expressive, the white rag fluttered not long in either: in fact, they bore with success against France through the whole war our British thunder.

Before we take a cruize in the Brune, I wish to record an Irish *fracas*. The Small Pox had broke out amongst the children of a near neighbour of my cousin. Physicians attended daily, and an assistant of the family's apothecary was retained constantly in the house, to superintend a due administration of the medicine. This gentleman had given strict charge not to remove some barley water preparing with figs, &c. for his patients to drink; but when he quitted the kitchen, a grandmother of the young folks brought her own prescription to be boiled. "Judy," says she, "take care of this till I come back." Presently returned Mr. Julap. "What now, cook? where is my—oh ho! off the fire I see—and so you have put another saucepan in its place." "My old mistress did that, Sir." "Well, well, be more attentive—let nobody displace it again."

It was however, soon after put aside by the grandmother, and her own mess, a decoction of tares, set on the fire. She heard the apothecary coming, and withdrew a little. He snatched up the rival saucepan and disappeared with it, but almost immediately came back, holding it empty in his hand. The storm of tongues began. "What, Sir, have you been doing with that?" "Only anticipating the last dose—your children have it all, every bit and drop, thick and thin." "My children, Sir!" "Yes! your children; I am sorry for your deafness: they are all at a pitched battle in the sty, and every hog grunting out a grandchild's right to the largest share."

"Rage stopt the Matron's tongue, and fir'd her breast."

With Amazonian daring a spit was suddenly levelled at master apothecacy. He slipped past the corner of the table, and brandished a cleaver. "Miss your next thrust, you campaigning old hag, and I'll chop your head off."

Screams and outcry now put an end to the fray, and a flood of tears put an end to the lady's ire. Another auxiliary came to her that evening, in the shape of the youngest child's wet-nurse, who wrapt her "own sweet babe" (which she persisted it was) and ran off with it to her own cabin, where that child at least was managed as the grandmother thought best.

Such demeanour of the foster-mother appeared to me most extravagant and presuming; but it was spoken of as only natural, and the Irish applauded her interference—especially as this child got soonest well—indeed they all recovered.

Pondering at times over this superabundance of maternal love, could I help sighing at the less than little fallen to my lot?

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Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 27.

*HIRUNDO URBICA.* A pair, and only a pair, of these birds, were on the strongest possible wing, flying round the exalted turrets of Arundel Castle, on the third of this month. The wind was in the East, the air sharp, but sun-shine. I gazed on them for a considerable time, and pointed them out to several persons, as

as a singular appearance at this advanced season of the winter. Had they been the *Hirundines Rusticæ*, I should not have bestowed so much attention upon them, as these birds are frequently retarded in their migration by strong South-westerly winds; but invariably seen to leave us on a wind setting in from the opposite quarter of the compass; and if retarded, their flight is always low, on a weak wing, and near buildings, for their insect food: whereas these Martins, as above-described, never descended lower than the turrets of the castle.

It might perhaps (from this report) be worthy of remark, that the beginning of the month of November of this year was extremely severe, which continued a fortnight, with frost and a cold Easterly wind; and I defy the most attentive observer of the periodical visit of these birds, to say that an *Hirundo Urbica*, or Martin, has been seen in this kingdom at the period I have mentioned; there might, therefore, be some reason for believing these birds, seen on the third of this month, had secreted themselves in a torpid state in some compartment of the turrets of the Castle, through the loop-holes; and by the mild weather and sunshine of the particular fine commencement of this month, been revivified and cheered to the open air.

Although I have heard strong corroborating assertions of their torpid state during the inclement season of the year, I have always hesitated in giving credit to the same; but I now think this fact may in some degree give colour to the report.

*Spanish Wool.* Edward IV. *anno* 1466. *From the Chronicle of Edmond Howes.* "King Edward concluded an amity and league with King Henry of Castill and John King of Aragon, at the conclusion whereof he granted licence for certaine Coteswold *Sheepe* to be transported into the countrey of Spaine, which have there since mightily increased and multiplyed, to the Spanish profit, as it is said: but true it is, that long ere this were sheepe in Spain, as may appeare by a patent of King Henry II. the 31 of his raigne, granted to the Weavers of London, that if any cloth were *found to be made of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the Maior of London should see it brent.*"

Here is a proof, Mr. Urban, that the celebrated Marino sheep were originally of our indigenous breed.

*Q.* Are the present Coteswold Sheep in any degree similar to the Spanish Sheep which have been, and are now recently imported?

Your old Correspondent, J. D.

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Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 9.

I AM greatly obliged to Mr. Jeudwine, p. 723, for the offer of a Hedge-hog for the destruction of the Black Beetles I have complained of, but fear the remedy would almost, at least to my servants, be as bad as the disease: add to which, how can I place such an animal in the meat-safe, cupboards, &c. and to obstruct them from getting among upwards of a hundred weight of potatoes? I imagined some poisonous remedy might be applied for their destruction. I shall certainly try the one pointed out by your other Correspondent, of "Red Wafers;" who has my thanks for his communication, although, from his own account, I am not to expect success where there is other food they can come at.

Am sorry I gave so much offence to *Veritas*, upon the subject of the enormous charges made by Apothecaries. I did not know they regulated their charges according to their patients' purses. I could bring tolerably good proofs of my assertions; but to enter into farther explanations would be applying personalities, which, highly to the honour of The Gentleman's Magazine, has been in general very properly avoided.

I have lately had occasion to travel some hundred miles in stage-coaches, and could not help remarking the very constant contention with the imposition made by what are called the *Guards* of those Stages with the passengers, but who are really no other than *conductors to take care of the proprietors' property*, and prevent their being imposed upon by persons riding without paying any fare, and loss of parcels, having wages for that purpose. Some of the Proprietors of Stages advertize that a small number of coachmen are employed a considerable distance; the conductor (or guard as he is commonly called) taking advantage of this, exacted from all the passengers an additional gratuity, and with the greatest insolence to a sailor who had travelled the whole

whole journey, and declared he could not afford it. With the *Mail Coaches* it is highly necessary to have a guard, as they are then properly so called; but there is very little occasion to have persons of that description with other conveyances, at least during the day-time. If the proprietors choose so to do, it ought not to be at the traveller's expence.

Such a Letter as that of "Christianus," in page 1020, "does honour to the goodness of his heart:" I hope we shall often hear from him.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dover-street, Oct.* 9.

SEEING in your page 798 an account of the late Rev. William Gilpin and his wife, I trouble you with some particulars relative to his son, a most amiable and pious character, who, retiring from the cares and anxieties of a school, lives sequestered from the world on a rectory presented to him, as I understand, by one of his scholars, as a grateful remembrance of his attention to his academical pursuits. This worthy man succeeded his father, no less worthy a man, in the school at Cheam, near Epsom in Surrey, about the year 1780; being at that time, I believe, near his five-and-twentieth year. This well-known and respectable school has produced some of the first men of the age under the care of the late William Gilpin of Lymington. Among the number he has to boast the names of William Pitt, of Henry Addington Lord Viscount Sidmouth, of the late Viscount Grimston, Nicholas Vansittart, &c. Nor has his son and successor to lament the falling off of respectability in his school. The gentlemen whom he has sent into the world have scarcely yet had time to distinguish themselves: some are at college, some abroad, some at public military colleges, or pursuing their education under private instructors; and will no doubt in time do honour to this Seminary. I am informed that among the number of pupils placed with him are, Sir Simon Taylor, bart. William Lock, son of William Lock, esq. of Norbury Park, Mr. Bontein, son of the late Sir James Bontein, Mr. Berens, son of Mr. Berens of Bedford-square, Viscount Balgonie and the Hon. William Leslie, sons of the Earl of Leven and Melville, the two Mr. Smalleys, wards of Mr. R. Thornton, Mr. Twisden, nephew of the Baronet of that name, Mr. Stephen Hyde Cassan, nephew of Major C. of Shefficld House, Queen's County, and son of the barrister of that name, whose legal abilities were so well known at Bengal, Sir Archibald Murray, bart. son of the late Sir John Murray, the two Mr. Finches, sons of the late honourable Mr. Finch, and grandsons of the last Earl of Aylesford; the Mother of these gentlemen afterwards married William Strode, esq. (of whom see your Obituary, p. 781.)

Since Mr. Gilpin's leaving Cheam, the establishment has been transferred to the Rev. J. Wilding, from Cambridge, who has called in the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, as a partner: these gentlemen are eminently qualified to support the character invariably attached to the Seminary I have mentioned. In the time of the late Rev. Mr. Gilpin the number usually exceeded eighty; but by the increase of his son's family, who necessarily occupied the space allotted for the pupils' accommodation, the number rarely exceeded 60, from the year 1796 to 1804.

I must not at present encroach longer on your valuable pages, although the subject admits of much longer observations. At a future period you shall again hear from

Yours, &c. WALTER GURNEY.

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Mr. URBAN, *Hertford-street, Nov.* 20.

ON perusing the Letter of J. W. p. 199, containing an account of the Ground Ice peculiar to the river Avon, the following conjecture with regard to the origin of that singular phenomenon occurred to me.

It is a well-known chemical fact, that nearly all saline solutions produce on simple mixture a greater or less degree of cold, from such as is scarcely perceptible to that which is sufficient to depress the mercury of a thermometer considerably below the freezing point, according to the different proportions or natures of the salts employed.

Upon the basis of this rule, therefore, may not the metallic salts held in solution by the many brooks furnished by the morasses in the New Forest, which empty themselves into the Avon (the specific gravity of the water of these brooks, owing to their containing

containing such salts, being rendered considerably superior to that of the river, and consequently, aided by the very gentle and undisturbed flowing of the latter, subsiding at its bottom), uniting with saline particles of a different nature, either supplied by land-drains from distant parts of the country, or peculiar to the water of the river itself, and having their natural tendency to produce congelation, aided by the setting-in of the frost, be the cause of this singular reverse in the order of Nature.

Its brittleness, arising from the action of the sun, may, I think, be easily accounted for, on the score of increase of temperature.

The common Surface Ice (by intercepting and averting the rays of the sun, and thus preventing the diffusion of their genial warmth through the body of the water) is kept at a certain degree of temperature by the continual contact of the cold water which flows beneath it, and is by this means prevented from becoming brittle or rotten until removed from the water, or acted upon by a sudden change of weather. But in the case of the Ground Ice, the water not being frozen at the surface, and consequently having nothing to intercept the sun's rays, gradually assumes a higher temperature, which it naturally imparts to the Ice it covers, and thus occasions that brittleness which appears to be considered as one of its characteristicks.

Should these hints be the means of inducing some other and more able hand (with the advantage of local situation) to assume the research analytically (the result of which must of course prove conclusive) it will convey considerable gratification to

Yours, &c. N. B. E.

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Mr. Urban, *Middle Temple, Nov.* 17.

THE Life of Dean Nowell, reviewed in p. 948, cannot but prove a valuable acquisition to our national literature. But, I think, with your Reviewer, that Catechising must have been the principal means of conveying religious knowledge during what are called the dark ages; and I apprehend, if an "intermission of that duty" had actually taken place, as stated by the reverend Author, through the lapse of ten centuries, that scarcely a trace of the catechetical works or labours of the primitive Fathers, or, indeed, of Religion herself, would have remained. This, however, is not the passage, in your extracts, which has chiefly attracted my attention, but the following: "When at last, after ten centuries, light began to dawn, the Council of Trent, to prevent the diffusion of it, strictly prohibited the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and forbade the use of all catechisms and expositions, even of the Apostles' Creeds and Ten Commandments."

Now, Sir, Du Pin, an author that I happen, by chance, to have by me, asserts, in his History of the Canon of Scripture*, that the Council of Trent made no such decree or prohibition against translating or reading the Scriptures. And, in my opinion, he has proved, in the same volume, that, in all ages, the Church exhorted the faithful to read the Scriptures. I have, moreover, seen some years ago in France a catechism, styled, "The Catechism of the Council of Trent," which I have undertood was formally sanctioned by that Council. But as I am quite unlearned in matters of this sort, and never having seen the Acts of this Council, nor any history of it, I should feel an obligation to any of your readers who can give me information on the subject, or reconcile the evident contradictions of these writers. Du Pin is frequently praised by his Protestant Translator for his candour; yet, from a secret and natural bias towards his own Communion, he might have erred in this instance. On the other hand, high as the Rev. Mr. Churton may stand in the estimation of his friends, and in the literary world, he still may be quite as fallible, particularly on a favourite subject, as other men. I seek not to promote controversy, but to obtain elucidation of an important historical fact; and therefore do I solicit the aid of your impartial Miscellany.

Yours, &c. A Constant Reader.

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Mr. Urban, *Basingstoke, Sept.* 13.

ONE of your Correspondents, some time since, requested an account of the situation of the Castle lately erected at Southampton by the

* Vol. I. p. 254.

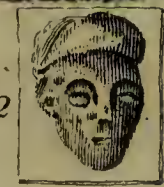
[late]

# WHITTINGTON CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

Schnebbelie del. 1789.

Fig. 1. FRICARD:L:E:FIZ:IOHN

Fig. 2



[late] Marquis of Lansdowne, who considered it a delightful residence during the summer months. It is built with brick, covered with a white composition. Southampton Castle is situated in the High-street, nearly opposite to All Saints Church, on the site of an insignificant tower, remarkable for its antiquity. The round-tower and upper apartments command a fine view of Southampton Estuary, the river Itchin, and the adjacent country; but it has no ground, and the base is entirely blocked up with small houses belonging to the poorer inhabitants, and it is with difficulty that any door of entrance can be discovered: it seems a type of its noble owner's heart, and though not fortified, bids defiance to all who would approach, whether friend or stranger. His Lordship's chief delight is in driving four foresters, whose size not much exceeds that of the Newfoundland dog. When I recollect the virtues and shining talents of the old Lord Shelburne, a contrast forcibly strikes me; and I cannot help exclaiming with Agamemnon, in his speech to Diomed,

"Gods! how the son degen'rates from the sire."

*A late Visitant of Southampton.*

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Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 29.

I WAS greatly pleased, on turning over the LXVIth volume of your entertaining Miscellany, with the Memoirs of one of your earliest Correspondents, Dr. Pegge, written by his late worthy son, who was in every respect well qualified for such an undertaking.

As you have occasionally given Views of several curious Churches, it has occurred to me, that one of *Whittington* Church might be acceptable to many of your Readers, who for a long series of years were entertained with the literary communications of your old Correspondent, the compiler of the lately-published "Anonymiana." I have therefore inclosed a Drawing of the Church where Dr. Pegge officiated above seven and forty years, beloved and respected by all his Parishioners. The Drawing was made by the late ingenious Mr. Schnebbelie, and published in "The Antiquarian Museum," a work of which the merit was strangely overlooked, till the greater part of the 250 copies which were printed of it perished in the conflagration of February 8, 1808.

The following description of the Church was communicated in 1793, by the then worthy Rector. The view was taken in 1789. H. R.

"Whittington, of whose Church the annexed Plate contains a drawing by the late Mr. Schnebbelie, is a small parish of about 14 or 15 hundred acres, distant from the church and old market-place of Chesterfield about two miles and a half. It lies in the road from Chesterfield to Sheffield and Rotherham, whose roads divide there at the well-known inn *The Cock and Magpye*, commonly called *The Revolution House.*

The situation is exceedingly pleasant, in a pure and excellent air; it abounds with all kinds of conveniences for the use of the inhabitants, as coal, stone, timber, &c. besides its proximity to a good market, to take its products.

The Church is now a little Rectory, in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. At first it was a Chapel of Ease to Chesterfield, a very large manor and parish; of which I will give the following short but convincing proof. The Dean of Lincoln, as I said, is Patron of this Rectory, and yet William Rufus gave no other church in this part of Derbyshire to the church of St. Mary at Lincoln but the church of Chesterfield; and, moreover, Whittington is at this day a parcel of the great and extensive manor of Chesterfield; whence it follows, that Whittington must have been once a part both of the rectory and manor of Chesterfield. But whence comes it, you will say, that it became a rectory, for such it has been many years? I answer, I neither know how nor when; but it is certain that chapels of ease have been frequently converted into rectories, and I suppose by mutual agreement of the curate of the chapel, the rector of the mother church, and the diocesan. Instances of the like emancipation of chapels, and transforming them into independent rectories, there are several in the county of Derby, as Matlock, Bonteshall, Bradley, &c.; and others may be found in Mr. Nichols's "History of Hinckley," pp. 34, 91; and in his "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. VI. p. 53.

*Fig.*

*Fig.* 1 is an inscription on the *Ting-tang*, or Saints Bell, of Whittington Church, drawn by Mr. Schnebbelie, 27 July, 1789, from an impression taken in clay. This bell, which is seen in the annexed view, hangs within a stone frame, or tabernacle, at the top of the church, on the outside between the Nave and the Chancel. It has a remarkable fine shrill tone, and is heard, it is said, three or four miles off, if the wind be right. It is very antient, as appears both from the form of the letters, and the name (of the donor, I suppose) which that in use before surnames were is common. Perhaps it may be as old as the fabrick of the church itself, though this is very antient.

*Fig.* 2 is a stone head, near the roof on the North side of the church.

In the East window of the church is a small female saint.

In this window, A. a fess vaire G. and O. between three water-bougets Sable. *Dethick.*

Cheque A. and G. on a bend S. a martlet. *Beckering.*

At the bottom of this window an inscription,

Rogera Cric.

Roger Criche was rector, and died 1413, and probably made the window. He is buried within the rails of the communion-table, and his slab is engraved in the second volume of Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," Plate XIX. p. 37. Nothing remains of the inscription but Amen.

In the upper part of the South window of the Chancel, is a picture in glass of our Saviour with the five wounds; an angel at his left hand sounding a trumpet *.—On a pane of the upper tier of the West window is the portrait of St. John; his right hand holding a book with the Holy Lamb upon it: and the fore-finger of his left hand pointing to the Cross held by the Lamb, as uttering his well-known confession: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world *."

In the South window of the Chancel is, Barry wavy of 6 A. and G. a chief A. Ermine and Gules. *Burley.*

Ermine, on a chief indented G. or lozengé.

In the Easternmost South window of the nave is A. on a chevron Sable, three quatrefoils Argent. *Eyre.*

This window has been renewed; before which there were other coats and some effigies in it.

SAMUEL PEGGE, Rector."

*Jan.* 1, 1793.

* Both these are engraved in the "Antiquaries Museum," from drawings made by Mr. Schnebbelie. EDIT.

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Mr. URBAN, *Doctors' Commons, Nov.* 22.

I DID not expect much information from "A Friend to the Hierarchy," p. 693, as his reading seems to extend little farther than the *Red Book*, and his recreation to be that of correcting its errors: but I was in hopes that some of your Correspondents, better informed in these matters, would have favoured you with some account of the origin and nature of the Deaneries he is so much dissatisfied with.

It is well known that a Deanery in the different Dioceses comprehends, at present, a certain ecclesiastical division, or district, but without any superior or presiding Dean.

I have been told that in the Dioceses of Ely and Exeter, and perhaps in others, there are *Rural Deans;* but what their duty and office is, whether annual or perpetual, and with what authority they are invested, I am altogether ignorant: and shall be glad of such information * as any of your friends may have the goodness to communicate. H. B.

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Mr. URBAN, *London, Sept.* 6.

HAVING read in your publication, p. 722, a remedy for Cock Roaches in the Hedge-hog †, I beg leave to say, that I have tried it, and found it most effectual; but I have now to complain of a much greater nuisance, that of Bugs: if any Correspondent of yours can point out the means for their complete destruction, he will be entitled to the grateful thanks of this and every other city or town infested by them. I am aware that the practice of fumigating rooms with brimstone is thought efficacious; but it is a very unpleasant, if not a dangerous remedy. Bug-traps, I am of opinion,

* The information requested is perspicuously given in a Charge delivered by Dr. Atterbury, as Archdeacon of Totness, in 1708. See the Bishop's Epistolary Correspondence, 1790, vol. IV. p. 225.

† This useful little animal may be bought in Covent-garden market.

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are productive of more mischief than good. I have heard of washing the bed-steads, when taken apart, with spirits of wine or turpentine, and then setting it on fire: this method, I am told, will destroy the nits; yet I wish to learn whether there is any thing that may be placed about the bed-stead, so disagreeable to them that they would avoid it as the book-worm does all books bound in Russia leather. I observe that their *principal* haunts are in the crevices at the top of the posts at the head of the bed, where the tester fits on, and more especially the post farthest from the window, as they always choose the darkest place for their abode in the day-time. I am confident they have a nice sense of smelling; for if a bed infested with them shall not be slept in for a few nights, and examined in the middle of the night, not one will be found; but when any person occupies it, they will be seen on the sheets, &c. I find they do not leave their haunts in general in less than about two hours after people retiring to rest, and disappear as soon as day-light comes on. Their crawling, unlike that of the flea, is so light that it can scarcely be felt, unless where they are large and heavy. The best cure I at present know for them, is to completely stop up every crevice, and even nail-holes, with soft-soap, or what is sweeter scented, hard pomatum; then bore several holes with a gimblet about a quarter of an inch deep, in and near the top of the bed-posts at the head of the bed; let these be carefully examined every night: this, though far from being an effectual remedy, will keep the bed tolerably clear, provided the furniture has not many folds in it to harbour them. If the furniture is white, and will want washing often, the bugs may be easily discovered should any remain in it.

A Constant Reader.

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Mr. Urban, *Bond-street, Sept.* 13.

In the last Number of the Philosophical Magazine, I see it stated, that, as it is not 12 miles between Torr Point, Fair Head, Ireland, and the Mull of Cantire, Scotland, communication by telegraph between the two countries might easily be established; and, consequently, information from London to Dublin, Cork, &c. and back again, as well as round and through the three kingdoms, if necessary, in the course of a few minutes. Of how much importance this idea, if it can be put in practice, is, it is needless to mention; but, as I have consulted a number of our lately-published and most esteemed maps, and find scarcely one of them, nay, not even the one published in London the other year, and bound up with the Rev. Mr. Hall's Travels in Scotland, making the Mull of Cantire less than *twenty miles* distant (but some of them much more) from the nearest point of Ireland; if any of your Correspondents, who have visited these parts, will say whether the distance be as above represented, they will oblige Yours, &c. J. G.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 9.

The Morning Post, and several other daily papers, in the course of the last month, had the following paragraph:

"It is shortly intended to create several gentlemen of Ireland Baronets; all those will be included who have been particularly beneficial to their King and Country, by augmenting the Militias of that kingdom: the province of Leinster contains the greatest number of gentlemen to be thus deservedly distinguished."

Here, Mr. Urban, is true policy; here is a stimulus to activity and laudable exertion: while his Majesty thus continues to place a mark of approbation upon the services of individuals, he will ever find his subjects eager to maintain his rights, and by this means he will be enabled to make a vigorous stand against opposing factions and disaffected demagogues. The virtuous man, indeed, is not impelled to his duty by the expectation of reward, nor could the empty possession of title have influence over any but the vain; there is, nevertheless, a certain pleasing sensation on finding that one's services are observed and approved of, and that one is not left to exclaim, in the language of disappointment, *Hic pietatis honos?* Such marks of favour in *such* cases, are indeed highly politic; but how useless does it appear merely to gratify silly vanity; to exalt to dignity next to *patrician*, the banker, the agent, and the man retired from business, laden, *perhaps*, with the spoils of craft and extortion, thus resembling Julius Cæsar, *Spoliis Orientis onustum.* E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

THE following are the prices of admission to four of the principal Theatres at Paris. I have them in a little book, published there, called, "Le petit necessaire de l'Etranger à Paris." You will oblige me by giving them a corner in your Magazine: *viz.*

THEATRE DES ARTS, *ci-devant* OPERA.

Orchestre et avant scène, 7 francs; premieres et deuxiéme en face, 6 fr. 70 cents; Amphithéatre, deuxiéme de côté, troisiémes en face, 5 fr. 58 cents; troisiémes, quâtriémes, & cinquiémes, do. 4 fr. 45 cents.

THEATRE FRANCOIS DE LA REPUBLIQUE.

Loges et Balcon, 6 fr. 60 cents; premiére Galerie du Rez-de-chaussée, et seconde, 4 fr. 40 cents; troisiémes Loges, et celles du Centre 3 fr. 30 cents; Parterre assis 2 fr. 20 cents; deuxiéme Galerie, 1 fr. 80 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE NATIONAL, Rue Feydeau.

Premieres Loges, premieres grillées, Orchestre, Balcons et Rez-de-chaussée, 6 fr. 60 cents; deuxiémes & troisiémes 5 fr. 50 cents; deuxiéme Galerie 2 fr. 75 cents; troisiéme Galerie 1 fr. 65 cents; Parquet 2 fr. 20 cents.

OPERA BUFFA, Rue de la Victoire.

The same as at the Opera.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, when it is taken into consideration that the French Government is obliged to supply considerable sums of money in support of the Theatre, although every article of life is little more than half the price it is in London, the advance at Covent Garden Theatre may appear less exceptionable.

Yours, &c. W. S. H.

P. S. A franc is something above ten pence.

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

I AM happy in having had it in my power to answer satisfactorily the enquiries of D. H. and other Biographical Correspondents, relative to the three families whose descent you have done me the favour to insert in your last volume, p. 1141. Wishing still farther to comply with the desire of your Correspondents, I now subjoin additional evidence of the antiquity of the families of Mears and Mercer, together with the extraction of the Duke of Portland and Earl of Albemarle, which is not generally known to be Dutch. I send also an account of the family of Cooke. The Mearses, I find by reference to Tailleur's Chronicles of Normandy and Dugdale's Baronage, derive their extraction from the house of Mountmorency in France: during their residence for many centuries in France, their appellation was Marres; they held the high office of Constables of that kingdom, and in the year 1066 came over to England with the Conqueror, to whom they were blood relations; and having lands granted (as may be seen in Domesday Book) they settled at Beaumaris in Wales. Harvey de Monte Marisco, who lived at Beaumaris, being nephew to Richard Earl of Chepstow, commonly called Earl Strongbow, went over with his uncle to Ireland in Henry the Second's time, and on its reduction had a grant of great lands in the North; and upon the family separating, one line retained the name of Marres, or Morres, and are now represented by the Viscount Castle-Morres, Lord Frankfort, Sir Simon Morres (1631), and Sir William-Evans-Ryves Marris (1758); and the other line converted the name into Mars or Mears, (pronounced by the Irish Mares,) and has long had possessions in the Counties of Waterford and Antrim. A branch of this line migrated a few years afterwards from Donaghadee to Port Patrick, and were eminent both in the North of England and in Scotland (as shewn in p. 1141). From this Scotch branch, as before stated, issued three branches; one of which, as if to restore his line in Ireland, almost extinct, after having flourished more than 400 years, returned to that Country, and was the immediate ancestor of those whom we before treated of. From this ancestor sprang, as well as those mentioned in p. 1141, Capt. William Mears, of the Royal Bishop, who married Lady Hope, relict of Sir William Hope, bart. Another of this family married ——— Mansel, esq. of South Wales, uncle to the first wife of Lord Vernon, and cousin to Sir William Mansel, bart.—I shall now return to the family of Mercer. Sir Lawrence, of Aldie, Perthshire, had a daughter Isabel, who married, about 1509, Robert Baron Panmure, son of William who was slain with King James IV. at Floddon Field; Baron Panmure's great-grandsire was Sir Thomas

mas Maule, by Lady Eliza Lindsey, daughter of Alexander Earl of Crawfurd, grandchild to Lady Jane, daughter of King Robert II. Amongst the alliances of consequence made by the Mercers in Ireland, were the two daughters of ——— Mercer, esq. of Queen's County, Kildare and Dublin, cousins of Miss Elizabeth Mercer, first wife to Hugh present Viscount Carleton: one of these ladies married the Right Hon. Col. Richard Fitz-Gerald, of Mount Ophaley, in Kildare, and the other Stephen Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, Queen's County, who died 1773, leaving one daughter, Alicia, and two sons, Matthew and Stephen; which latter was born 1758, a Barrister at Law, practised at Bengal, where he died 1794, leaving by his wife, the daughter of Charles Mears, esq. a son, Stephen-Hyde, born 1789. Matthew was born 1754, a Major in the Queen's County Militia, married Miss Sarah Ford, daughter of Col. Ford, who with Lord Clive gained the victory of Plassey, brother of Matthew Ford, esq. of Seaforde, Downshire, who married Elizabeth Knox, sister of Viscount Northland, and by her had a son, married to Catherine eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Brownlow, and sister to the present Countess Darnley, to the Viscountess Powerscourt, and to the Viscountess De Vesci. Matthew's issue is Stephen-Sheffield, a Barrister at Law, born 1777, married, but has no issue male. Alicia, the daughter above-named, married the Rev. Mr. Howse, of Wicklow, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Foster, bart. and step-son of Mrs. Dixon, widow of Dean Dixon, and mother of the late Bishop of Down; her issue is two sons, and several daughters, of whom Alicia is married to the Rev. Peter Browne, M.A. Dean of Ferns, of the Sligo family, lineally descended from Viscount Montagu. Col. Fitz-Gerald's first wife was the Hon. Margaret King, daughter and sole heiress of James last Lord Kingston, by Elizabeth widow of Sir Ralph Freke, bart. and daughter of Sir John Meade, bart. (ancestor of the Earl of Clanwilliam) by the Hon. Elizabeth Butler, daughter of Pierce Viscount Ikerrin (ancestor of the Earl of Carrick). By this Miss King he had an only daughter, Caroline present Countess Dowager of Kingston, having married, 1769, Robert King second Earl of Kingston, by whom she has, 1. George the present Earl, married Lady Helena Moore, only daughter of Stephen late Earl of Mountcashel, by Lady Helena Rawdon, sister of Francis now Earl of Moira; 2. Robert, created Viscount Lorton, married Lady Jane Parsons, daughter of Lawrence Earl of Ross; besides other children, of whom Lady Margaret married Stephen Moore, present Earl of Mountcashel: Col. Fitz-Gerald's issue by his second wife, Miss Mercer, is Gerald, married, 1794, Miss Isabella Elizabeth Staples, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart. by the Hon. Jane Vesey, aunt to Viscount de Vesci, and sister of the present Viscountess Pery and Viscountess Northland, being the third daughter of John Vesey Lord Knapton by Elizabeth daughter of William Brownlow, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn, by Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Reading, by Jane widow of Charles Coote first Earl of Mountrath, ancestor of Lord Castle-Coote.

The first of the Bentinck family in England was Mynheer William Bentinck, page to William Prince of Orange, whom he attended to this country; and having been in great favour, was advanced to the Peerage, amassed considerable wealth, and from him, in the fifth degree, descends the present Duke of Portland. It is remarkable that they have always been in the Sovereign's favour. Of the family before their arrival here, very little is known: certain it is that they have greatly advanced themselves by their alliances. Their arms are a cross moline Argent. Crest, two hands holding ostrich-feathers, Arg.

The first of the Albemarles was Arnold Joost Van Keppel, who came over to England shortly after William III. He too was in great favour with that Monarch; and having in Bentinck's absence highly pleased the King, was promoted to the Peerage; and from him, in the fourth degree, descends the present Earl of Albemarle.

The Cookes have been known in this country since the reign of Henry IV. Sir Anthony Cooke was tutor to Edward VI. and his daughter Anne married Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal, and had Sir Francis Bacon

Bacon Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Alban's, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. William Cooke was succentor of York Cathedral 1496; and John Cooke Dean of York 1452, from whom descended John Cooke, esq. of Dublin, who married the Hon. Lætitia Caulfield, daughter of the second Viscount Charlemont, by Anne daughter of Dr. James Margetson Archbishop of Armagh; and from him also Thomas Cooke, of the city of London, esq. whose eldest daughter Elizabeth married Sir Josiah Childe, bart. son of Sir Josiah Childe, bart. so created 1638, ancestor of Earl Tylney and Lady Emma Long. From the abovenamed Dean of York descended the Cookes of Carlow, Ireland: Anne the daughter of Thomas Cooke, esq. in 1750 married Thomas Browne fourth Viscount Kenmare, and was mother of Valentine the present Earl. The uncle of this Viscountess married *(circiter)* 1740 to Miss Carsan, sister of Mrs. Moore, of Moor Hall, and of Mrs. Seymour, of Seymour Lodge, both in the Queen's County. The Cookes of Kent and Devonshire proceed from the same stock, and also those of Wheatly Hall, Yorkshire, created Baronets 1661, now represented by Sir George. Their possessions are to this day very considerable in the County of York.

Yours, &c. S.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 2.

BY inserting the following list of Peers and Peeresses who died during the year 1808, you will much oblige Yours, &c. J. S. Browne.

1808.

English.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 29 | Henry Gage, Lord Gage, (Viscount Gage, in Ireland.) |
| Feb. | 1 | James Peachey, Lord Selsey. |
| ——— | 10 | Murrough O'Brien, Lord Thomond, (Marquis of Thomond, in Ireland.) |
| ——— | 12 | George Evelyn Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth. |
| ——— | 21 | Gerard Lake, Viscount Lake. |
| March | 6 | George Damer, Earl of Dorchester, (Lord Milton, in Ireland.) |
| April | 12 | Elizabeth Rawdon, Baroness Hungerford. |
| May | 24 | John Hussey Delaval, Lord Delaval, (Lord Delaval, in Ireland.) |
| July | 14 | Henrietta-Laura Pulteney, Countess of Bath. |
| August | 20 | Francis-Reynolds Moreton, Lord Ducie. |
| Sept. | 14 | William Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton, (Lord Westcote, in Ireland.) |
| Nov. | 10 | Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester. |
| Dec. | 4 | Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel. |
| ——— | 17 | Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool. |

Scotch.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. | 1 | George Lindsay Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay. |
| Aug. | 24 | Francis-Charteris Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss. |
| Dec. | 3 | Anne-Maria Forrester, Baroness Forrester. |

Irish.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 20 | Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn. |
| ——— | 29 | H. Gage, Viscount Gage *. |
| Feb. | 10 | M. O'Brien, Marquis of Thomond *. |
| March | 6 | G. Damer, Lord Milton *. |
| May | 24 | J. H. Delaval, Lord Delaval *. |
| July | 27 | John-Thomas De Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde. |
| Sept. | 14 | W. Lyttelton, Lord Westcote *. |
| ——— | 15 | Peter-Isaac Thellusen, Lord Rendlesham. |
| Dec. | 13 | Frederick-Christian Rynhart de Ginkel, Earl of Athlone. |

English Spiritual Peers.

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|---|---|---|
| May | 28 | Dr. Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester. |
| Aug. | 26 | Hon. Dr. James Yorke, Bishop of Ely. |

* Denotes English Peers.

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Mr. Urban, *Lower Seymour-st. Sept.* 3.

HAVING already given you, in page 725, an account of Sheffield Duke of Buckingham's family, I shall proceed, according to my promise, to mention his public life; and to this I shall annex a few observations on his poetical and other works. When the Dutch war broke out, 1672,

1672, he accompanied Lord Ossory to Solebay, where he so highly pleased his commander (who on his return represented his exertions) that he was at the age of twenty-five elected a Knight of the Garter. He afterwards, in 1680, went to the relief of Tangiers, which was besieged by the Moors, and succeeded in effectually routing them: during his voyage he composed his "Vision," which, considering the dangers he was in, is a striking instance of innate magnanimity; this indeed came in a manner to him by descent, his ancestor Edward Sheffield, Baron Sheffield, highly distinguished himself in quelling a seditious attempt at Norwich, where he fell, in the first of Edward VI. His Grace acquiesced in the Revolution, though he did not promote it; it is said there was a design of associating him in the invitation of the Prince of Orange; but the Earl of Shrewsbury discouraged the attempt, by declaring that Mulgrave would never concur. This King William afterwards told him, and asked what he would have done if the proposal had been made? "Sire," said he, "I would have discovered it to the King I then served." To this King William replied, "My Lord, I cannot blame you." At the accession of Queen Anne, to whom he is said to have made love when they were both young, he was highly favoured. The Stuart family seemed to have a partiality towards him; for, as I before mentioned, he married a daughter of James II. and the sister of Queens Mary and Anne. The Queen made him Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, a Governor of the Charter House, and Commissioner for treating with the Scots about the Union, and she next year created him Marquis of Normanby, and Duke of Buckinghamshire. Soon after, becoming jealous of Churchill Duke of Marlborough, he retired from Court; the Queen solicited his return with no less an offer than that of the Chancellorship, which he refused. He spent the greater part of his leisure hours afterwards in historical and poetical composition. His works, consisting of "Poems," "Historical Memoirs," "Speeches," "Characters," "Critical Observations," and "Essays," were collected and printed in two volumes, quarto, 1723. They have since been reprinted in two volumes octavo, 1729. As a statesman, his Grace was characterized by a steady adherence to Tory principles. As a Courtier, he was distinguished by personal dignity, with spirit and good-breeding. He was among the first to acknowledge the merits of Pope, and ushered in his translation of Homer with a recommendatory copy of verses. Pope seems to have valued these highly; he says:

"Great Sheffield's Muse the long procession leads,
And throws a lustre o'er the pomp she leads;
First gives the palm she fir'd him to obtain,
Crowns his gay brow, and shews him how to reign."

And again:

"Muse, 'tis enough; at length thy labour ends,
And thou shalt live, for Buckingham commends."

The Duke of Buckingham's "Essay on Poetry" is ranked by Addison (Spectator, No. 253) with Roscommon's "Essay on Translated Verse," and with Pope's "Essay on Criticism." It is justly classed with our best didactic poems. His verses, it must be owned, are sometimes deficient in fire; but he possessed, in an eminent degree, the perspicuity and elegance of the historian.

The following is placed at the head of his works:

"To the memory of
John Sheffield Duke of Buckinghamshire,
these his more lasting remains
(the monument of his mind and more perfect image of himself)
are here collected by the direction of
Catherine his Duchess,
desirous that his ashes may be honoured, and his fame and merit committed to the test of Time, Truth, and Posterity."

His poetical effusions, amounting in number to nearly forty, are published by Cooke, of Paternoster-row; who, I observe, has, as well as Messrs. Debrett and Kearsley, fallen into an error, by stating the family to be extinct. A reference to page 726, col. 1, of your August Magazine, will set the matter right. The corrections should be made in the peerage, article Mulgrave, and in the baronetage articles Sheffield, &c. I also find, on reference to Longmate, that the circumstance has been forgotten by him.

Page

Page 726, col. 1, line 10 from top, for Charles the Second, read James the Second.

The arms enquired for in the Supplement of 1808, belonging to the family of Mears, are, Argent, a ship with three masts, a sail trussed up to the top of the main-yard, shrouded, Sable. Motto, *Omnia fortunæ committo;* also, *Non dormit qui custodit*, and *Cave.* See Gwillim.

Allow me, in my turn, to ask the arms of the *widow* of the Right Hon. Col. Richard Fitz-Gerald. This Lady resides in St. James's-square, Bath, and is mother of the Mr. Fitz-Gerald who married a daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart. The Lady's name, I believe, was Mercer, and her family of Ireland.

Edmond Howe's Chronicle, translated from the Chronicles of Normandy, written in French, by Gwilliam Taylor of Rhoane, gives an account of the names of William the Conqueror's companions from Normandy to this Country, and is now a very scarce book. I wish to obtain a copy, but know not where to purchase it.

Yours, &c. J. Ford Price.

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## Lincolnshire Monasteries.

(*Continued from p.* 232.)

Val Dei. The site, in a valley about the middle of Grimsthorpe Park, now chiefly covered by a small wood; not a single wall on any part of the building remains, except three or four large carved stones; the oven is the only part of the fabrick which can be remembered. The estate now belongs to Lord Gwydir.

South Witham. The Abbey stood in a grazing-close, the estate of Sir William Manners, bart. about half a mile North of that village. Foundations only remain, which cover several acres; the place is now called Temple Hill; at the foot runs the river Witham, there only a little rill, scarcely half a mile from its source.

Egle, or Eagle. Now an extra-parochial place, situated about nine miles South-West of Lincoln, in a cold, dirty part of the country. The Religious House stood on a Hill, or rather rising-ground, where are now two modern farm-houses. Large banks and ditches are about the place. The present owner of the site is a Mr. Green, by purchase of the Duke of Rutland.

Kirton, or Kirkton, four miles South of Boston. The Priory was about half a mile West of the Church; a remarkable arched Gateway, with a chamber over it, supported by stone arches, upon which are several armorial bearings, remain; now part of a farm-house, otherwise modern. The garden and orchard covered several acres, and were walled round with brick; some parts remain. The site and adjoining rich grazing-farm belong to Thomas Eydell, esq. M. P. for Boston. The house is called Whoreham Hall.

Spittle in the Street Hospital, twelve miles North of Lincoln. The Chapel remains, in which Divine Service is performed once a month, salary six guineas; and three Hospital cottages are near it: the other five are down. They stood in a line with the remaining ones, and on the Hemswell side the road; there is a small space on the back, altogether about an acre The Institution is for eight poor widows: each hath an allowance of one shilling *per* week, a blue gown every year, and a load of turf fuel from Blyton Carr, which is now compensated for by coals. Four of the widows are from Glentworth, and the others nominated by the Subdean of Lincoln, who manages the estates, which are large possessions.

Temple Bruer, on the Heath, nine miles South of Lincoln. Here is a strong square stone tower steeple almost entire; a farm-house stands just by. The bells which hung in the steeple are said to be thrown into a well not far from the spot. The site and surrounding estate, containing about one thousand acres, is extra-parochial, and the property of Charles Chaplin, esq. one of the Members of Parliament for the county of Lincoln.

Aslackby. Of the Commandery at this place, also a stone-built tower remains, containing a room or cellar under it, arched over with stone, with many armorial shields of arms. A modern-built farm-house adjoins the abovementioned tower. The premises belong to the widow of the late Daniel Douglas, esq. of Folkingham. It is a manor denominated Aslackby with West Laughton.

Kime. At South Kyme, nine miles East

East from Sleaford, is a remarkable square stone tower, near the site of the Religious House; but whether it formed part of that edifice, or the mansion of the Lords of Kyme, who reside there, is not certainly known; nothing more of either remains but moats and mounds. The estate belongs to Sir Abraham Hume, bart.

Grantham. The House of Grey Friars here stood at the East side of the Church over the way. A large mansion stands upon the spot: it is an antient building, and not unlikely formed the principal part or the original house of the Friars, particularly the North side. The gardens and pleasure-grounds reach, in a gentle descent, to the river Witham below. Lord Brownlow is now the owner of this property; it is a residence of Sir Charles Kent, bart.

Great Gonerby. According to tradition, here was a Religious House, but not mentioned in the Monasticon. The house alluded to is the estate of the Duke of Rutland, and given, it is said, to the family by King Henry VIII. It is now occupied by a farmer, is a very antient building; the arched doorways and windows, and construction of the roof, are quite remarkable; it seems falling very fast to decay. Yours, &c. C.

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Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 9.

THE great importance of using artificial food in the fattening of Live-stock (which, in fact, is a benefit to the country equivalent to the addition of so much soil as would yield the same quantity of nourishment) cannot be doubted. It seems that of late some experiments have been made on the employment of Sugar and Treacle in this way. Possibly the following passage, extracted from the celebrated John Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Disease, p. 354, 4to edition, 1788, may induce gentlemen to extend such experiments, and publish their results.

Yours, &c. X. X.

"Sugar is perhaps one of the best restoratives of any kind we are acquainted with. When a constitution has been very much debilitated by long fasting, from whatever cause, whether from the want of food when in health, or in the time of disease, or when the food has not been allowed to answer the constitutional waste, as in a course of mercury, and when the disease or course of mercury is gone, then Sugar will restore such constitution, probably better than any thing else. Although it is not a common opinion, and therefore not a common practice to give Sugar entirely with this view; yet there are sufficient proofs of its nutritive quality, over almost every other substance. It is a well-known fact, that all the Negroes in the Sugar Islands become extremely lusty and fat in the sugar cane season, and they hardly live upon any thing else. The horses and cattle that are allowed to feed upon the canes all become fat; the hair of the horse becomes fine. Birds which feed upon fruit never eat it till it becomes very ripe, when it has formed the greatest quantity of Sugar, and even then only on such as furnish the largest quantity of Sugar. Insects do the same; but we cannot trace a stronger instance of this fact than in the Bee. Honey is composed of Sugar, with some other juices of plants, with a little essential oil; but Sugar is the principal ingredient. When we consider that a swarm of bees will live a whole winter on a few pounds of honey, keep up a constant heat, about 95 or 96 degrees, and the action of the animal œconomy equal to that heat; we must allow that Sugar contains, perhaps, more real nourishment than any other known substance. We see too that whey is extremely fattening, which is the watery part of the milk, containing neither the oil nor the coagulable matter: this arises principally from the Sugar it contains; for, being composed of the watery parts, it holds all the Sugar of the milk in solution. If the milk is allowed to become sour, it is not so fattening, because it is the Sugar which is become sour.

"Although the nutritive qualities of Sugar have not been so generally known as to introduce it into universal practice, yet they have not entirely escaped the notice of practitioners. Mr. Vaux, from observing the Negroes in the West Indies growing fat in the Sugar season, has been induced to give it in very large quantities to many of his patients, and with very good effect. J. H."

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Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 31.

THE Manor-house of Horden (see p. 1185) stands in the parish of Easington, on the Eastern coast of the county of Durham, at the head of a small but romantic vale leading to the sea. In the time of Edward I. Horden was the seat of the Fitz-Marmadukes, an early branch of the noble family of Lumley. It afterwards became the property of the Menvilles, whose heiress, about 1380, inter-



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intermixed with Claxton; and by descent from the latter family it vested in the time of Henry VII. in a younger branch of Conyers of Hornby Castle. The mansion-house is in the style of building which prevailed under Elizabeth and James, and must be attributed to the Conyers, whose arms are above the door, with the motto "*Virtus vera Nobilitas;*" which poor Sir Thomas might exchange for

"*Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algâ est.*"

In Easington church is a handsome mural monument to the memory of Sir John Conyers, the first baronet, and Frances his wife (daughter of John Groves of York). Their son Sir Christopher died in 1692, and was the last of the family buried here. His corpse was brought from the South, and for some unknown reason is placed upright in the vault. The estate was alienated soon after; and has since been held by the family of Burdon. It is at present the property of the Rev. Ralph Brandling, of Shotton.

About two centuries ago there existed nearly 20 flourishing families of the name of Conyers in Durham, Yorkshire, and Northumberland; besides several branches established in the South. The chief houses were those of Sockburn, Layton, Horden, Cothom-Conyers, Thornton, Woolley, Mordon, and Brancepath, in the Bishoprick; Bowlby, Bagdaile, Ormsby, Hutton-Wisk, Yafforth, Cowton, Danby-Wisk, Rawker, High-Dinsdale, Malton, &c. in Yorkshire; and Hoppen in Northumberland.

The lines of Hornby, Winyard, and several others, were extinct at an earlier period. At present not a foot of land is held by the name of Conyers within the Bishoprick, though several of the chief families derive their blood and possessions from the different lines above-mentioned. Of the Yorkshire branches, that of Malton alone is supposed to exist; and the Conyers of Essex are perhaps the only Southern branch who retain their hereditary station in society.

Yours, &c. R. R.

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Mr. Urban, *October* 23.

I INCLOSE you a curious extract from the travels of Peter Della Valle into the East Indies, by which it will appear that the method of instruction introduced by Dr. Bell from Madras, and sometimes attributed as an invention to Mr. Lancaster, was commonly practised upon the coast of Malabar two centuries ago.

In one of his letters, dated Nov. 22, 1623, he says, that at a place in the kingdom of Canara, which he calls *Govarada Nughar*,

"While the burthens were getting in order, I entertained myself in the porch of the Temple, beholding little boys learning arithmetic after a strange manner, which I will here relate. They were four, and having all taken the same lesson from the master, to get that same by heart, and repeat likewise their former lessons, and not forget them, one of them singing musically, with a certain continued tone (which hath the force of making deep impression on the memory), recited part of the lesson; as for example, 'One by itself makes one;' and whilst he was thus speaking he writ down the same number, not with any kind of pen, nor in paper, but (not to spend paper in vain) with his finger on the ground, the pavement being for that purpose strewed all over with very fine sand. After the first had writ what he sung, all the rest sung and writ down the same thing together. Then the first boy sung and writ down another part of the lesson; as for example, 'Two by itself two make two,' which all the rest repeated in the same manner, and so forward, in order. When the pavement was full of figures, they put them out with the hand, and if need were, strewed it with new sand from a little heap which they had before them, wherewith to write further; and thus they did as long as the exercise continued, in which manner likewise they told me they learnt to read and write without spoiling paper, pens, or ink, which certainly is a pretty way. I asked them, if they happened to forget or be mistaken in any part of the lesson, who corrected and taught them, they being all scholars without the assistance of any master; they answered me, and said true, that it was not possible for all four of them to forget or mistake in the same part; and that they thus exercised together, to the end that if one happened to be out, the others might correct him. Indeed a pretty, easy, and secure way of learning."

Yours, &c. D. S.

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Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 1.

ANY intelligence respecting our Universities cannot be unacceptable to your readers. I accordingly transmit a few observations respecting them, which are the produce of actual experience.

The

The situation of Cambridge is remarkably flat, and subject to damps and unhealthy vapours, which often prove fatal to young men placed there: the streets are exceedingly narrow and confined. What a contrast does this afford to the fine luxurious soil, the pure and invigorating air of Oxford, whose streets are remarkable for their width and grandeur of appearance! It may be asked, what the apparent reason is of the seats of Learning being placed thus far apart from one another? The answer is obvious—in order to suit the inhabitants of both ends of England; Cambridge being intended for the reception of the sons of Midland or Northern families, while Oxford should claim those between itself and the Land's end. I cannot here help remarking the absurdity of sending young men out of Yorkshire to Oxford for education, or out of Dorsetshire to Cambridge. Reason points out that such a change is more than absurd; it is highly dangerous to the constitution to be transplanted from a climate in which we have lived the first 17 or 18 years of our life, to one not only diametrically opposite, but in itself unhealthy.

A resident of Somerset or Dorset who is desirous of going to Cambridge must in his way go past Oxford, 50 miles, in order to reach London, from whence he must go 50 more to reach Cambridge! And the resident of Yorkshire or Lancashire travels in like manner 100 miles unnecessarily! And whatever benefit may arise (which from the length of the journey should by the bye be pretty considerable) is surely done away by the student, in either case, being forced to pass four times annually through the Metropolis, that well-known seat of allurement. The only reason which I can possibly guess for the propriety of sending young men from the West of England to Cambridge is, that University being supposed to be less expensive than the sister one. Those parents who prefer saving money to the health of their sons, are certainly extremely judicious in their choice. It may, perhaps, be urged, that the sojourners on the banks of the muddy Cam are less addicted to profligacy than those on the flowery borders of the silver Isis. This assertion, however true a few years ago, is allowed by competent judges to be without foundation at present; for it was formerly the custom for persons to send those sons in whom they observed a profligate or extravagant disposition to Cambridge, in order to keep them out of the way of temptation. Thus Cambridge may be said to resemble Rome in its early days, the population of which was composed of those who fled to its standard for protection. An intercourse like this cannot by any reasonable person be supposed to have improved the morals of the place; and it has in consequence gradually, since that idea gained ground, lost even a part of its former equality with Oxford.

The economy of sending a young man to Cambridge is not the only lure. It must be confessed that the purple gown loaded with ornaments of gold has charms in the eyes of most young men deficient in sense. The Fellow Commoner's dress, which during his stay at college must be purchased several times, is well adapted to counterbalance any saving of expence which is otherwise derived; and suits admirably those men who have fortunes enough to admit of their lavishing their money for the unsolid advantage of external appearance. The appellation and the clothing of the second class of gentlemen are as much disliked as those of the first are extolled.

The dress of the Gentlemen Commoners at Oxford consists of a black silk gown, ornamented with small tassels, and without any gold tassel in the cap, that being the only distinction of a *Filius Nobilis*.

The second class of students are called Commoners, and are very numerous.

I would not, Sir, by these observations be understood to have a partiality towards either University; I have only stated the expence, inconvenience, danger to health, and, in fine, the impropriety and uselessness of sending young men to an University out of the district they inhabit; and I would heartily advise those who regard the welfare of their sons, nephews, or wards, to remove them without loss of time, and to place them in a situation which I have proved to be best fitted for them.

Possibly these remarks may be offensive to those who have a natural

and grateful feeling towards their *alma mater*; but be it recollected that whatever they assert in contradiction to the statement which I have offered for the good of community, however plausible their reasons may appear, depend upon it, I say, they are founded solely on prejudice.

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Mr. URBAN, *Castle Hedingham, Essex, Sept.* 15.

SINCE I wrote the letter, p. 723, recommending the use of Red Wafers for the extermination of Black Beetles in houses, it has occurred to me, that to render the wafers a more speedy and effectual remedy, they may be made more deleterious by the addition of a greater quantity of vermilion; perhaps six or eight grains of corrosive sublimate, intimately mixed with a quarter of a pound of wafers, would prevent the possibility of their failing in any case; or, should this not answer, some other poison might be used. If a person were to make and sell wafers composed for the express purpose of destroying Beetles, and advertize them in the newspapers, he would, I imagine, acquire a considerable sum, or even obtain a comfortable livelihood; as a great number of houses in all parts of the kingdom are infested by these insects. He would at the same time deserve well of the community, by rendering it an essential service. I forgot to remark in my former letter, that the kitchen and other places should be swept previously to the strewing of wafers, that no crumbs may remain on the floor; "ne parva asperneris;" and wafers should be fresh made, as by long keeping much of their efficacy evaporates. The advantages of this method seem to be, that it is a more clean and less troublesome one than keeping a Hedge-hog; and wafers may be strewed where this animal cannot possibly get at the beetles.

Yours, &c. ED. HARWOOD.

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Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Oct.* 17.

HAVING observed some biographical queries by one of your Correspondents, by the name of Green, and others by Academicus, &c. I have been at some pains in searching for the information required, which I have much pleasure in now sending you.

Sir R. Ford was Lord Mayor of London in 1671, in the reign of Charles II. and Anthony Ford, his progenitor, Succentor of York Cathedral 1571. The family is now seated in Ireland, in the County of Down, and has formed many noble and respectable alliances.

Tobias Matthew was the 66th Archbishop of York 1606, the third of James I. See Debrett's Peerage, article Landaff. William Sheffield, Dean of York, died December 8, 1497; he was made Dean 1494, 34 Edward IV. in the Pontificate of Pope Sixtus IV.; he was made Treasurer 1485.

Roger de Mar, Succentor of York Cathedral 1298, and William de la Mare Sub-dean 1327, Treasurer 1330. This last was ancestor of the family of Mears, who bear as armorial ensigns, *Argent*, a ship with three masts, a sail trussed up to the top of the main-yard, shrouded *Sable*. Motto: *Omnia fortunæ committo*; also, *Non dormit qui custodit*; also, *Cave*.

John Cook, 1425, was Dean of York, and William Cook Succentor 1496. (The above observations respecting the Cathedral of York are copied *verbatim* from the books belonging thereto.)

Thomas Mercer was Canon 1520, and died 1546.

Your learned, and in general very accurate Correspondent, Dr. Price, of Seymour-street, has mis-stated the Sheffield arms; they are, Field, *pearl*, a chevron between three garbs, *ruby*. The supporters were two boars, and the crest, a boar's head and neck erased; which has been borne since 1690 by the family of Cassan of Ireland, of whom he (Dr. Price) has spoken, I believe, with much correctness.

Col. James, of Eltham Court Lodge, Kent (see the Obituary), left an only daughter and heiress, who married —— Hindman, esq. son of Capt. Hindman of the East India Company's service, by Mrs. D'Or, widow of Chevalier D'Or of Upton House, Essex. This lady's former name was Wood: she was nearly allied to the family of Sir Mark Wood, bart. late of the East India Company's military establishment. Her children by her first husband were David and Sarah; David, born 1730, was one above Gen. Stibbert (see the Obituary) on the Company's

pany's military establishment, and was unfortunately drowned in the Ganges. Sarah the daughter, born 1733, married Charles Mears, esq. many years Captain of the Egmont East indiaman, and only son of the Rev. J. Mears, of the county of Antrim, by Miss Jane Stuart. Mrs. Mears died September 1780, and Capt. Mears September 1789, aged 63, having been born 1726, and left issue only one son and one daughter.

Yours, &c. JOHN S. LEIGH.

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Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Dec.* 29.

YOUR correspondent W. p. 1120, hath correctly stated that the declaration attributed to the Lord Chancellor, with regard to the duty of the Clergy to enquire at every house in person, previously to the publication of banns of marriage, respecting the residence, &c. of the contracting parties, "*is not expressed in the Marriage Act;*" therefore it must be rather considered as a *hoax* of the Newspaper Reporter or Printer, to put the Clergy into a *stew:* but if it were possible to suppose such an unreasonable or impracticable measure to be enjoined by the Interpreters of the Laws, it would then become the PUBLICK at large to enquire into it, since the interpretation of Acts of Parliament as *enjoining* what they *do not express*, must, if allowable, give a power eventually to any Judge to alter the sense of Statute Law, and any of the rights and privileges of the subject dependent upon it, and render every man incapable of knowing what his duties or his rights are. But that every one of your readers may judge whether any such duty is enjoined by the Marriage Act, I here transcribe the Clause respecting it, in which there is no such precept. We boast of a Constitution established by Law; yet, if that Law is not in the Statute Book, but in the heart of the interpreter, it will give an advantage to Reformers which they may fairly seize. "Anno 26 Geo. II. Cap. 33, Clause 2:—It is hereby enacted that *no Parson, Vicar, or Curate, shall be obliged* to publish the banns of matrimony between any persons whatever, *unless* the persons to be married shall, seven days at least before the time required for the first publication of such banns, *deliver, or cause to be delivered*, to such Parson, &c. a notice in writing of their true Christian and surnames, and of the house or houses of their respective abodes, and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited, or lodged, in such house or houses respectively."

"And be it enacted that no *Parson, Minister*, &c. solemnizing marriage after March 25, 1754, between persons, both or one of whom shall be under the age of 21 years, *after banns published, shall be punishable by ecclesiastical censures for solemnizing such marriages, without consent of Parents or Guardians, whose consent is required by Law, unless such Parson, Minister, &c. shall have notice of the dissent of such Parents or Guardians.*" *This* Clause, therefore, *if an Act of Parliament is of any authority, does wholly exempt the Clergyman officiating from any penalty, unless he proceed contrary to notice given:* as the former Clause certainly does not make him a Jack-pudding, to go *from house to house*, not only through his own parish, if the marriage is there to be solemnized, but through the parish, wherever it is, of the other contracting party. Indeed such an injunction would not only be *absurd* but *impracticable*, even though it were contained in the body of the Act itself. For observe, that the declaration of the Clergyman's duty as *above supposed* to be stated, would require a Bishop Secker, or the present Rector of St. James's Church (whose distinguished talents and eminent virtues equally adorn and promote the Christian faith among the higher classes of society, whom to edify, accomplished as they generally are in literary attainments and moral science, must require the devoted attention and strenuous exertions even of the most excellent preacher; for it seems, as in the case of Dr. Markham, Rector of Whitechapel, he is not allowed to depute a Curate or Clerk,) to hunt about the town, enquiring *propriâ personâ* from *Pudding-lane to Pye-corner*, whether *greasy Joan, who is cook at the Beggar's Ordinary*, is of age to contract marriage with *Tim Drawer*, who keeps the tap at *The Cheshire Cheese in Adam and Eve Court, Broad St. Giles's*; or it may be the enquiry must be made after the parties in places even *less pure*. Obedience to Laws, said one of the first judges of the

the subject in the world, is to be paid according to *what is commanded (by the Law), not according to what is best.* De Ductu Dubitantium, p. 462.

But, besides the unreasonableness of such a supposed injunction upon the Clergy, it would prove generally impracticable, often physically impossible.

In London there are parishes 147, (reckoning Westminster and Southwark,) 121,229 inhabited houses, 5185 uninhabited, inhabitants 864,825: (Fordyce's account of the Census in 1801.) As the above enquiry enjoined (though not by the Act) is to be made *only* by the Incumbent, and *not* by a deputed agent, *how, in the name of common sense*, where the contracting parties reside in different parishes, is the Minister of every parish to go into this mass of population, and among these 121,229 inhabited houses, to find out whether some Bodkin or miserable Grub-street writer in a garret, or some old clothesman in the Seven Dials, who is a candidate for his nuptial benediction, be of age or single, *or hath consent of Guardians.* Not to say that of two contracting parties one may be on shipboard or in a marching regiment, or divided by snowy mountains from his intended partner. And who shall deny them what God ordained?

I have said enough to shew both the unreasonableness and impracticability of such a supposed injunction upon the Clergy as a part of their duty. But whether there would not be *cruelty* in insisting upon a compliance with such a harsh injunction, by any one who knows the severe duties of the Clergy in populous or extensive parishes, merits consideration.

In the 147 parishes in London (see Christian Observer for February 1803) there were in one year (1802) 39,225 Christenings and Burials: add the duties on Sundays, the week-day prayers, visiting the sick, and other branches of liturgical service, and you will find sufficient employment for the 147 Incumbents in London, with all the assistance their incomes can procure, without binding heavier burdens, and a degrading responsibility, which it is not possible for them to endure. Their professional character is that of Stewards and Ministers of God; in this view they were most honourably regarded by that great, able, and good man, Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, than whom a better or abler judge never sat in Chancery; and that excellent person taught that the interests of Religion, and their relation to the King of kings, required that the body of the Clergy should not be dishonoured by degrading circumstances.

I will conclude with an opinion of that great man—which you will find relevant to our subject: "They (his Utopians) have but few Laws: they very much condemn other Nations, whose Laws, together with the Commentaries on them, swell up to so many volumes: for they think it an unreasonable thing to oblige men to obey a body of laws that are of such a *bulk*, and *so dark*, as not to be read and understood by every one of the subjects. They have no Lawyers among them, for they consider them as a sort of people whose profession it is to disguise matters and to wrest the Laws. And they argue thus: 'All Laws are promulgated to this end that every man may know his duty; and therefore the plainest and most obvious sense of the words is that which ought to be put upon them." Utopia, p. 153, 4.

Yours, &c. SENIOR.

P. S. It is remarkable, according to Collier, in his Ecclesiastical History, that, in the reign of Elizabeth, Lord Chancellor Egerton and Lord Chief Justice Coke both married without banns or licence! But the spirited Archbishop Whitgift obliged them to submit to censure by their Proxies. *Ne plus ultra.*

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Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

THAT well-known root, the Garden Carrot, is nothing more than the Wild Carrot in a cultivated state. If G. H. M. (p. 1096) will be at the pains to set one of the roots in the ground early in the spring, it will put forth leaves and branches for flower and seed; in which state it will so exactly resemble the Wild Carrot, that it will be almost impossible to discriminate between them, unless by the root, which in the wild kind is much smaller, and of a paler colour. The Wild Carrot is very common under hedges, and in fallow fields, flowering in June, July, and August. The seeds are generally thought more efficacious than any other part of the plant;

plant; an infusion of them has been found to give relief in sharp fits of the gravel; they are in much esteem for their diuretic qualities, and for their utility in calculous complaints, and in diseases of the kidneys. The root scraped and applied in the form of a poultice, has been found to mitigate the pain, and abate the stench, of foul and cancerous ulcers. Regular Practitioners make use of the cultivated Carrot, the seeds of which have obtained a place in the *Materia Medica*. C. E. W. B.

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Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 10.

THAT many important advantages have resulted from suggestions propagated by the means of the Gentleman's Magazine, has frequently been observed; and as the promotion of public utility is one of the most prominent traits of this work, I shall request your insertion of some remarks I am about to make on the unreasonable demands constantly made on persons known to be in absolute want of any commodity. When this is the case, the price is immediately advanced, and the person having necessity for the article must either purchase it for the sum exacted, or go without it; a hard alternative in a land of liberty! That certain times and seasons should of necessity advance the price of various things, by reason of the additional difficulty in their acquirement, I am very ready to allow; but that an increase of price should be affixed after their having been evidently obtained without this additional trouble, I must censure as a manifest injustice. To elucidate my observation, I shall state a case in point. On application last winter to my Coal-merchant, he informed me of the price at which I could then be supplied: I delayed giving him an order for about a week, during which time a very severe frost set in. When I examined his bill, I found the charge considerably advanced; on enquiring the cause, he very judiciously observed, that the extreme severity of the late weather had rendered the charge greater to himself, which he was of course compelled to transfer to his customers. Now I am aware he had, *when I first applied, in his possession* sufficient to supply triple the demand which happened to be made upon him: he consequently could *not* have experienced the additional charge he spoke of. Another instance of gross extortion is now before the publick. The article above alluded to is most materially advanced within the last two months (June and July), owing, as I suppose, to the intense severity of the weather, and the pinching frost we have felt during that time, which certainly must have tended in a great measure to increase the difficulty of conveying coals from Newcastle to London. If this has not been the operating cause, allow me to enquire what has. Is it not a mere advantage taken of the publick, who, it is certain, will have need of this commodity? It is not, however, my intention to pursue the matter further against these persons *only*; almost every class of trade, I am sorry to say, is infected with the *mania* of extortion. A lottery advertisement has lately announced that the price of tickets will shortly rise, and that if the greater part of them should be sold previous to drawing, the present price may be *doubled*. Let me ask, what this is but extortion? Let me ask, what necessity authorizes this demand? The sums paid by the contractors are long since stipulated for; hence Government has no farther concern in it. These matters, I can affirm, are regulated merely by the caprice of the venders, who fatten upon their ill-gotten money, the result of demands which always increase according to the degree of anxiety known to exist.

I have no animosity, believe me, Mr. Urban, towards Tradesmen; far from it; they ever have my good wishes while they remain uncorrupted in principle, and untainted with that silly vanity, the wish of appearing equal to those who are their superiors by birth, education, and liberality of sentiment—an attempt which is only repaid with the ridicule of those they vie with, since the first no wealth can purchase; the second, when superficially acquired, is highly dangerous, and even when thoroughly cultivated of no avail without the third, which is almost a peculiar attribute of birth; at least *but rarely* found in a soil where that is wanting. These pretensions, I say, not only draw down the contempt of their superiors, but reflect a *general* character highly detrimental on persons in business, and which, I rejoice to say, *is wholly unmerited in many individuals I could name*,

*name, who possess both integrity and open-heartedness.* My remarks are directed purely to the end of remedying a growing evil, which, when obviated, will afford not only protection to the class I have represented as injured, but will shield those now committing these frauds from the arts of more skilful practitioners than themselves.

The substance of my opinion is this, that a fair and liberal profit be ever allowed to the trader, and that this profit should be openly known; that all arcana of trade, all advantages resulting from the *vicissitudes of season*, &c. &c. be cut off; and that every species of extortion and monopoly, however trifling, be strictly looked into, and severely punished. Eased therefore, of this burden, the subject hitherto complaining of the weight of the times, will be enabled to contribute cheerfully to those taxes which the exigencies of the state require. ARISTIDES.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

IT is obvious that abstractions are not applicable to the common occasions of life; but most of the common occasions of life are owing to the previous and general application of abstractions to things; as an instance of which it is said,

"If Archimedes had not discovered the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid (one of the *Pons Asinorum*), Columbus would never have discovered America."

Will you have the goodness to request one of your Mathematical Correspondents to explain this? E. S.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Oct.* 2.

I WAS very much surprized and vexed at seeing in p. 723, an endeavour to prove that Cows are sometimes sucked by the Hedge-hog (*Erinaceus Europæus*), especially as I had hoped that "error" was entirely done away with. I have therefore intruded this short paper, to prove it to be altogether a "VULGAR ERROR," is utterly impossible, and will admit of "MATHEMATICAL DEMONSTRATION," the mouth of that animal being much too small to admit of the dug of any cow. The food of the Hedge-hog is earth-worms, small slugs, and insects. It is frequently domesticated in houses for the purpose of destroying the cock-roaches, which are now so common in the bakehouses and kitchens of most large towns. Your inserting this will oblige Yours, &c. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Plumsted, Kent, Dec.* 1.

ALLOW me to ask where the late Sir Stephen Anderson, knt. was buried? As I have not met with him in our English lists, I judge, and more particularly from his connections, that he obtained the honour in Ireland. He is said to have died a widower, about 20 years ago, very aged, being born 1696. You note the death of the Lady of Sir Stephen Anderson, knt. April 9, 1769; but I find, from a pencil-mark in a Pedigree of Baronets of Eyworth, which appears to have been entered at the College of Arms about the time Mr. Wootton's invaluable work came out, that I have not been singular in supposing the Lady you mention might have been Elizabeth the first wife of the last Baronet of that branch. The Sir Stephen that my attention at present is more particularly turned to, was only a Knight; and any information respecting him would oblige Yours, &c. JOHN OVERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Under Salisbury Plain, Oct.* 10.

I SHOULD feel myself extremely obliged to any of your Agricultural Correspondents to give me some idea of the culture and management of Flax, with the average expence and profit *per* acre, and also the best mode of manuring the land.

I have lately had some friends with me, from a neighbourhood in which a great quantity of Flax is grown, who have almost persuaded me to make the experiment; but I could wish to have some information on the probability of success. The land I purpose sowing is a tolerable rich sandy soil, much given to quitch grass, has been let to gardeners (who generally dig it) for four pounds *per* acre. Would the broad-cast or drill husbandry be preferable? and how much seed should be sown in either way *per* acre? Is soot a good manure, and how should it be applied? Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

P. 1110. The quotation from Martial, should be thus read:

Si quis fortè mihi posset præstare roganti:
Audi, quem puerum, Flacce, rogare velim.
Niliacis primùm puer is nascatur in oris:
Nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis.

138. *National Thanksgiving and Jubilee. A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of* London, *and the City Officers, on* Wednesday *the 25th of* October, 1809, *on the joyful Occasion of His Majesty entering the Fiftieth Year of his Reign. By the Rev.* Samuel Birch, *M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

FIVE single Sermons, by this worthy Civic Chaplain, have been duly noticed in pp. 1038—1040; and we have much satisfaction in paying commendation to one more, which we have both *heard* and *read* with pleasure. The text, 1 Kings viii. 66, was judiciously appropriate:

"*And they blessed the King: and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness that the Lord had done for David his servant and for Israel his people.*

"Such (says Mr. Birch) was the conduct, and such the impression of a people who, blessed with a religious Sovereign, and favoured with the peculiar protection of the Almighty, reflected on the source and extent of the happiness which they enjoyed. They are represented as coming from the dedication of the temple which Solomon had built at Jerusalem, and forming a prodigious multitude—'a great congregation from the entering-in of Hamath unto the river of Egypt.' And it would appear, on this occasion, that their heart and voice were as the heart and voice of one man—no burst of discontent, no murmur of disrespect, no strife of animosity, no jealousy of feeling, no disguise of thought; but open, sincere, undivided, universal joy; exalted praises of their King, and ardent gratitude to God. It is impossible to pass by unnoticed the peculiar points in which they approved themselves a true, and loyal, and grateful, and pious people. For proof of their truth and loyalty, there was something more than mere profession:—'They *blessed* the King:' they appealed to that God, whose temple they were then leaving, to hear them from heaven, and to shower down blessings on his head. Their *heart*, their *devotion*, went with their *professions*. They identified their interest with his; the people's welfare with the Monarch's prosperity. They felt that these *could not be separated*, and they *sought not* to separate them."

After discussing, with great ability, some particulars which were naturally suggested by the times, we have the following animated observations on the character of our venerable and justly-beloved Monarch:

"However the opinions of men may clash in regard to existing circumstances, or probable events (for it should seem that they must meditate on uncertainty, and attempt to dive into the future), there can be no controverting, that great and signal are the blessings which this Nation has uniformly experienced at the hands of God. If a doubt could indeed exist upon the point, it might be well to review the many surprising deliverances which Heaven has at times interposed in its behalf. But no circumstance whatever can come more home to the minds of men in general, or more powerfully demonstrate this, than the relative situation, at this very instant, of the different Nations which surround us. Which of them have we not seen, like the garden of Eden, converted, as it were, in a moment, into a desolate wilderness? Which of them has not the sword passed through, and made wives widows, and children fatherless? Where is not the groaning of oppression heard, and the cry of murder re-echoed in the streets? Contrast then their situation, with what has been and is still our own; and what must be the impression on our minds, what ought to be the acknowledgment of our lips, the devotion and effervescence of our hearts? Is it possible that we can look back to past, or contemplate present times, and not own extended to ourselves more than an ordinary share of Divine favour and regard? Is it not a glorious assurance, an enlivening hope held out to us, amidst all the evil of our day—for evil we deserve, and evil we undoubtedly feel in a comparatively small degree—that God hath not forsaken us, and will not forsake us, if we do not forget him, and forsake ourselves? Shall not his peculiar mercy, in extending thus long the life of our virtuous Monarch, to the blessing of many generations, and universal good of those committed to his charge, sink deep into our minds, and be hailed with every possible demonstration of joy? Shall not the spirit of Israel glow in our breast? and shall not we all, as with the heart and voice of one man, 'bless the King, and go unto our tents,' from this day's glorious celebration, 'joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness that the Lord has done for David his servant and for Israel his people?'

"Never, may I say, sat on the Throne of these Kingdoms a more virtuous, and paternal, and pious King. Never manifested a Ruler of his people more awful sense of the source from which he derived his authority, or of the great and beneficial end for which it was designed. Arduous as have been his trials, long and momentous beyond former example as has been the period of his reign, no difficulty,

culty, no temptation, no consideration has been able to shake his firmness. He has proved himself true to himself, his people, and his God. That principle of the Constitution which invests him with the exercise of mercy has been abundantly displayed. His has not been power armed with severity, but tempered with mildness. And strongly has the voice of Pity pleaded in his breast when the act of Justice has demanded the sanction of his name. Cold then must be the heart which can refuse, on such an occasion, and for *such* a King, to lift up itself in gratitude to the Almighty that He has so long continued his precious life, and in prayer that this light of our Israel be not quenched for years to come.

"It might be one thing to celebrate the continuance of so long a reign, and another to commemorate the virtues of Him who reigned. But in the present instance we are called as powerfully to the one as to the other. We behold the people's prosperity and the Monarch's welfare INSEPARABLE. We view no spirit of aggrandizement, no cruelty of ambition, wasteful of public blood, — no violent abuse of power, invasive of private happiness and public security,—no profligacy of character, no forgetfulness of himself, no neglect of his subjects' interests—but tenderest solicitude, paternal affection, constant and unwearied vigilance for their happiness, deep and becoming regard of his elevated station, and exercise of every quality which can adorn the Man, and dignify the Prince.

"Can it be necessary to expatiate on the blessed effects of that Reign which, under Providence, has proved our chief shelter in the storm, our cheering consolation in time of trouble? Can we have engaged this day in the solemn, appointed worship of our Church; and shall we not feel our veneration peculiarly excited towards him, at recollection of the effectual support he has at all times given to the Established Religion of the Country? Well may we hail him 'Defender of the Faith.' He has earned the glorious appellation by the diffusive influence of his own bright example, and by his firm and decisive protection of our holy rites; and has, on all occasions, in the eloquent language of a pious Prelate of our Church, caused us to 'Remember Jerusalem, and call to mind the pleasures of the temple, the order of her services, the beauty of her buildings, the sweetness of her songs, the decency of her ministrations, the assiduity and œconomy of her Priests and Levites, the daily sacrifice, and that eternal fire of devotion that went not out by day or night.' These are the pleasures of our peace; and there is a permanent felicity in the very contemplation of these spiritual delights, which we enjoy as antepasts of heaven, and a consignation to immortality of joys.'

"The Government of our Church has been committed into hands which will not betray it. Pledged to maintain its interests, he has carefully guarded them; and may the blessing of Providence long continue him to be, as he has hitherto been, its nursing father! In the midst of his greatness he has thought upon his God. To Him he has appealed in his prosperity; to Him he has fled for refuge in his adversity. Christ has been the rock and anchor of his soul—a rock that cannot be shaken, an anchor that cannot be removed. If famine, or the foe, or pestilence, or sickness, has brought sorrow and affliction on his people, he has been the first to go up into the house of the Lord his God, and entreat that the plague may be stayed; and, like the King of Israel at the dedication of the temple, has devoutly poured forth his soul in prayer: 'Hear Thou in heaven, thy dwelling-place, and forgive!' In short, such has been his character in public and private life, that, amidst the wreck of crowns, to borrow the beautiful description of the Psalmist, 'The Lord's hand hath held him fast, and his arm hath strengthened him. The enemy has not been able to do him violence, nor the son of wickedness to hurt him. And why? Because he putteth his trust in the Lord; and in the mercy of the Most High he shall not miscarry.'

159. *A Description of* Latium, *or* La Campagna di Roma *(concluded from p.* 1140.)

THE Italians are doubtful whether Augustus was born at Rome or at Veletri; but they are satisfied that the infancy of his life was passed at a small house, part of the possessions of the Octavian Family, in the suburbs of the latter place, which was afterwards supposed to have acquired the power of inspiring a supernatural awe in those who entered it without previous knowledge of its qualities. This fancy is not credited by the modern Veletrians; and yet they are by no means deficient in honouring the memory of their illustrious townsman, whose bust, in marble or inferior materials, or prints of him, universally adorn their walls. "His portrait is the sign of the principal inn; and it would be difficult to find one Veletrano, however humble in birth and education, who is unacquainted with the principal features of his history." Vespasian restored the Appian way from Veletri to Rome; Trajan re-established

tablished it, through the marshes, to Terracina, and raised it to a sufficient height to prevent the water from overflowing it. This he accomplished at his own expence, as has been ascertained by an inscription found in 1779. Horace informs us, that in his time travellers were compelled to pass part of the way in a boat. Trajan's road was called Decennovium, and extended 19 miles. Theodosius, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius, also repaired it; and when Pius VI. made the new road, numbers of interesting fragments of antiquity were discovered. The indefatigable perseverance and liberality of Pius were rewarded by his seeing great part of these pernicious marshes covered with pasturage, corn-fields, and rice-plantations; a canal, 20 miles in length, conveys the water, which would otherwise stagnate, to the sea; and many smaller channels, intersecting it and the neighbourhood, serve to fertilize the place, formerly useless and pestilential.

We gladly transcribe the following paragraph, as containing our own sentiments precisely; to which we may add our unavailing regret that we have lived to witness the ruin and misery of so much worth as has been caused by the detestable French Revolution: "The many great qualities of Pius VI. cannot perish in oblivion: his hospitality to travellers of every nation, and his attention to British travellers in particular, ought ever to be remembered. Adversity proved that he possessed yet nobler virtues: his uncommon magnanimity and resignation under trials which might appal the bravest, and his dignified contempt of menaces and insults of the most barbarous nature, can with difficulty be effaced from the Annals of History. Yet should all this be unknown to posterity, still would the name of Breschi be revered, as the munificent lover of the Arts, in the noble erection of the Vatican Museum; and as the benefactor of his subjects and of the publick at large, in restoring so considerable a tract of country to cultivation and salubrity."

Cicero's Tusculanum is generally supposed to have occupied the site of the present Monastery of Grotto Ferrata, the monks of which found a marble altar or table in 1600, supported by statues of the divinities of the time, excellently sculptured, similar to one mentioned by Cicero, in a letter to Fabius Gallus, which he wished to possess. In another, addressed to Atticus, he speaks of a *hermathena*, or a statue composed of the united figures of Mercury and Minerva, that he intended to remove from Formiæ to Tusculum; and such a statue was discovered at Grotto Ferrata. This place, celebrated as the scene of the Tusculan questions of that admired author, and where he composed his most valuable philosophical works, was probably equally a favourite with him as that possessed by Horace in the vicinity of Tivoli. "Indeed, this situation, though not altogether so romantic as that of Tivoli, may boast of charms not inferior to those so often celebrated by the Poets; but they are charms of a milder and less striking lustre, and consequently more adapted to the philosopher than the poet. The valley of Grotto Ferrata has not the bold features of that of Tivoli; but all the rural beauties are united in a space of three miles in length, through which passes the little stream called the Marrana, formerly the Aqua Crabra. There are visible remains of an antient aqueduct; and the vine, the olive, and plants, shrubs and flowers of every denomination, contribute to adorn the place. The Alban mountain forms a noble background; and the sun setting in the waves of the Mediterranean adds a calm dignity to the prospect, which can much easier be felt than described." Many cascades are formed by the above-mentioned rivulet, the water of which is equally transparent and salubrious. The valley it refreshes and enlivens contains a few cottages; and several mills, for making paper, grinding corn, and manufacturing iron: the cottages alluded to are made of the straw of Indian corn, and within the inclosures surrounding them are ovens of stone; each has a vineyard, a garden, and a small parterre of flowers, used to ornament the church on festivals. The happy peasants of this place are equally industrious and moral; their landlords the monks valued them accordingly, and treated them with liberality and kindness; hence ingratitude and crimes are unknown amongst them. "When Cardinal Berronico, nephew of Pope Clement

Clement XIII. was commendatory abbot of the monastery, he used to visit them frequently, and hear the children say their prayers. They have neither locks nor bolts to their doors; and, unless illness obliges them to have recourse to the charity of their landlords, live with great comfort and independence. A piece of ground, sufficient for all the above-mentioned comforts, may be hired for the value of seven shillings a year."

Such *was* the felicity of Grotto Ferrata; may we venture to hope it still continues? or has the Usurper of the "iron crown" and the "Successor of Charlemagne" yet visited Grotto Ferrata for the sublime purposes of Reformation; or deprived the lazy Sons of his Church of the means of infatuating their tenants, and leading them to fancy-scenes of content? Or, rather, has he not, ere this dreadful æra, filled the convent with despoilers, pensioned the monks with muskets, and taught the young villagers the blessings of conscription, and their parents to endure the pangs of deprivation, and the use of bolts and locks? Still we are under deep obligations to the Author before us for the rich and grateful picture gleaned from this retired spot; and with pleasure acknowledge that all must be peaceful and happy in the minds of those who condescend to notice humble merit amidst the ruins of imperial grandeur.

At Rocca del Papa, four miles from Grotto Ferrata, the monks of the order del Riscatto, instituted for the redemption of Christians from slavery in Barbary, have, or perhaps more properly had, an amusing and interesting view, from their windows, of the Winter employment of the elegant young women of Rocca del Papa, who assemble daily at that period in their best dresses to collect ice, which they place in trays, and, assisted by the youthful males of the town, balance it on their heads, to be conveyed to the receptacle appointed for it. Their reward is a paul, or five pence *per* day, and their food.

The Plains of Hannibal, beyond the romantic town just mentioned, are so called from supposing it the spot whence that General pointed to the city of Rome, promising his soldiers a supper in the Capitol on the ensuing evening. "From this plain we ascend a most enchanting road, shaded by a variety of trees, and particularly by oaks and laurels. It leads winding up to the summit of the Mountain (*Algidum*). This road is of the time of the Republick, and near the summit is in perfect preservation: it commences round that part of the hill nearest Albano, and is composed of large flat stones, supported on each side by a pavement about a foot higher: it is broad enough for the passage of a modern carriage; in many parts of it are seen engraved the two letters V and N, which Antiquaries interpret *Via Numinis* (the Road of the Deity). Hither the Roman Conquerors used to come, a few days after their triumph, to offer up a sacrifice of thanks in the temple of *Jupiter Latialis;* and those who, after having gained a victory, could not obtain from the Senate the decree which entitled them to the honour of a triumph, often made one at their own expence in this place, followed by their Army, with a pomp equal to that of Rome." The temple of Jupiter alluded to was an object of general veneration in the earlier times of the Republick; the various States of Latium sent deputies to this place, annually, for the purpose of offering sacrifices to the Monarch of the Gods, and to renew their league. On these occasions, each deputy partook of the victim. Nothing could be more favourable to the operations of the priests than the peculiar situation of the temple, as it was perfectly easy to convert the volcanic phænomena of the mountain into prodigies. "There are two moments in which this spot is more peculiarly interesting: one, on a clear day, when the eye can enjoy the most extensive and the sublimest view that is known in the Papal dominions. It takes in a vast tract of country, and a large portion of the Mediterranean, with the various objects which render this scene one of the noblest in the world. It almost extends to the Adriatic, and comprehends part of the Neapolitan territory, with a long chain of the Appennines. The other moment, though not so beautiful, has in it something extraordinary and awful that is truly deserving of observation. It is, however, frequently a great disappointment to many travellers. A mist covers the whole of the prospect below; and

and the circular plain alone is visible to the person who has ascended the hill in search of the view. It has then the appearance of an island in the midst of an immense lake, or of an edifice seated on the clouds. This mist scarcely ever extends its influence to a great distance. It appears, when seen from Albano, or any other town on the borders of the lake, in the form of a cloud, which cuts across the upper part of the mountain, and is an indication of rain. This gives rise to the expression, *Monte cavo ha il capello—piovera;* "The Mountain has put on his hat—it will rain;" an expression which probably comes from the antient Romans, as there is a mountain in France corruptly called *Mont Pila*, from *Mons Pileatus*, the Roman name given to it on account of its frequently appearing with a cloud across or above the summit."

The Reader is now in possession of some of the leading particulars of this very pleasing work, which we should have been happy to have noticed still more copiously had it been practicable. A Map of the Campagna is prefixed; and 20 Etchings, by the Author, illustrate the scenery described, which are done in the free, unembarrassed manner of the Italians; and the drawing of the trees is natural and picturesque. The Views will point out some of the places which our limits prevent us from mentioning: Temple of Female Fortune, on the Road between Rome and Albano, erected on the spot where the Mother of Coriolanus stopped him at the head of the Volscian Army, and prevailed on him to spare Rome: in the back-ground are vestiges of the Claudian Aqueduct, and Monte Cavo, formerly Mons Albanus. Antient Tomb in the Vigna Marzelli at Castel Gondolfo, supposed to be that of Tullia, daughter of Cicero. Convent of the Mæstre Pie at Albano, built on part of the ruins of the villa of Pompey. Town of Laricia, with Part of the Valley. Monastery of Gaboro. Part of the Lake and Town of Nemi. Town of Civita Lavinia. Remains of the antient Port of Trajan, near Ostia. Monte Circello. City of Veletri. Part of Marino. Cottage at Grotto Ferrata. Town of Rocca del Papa. Villa Conti, at Frascati. Ruins of the Temple of Serapis, with Part of the Hill of Palestrina. Palace of Prince Doria, with Part of the Tower of Valmontina. Entrance of the Town of Genazzano. Part of the Valley of Tivoli. Convent and Aqueduct of San Cosimato. An Albanese, and a Neptunese Woman.

160. *Not At Home: a Dramatic Entertainment, as performed, with general Approbation, by the* Drury-Lane *Company, at the* Lyceum *Theatre. Written by* R. C. Dallas, *Esq. Author of "Elements of Self-Knowledge," "Percival," "Aubrey," &c.* Crosby and Co.

THE Story of this After-piece, more properly denominated a Dramatic Entertainment than a Farce, is as follows: Lord Sedley, a libertine, having endeavoured in vain to seduce Emily Melvil, destroys her reputation by slander, hoping, by that means, to compel her to throw herself into his arms. Her mother's hospitality to a young man, who had fallen from his horse before her door, exciting his gratitude, proves the providential means of restoring her daughter's good fame. Through Mrs. Melvil's maid and Lord Sedley's servant he discovers Sedley's plan of carrying her off, by force, to his seat in Warwickshire; on which he lays a counterplot, that completely exposes the villain. This story is treated very briefly, being little more than a ground for the airy scenes of jealousy by which it is relieved, and which indeed afford the chief interest of the piece, and even give the title of "Not At Home." Lovell, formerly a companion of Lord Sedley's, as great a libertine, though not so great a villain, having married a beautiful woman, is afraid to let any likely man approach her; and the standing order of reply to all such visitors is, "Not At Home;" which is delivered by his Negro man, Cuffee. His servants, tradesmen, &c. are all ugly people: and he has one friend, Mr. Spectre, whom he freely admits to his house, and in whom he confides his anxiety. Spectre, a conceited though ugly coxcomb, aware of Lovell's humour, dresses himself, accordingly, to the greatest disadvantage in his presence; but becoming enamoured of Mrs. Lovell, he appears before her adorned, as he conceives, in the most captivating manner. She exposes him to her husband; who, being likewise convinced of the slander of Miss Melvil by Lord S. becomes a convert, and opens his doors to all his friends.

The

The above sketch will exhibit to the Reader no unfavourable presage of the Author's *capability* for the higher order of the Drama; and we trust he will court the more *legitimate* Muse, whether of Comedy or Tragedy; either of which, we have not a doubt, would favour his suit. In the present piece, though there are some inequalities, chiefly of haste, we discover the same strict attention to pure morality and the *graces* of virtue, with a proper mixture of humour and sentiment.

It would be an unpardonable omission to pass over the Prologue, by Mr. Wright. It is a composition of peculiar beauty; and its being deemed "too long" reminds us of Hamlet's retort on Polonius, when he said the Player's speech was too long—"It shall be the Barber's, with your beard."

161. *Address to the Publick, on the Subject of the late Parliamentary Investigation. By* Eugenio. 8*vo.* Hatchard. 1809.

THIS Address conveys some wise and loyal advice on the state of affairs about the month of April last, when it was written, and when the Publick laboured under a *deception*, which the *deceivers* have since taken no small pains to remove. The Writer has, ere now, witnessed the breaking-up of that wretched combination which excited his fears; and the discoveries that have been made of profligacy and want of principle in its agents are the more welcome and satisfactory because they have been made by themselves, and could only have been made by themselves.

162. *A Letter to the Rev.* G. S. Faber; *occasioned by his Animadversions upon the Application of the Mysterious Language of* St. Paul, *in his Description of the Man of Sin, to the Gospel History, as relative, not to the Church of* Rome, *but to the Times in which it was written. By* N. Nisbett, *M. A. Rector of* Tunstall. Rivingtons. 8*vo.* *pp.* 22. 1809.

A VERY copious Answer to this Letter, by Mr. Faber, may be seen in our Magazine for March last, pp. 228—231; which, we hope, will excuse our interference on the present occasion.

163. *Antient Ballads, selected from* Percy's *Collection; with explanatory Notes, taken from different Authors, for the Use and Entertainment of young Persons. By a Lady. With Plates.* Vernor and Hood, *and* Harris. 12*mo.* *pp.* 210.

THIS Selection, from a popular and justly-admired work, is judiciously arranged, and accompanied with explanatory notes, "in the hope that it will afford amusement to some amiable children of the author's friend," to whom the little volume is dedicated; and we can recommend it as a very elegant addition to a juvenile library. The original work is too well known, and too highly appreciated, to need any comment here; but these Extracts may prove acceptable to younger readers.

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*Cambridge, Dec.* 29. The Hulsean Premium is this year adjudged to the Rev. William Heath, Fellow of King's College, for his Dissertation "On the Advantage of Difficulties in Religion; or, an Attempt to shew the good Effects which result, or which might result, from the Proofs of Revelation being of a *probable* rather than of a *demonstrative* Kind."

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## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A LADY suggests to AN OLD CORRESPONDENT, p. 606, that in an antient Map, surrounded with Coats of Arms, she recollects one thus inscribed, "The Arms of the Society of the Miners Royal; given August 26, 1568, 10th of Elizabeth."—And SENEX asks, What is become of a Society called "The Governor and Company of the Mine Adventurers of England," which in the year 1769 used to hold their meetings at the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry?

Mr. HARDY will find a copious Account of WILLIAM WOTY in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 917.—In the same volume, p. 150, he will also find an ample Account of the HERRICKS.

We should have a pleasure in obliging Dr. O. GREGORY. But we have quite faults enough of our own to answer for, without entering into a combat with the wanton asperities of other Reviewers.

WHISTENSIS cannot be serious in asking a Question which a Novice at the Game ought to be capable of answering.

A. B's Animadversion on one Article in a certain Collection is too just; but the *Errata*, it is hoped, are not numerous.

M. will probably find the Book of MERLIN, which he wishes to see, either in the British Museum, or in the Bodleian or other Public Library.

Mr. W. B. BARNARD's Suggestions have been properly attended to.

The CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT, who talks of OLD SCORES, will find some of them rubbed off.

No. I. is received with pleasure.

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Dec.* 5. Letter from Lord Collingwood to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, the 30th of October.

Sir, My letter of the 4th August informed their Lordships of the proposal I had made to Sir J. Stuart, that the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. should be seized on, before the French could turn their regard from the defence of Naples to strengthen other points, and in which letter I inclosed you a copy of the instructions I had sent to Admiral Martin, to be delivered to Capt. Spranger, of the Warrior, whom I had selected to command the naval part of the expedition. The change which at that time had taken place in the state of the armies of the North, required the General's consideration, whether an adequate force might be spared from the army; and delayed their departure from Sicily until the 23d September, when the Warrior sailed from Messina, with the Philomel sloop and transports, carrying about 1600 troops, under the command of Gen. Oswald. The Spartan at the same time sailed for Malta, with Mr. Foresti and Count Cladan, a Cephalonian gentleman, who had for some time taken refuge at Malta, and whose influence in the country I hoped would be advantageous to the service. Orders were also sent to Captain Eyre, of the Magnificent, to join them with the Corfu squadron.—I have great satisfaction in informing you of the success of the Expedition, and that the French garrisons in Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, have, after a faint resistance, surrendered to his Majesty's arms, the people liberated from the oppression of the French, and the Government of the Sept'-Insular Republic declared to be restored.—As no preparation for so unexpected a change could have been made by the inhabitants, it has been found convenient by the officers and principal people who are now to assume the Government, that the British flag, with that of the Republic, shall be continued to fly until the several departments are filled, and regularity is established.—The influence of Mr. Foresti, and the estimation in which his character is held by the people, much facilitated the operations. I have written to him to resume his functions of British Resident.—At Cerigo the greatest resistance was made; but Capt. Brenton's skill and resources are such as would surmount much greater difficulties than they could present.

I have, &c. COLLINGWOOD.

Return of French and Albanian Troops in the Island of Zante, Oct. 2, 1809.

Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 staff.

4th Italian regiment—1 captain, 76 rank and file.

Sept-insular Artillery—1 subaltern, 18 rank and file.

Albanians—8 subalterns, 200 rank and file.

Total—1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 11 subalterns, 2 staff, 294 rank and file. Including the following, Lieut.-col.-commandant, major de place, adjutant, secretary, lieutenant captain of the port, lieutenant of marine.

E. WYNYARD, A. A. G.

N. B. About 200 Albanians, who did not retire to the castle, are dispersed in the Island.

Return of the French and Albanian Troops who surrendered in the Island of Cephalonia, October 5.

FORT ST. GEORGE—Total—6 officers, 108 rank and file.

LIXIVII.—Total—2 officers, 57 rank and file.

ASSO—1 officer, 20 rank and file—Staff—1 commandant, 3 majors de place, 1 captain French artillery, 1 captain Sept'-insulaire.

LORENZO PIERI, Cap. Bat.

List of Prisoners taken on the Island of Cerigo.

1 Captain Commandant of the Island, 1 Adjutant de Place, 1 Lieutenant of Artillery, 1 Non-commissioned Officer of Artillery, 6 privates.

Russians—1 Lieutenant of the Line, 2 Non-commissioned Officers, 38 rank and file.

Russians taken at St. Nicholas, 9th October—1 Non-commissioned Officer, 6 rank and file.

Island Battalion—3 Officers, 17 rank and file.

Albanese—2 Officers, 2 Non-commissioned Officers, 22 rank and file—Total 104—1 Russian killed.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

Return of Prisoners and Ordnance taken in the Island of Ithaca, Oct. 8, 1809.

Total—8 officers, 68 rank and file.

Iron Ordnance—Total 13.

[The Gazette contains also an Inclosure from Lord Collingwood, giving an account of a very spirited attack made by the boats of the Excellent, Acorn, and Bustard, covered by the sloops, on a convoy of the enemy, in which six gun-boats and 10 trabaccolas were captured, by Captains West and Clephane.—Two marines were killed in the action; and one seaman has since died of his wounds.]

Lord

Lord Collingwood has transmitted the following reports of captures made by ships under his Lordship's command, viz. A letter from Captain Ayscough, of the Success, giving an account of the capture by the boats of that ship, on the 30th of July, off Cerigo, of two French privateers, one mounting nine carriage guns and four swivels with 78 men, and the other one gun, and 20 men—A letter from Captain Pearce, of the Halcyon sloop, stating the capture, on the 30th of August, of the St. Anna French privateer, of two guns and 46 men, 20 days from Naples, without making any prize.—And two letters from Captain Rosenhagen, of the Volage, giving an account of his having, on the 6th and 20th of September, captured two enemy's privateers, the Annunciate and Jason, one of two guns and 40 men, and the other of six guns and 69 men.

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*Downing-street, Dec. 9.* The following Dispatch was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, by Lieut-gen. Sir John Stuart, K. B. dated Messina, Oct. 20.

My Lord, A dispatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 26th ult. apprized you of the representations that had been made to Lord Collingwood, and to myself, of the solicitude of the inhabitants of Zante, Cephalonia, and other dependencies of the Ionian Government, to receive the assistance of a British force to liberate them from French oppression. The consequent equipment of an expedition under Brig.-gen. Oswald, to act co-operatively with a squadron under Capt. Spranger, of his Majesty's ship Warrior, was at the same time detailed to your Lordship, and stated to have sailed in the prosecution of this object on the 23d of last month from Messina. The reports with which Capt. Oswald, of the 35th regiment, yesterday arrived from Zante, and which I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, will mark the able manner in which this service has been carried into effect by the Officers by whom it was conducted; and I hope his Majesty will graciously deign to approve the adoption of a project, the success of which opens such means of opposing future obstacles to the probable views of the Enemy, as well as disappointing them in the hoped utility of their present usurpations in that quarter.

J. Stuart, Count of Maida, Lieut.-gen.

[Here follows a Letter from Brig.-gen. Oswald, dated Zante, Oct. 3, and another dated Cephalonia, Oct. 5, detailing the operations of the troops under his command at those islands, with copies of terms upon which the Enemy surrendered, as given in a former Gazette, together with a Letter from Capt. Church, who commanded the military in their attack on Ithaca. Brig.-gen. Oswald, in a Letter, dated H. M. S. Warrior, Zante Bay, Oct. 16, after noticing in terms of high commendation the services of Major Clarke, Lieut.-col. Lowe, Mr. Foresti, &c. says, "The enterprize which your Excellency confided to me being thus happily accomplished, it only remains for me to testify my fullest approbation of the conduct of the troops. A discipline has been maintained that did honour to the soldier, and reflected the utmost credit upon the commanding and subordinate officers;" and concludes by observing, "I will now proceed to place the Islands in a posture of defence, sufficient to afford probable security; and I am led to believe it may be accomplished without causing any expence to his Majesty's Government."]

*Admiralty-office, Dec. 9.* Vice-admiral Campbell has transmitted a letter from Capt. Anderson, of the Rinaldo sloop, giving an account of his having, on the 7th inst. captured between Dungeness and the South Foreland, the Maraudeur French privateer, of 14 guns and 66 men.

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*Admiralty-office, Dec. 12.* A Letter from Capt. Macdonald, of the Red Pole sloop, dated the 10th inst. transmitted by Vice-admiral Campbell, announces the capture of Le Grand Rodeur privateer of Boulogne, of 16 guns and 80 men. The privateer had one man killed and two wounded. Towards the latter part of the chase, His Majesty's sloop Pelican hove in sight, and pursued another French lugger which was in company, but did not capture her.

Vice-admiral Campbell has also transmitted two letters from Capt. Maxwell, of the Royalist sloop, dated the 6th and 10th inst. stating, that he had captured the French cutter privateer L'Heureuse Etoile, of two guns and 15 men; and Le Beau Marseille French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men.

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*Admiralty-office, Dec. 16.* A Letter from Capt. Sir G. R. Collier, of His Majesty's ship the Surveillante, to the Hon. Rear-adm. Stopford, gives an account of the capture of the French cutter privateer La Comtesse Laure. She is of a class, and possesses qualities admirably calculated for the annoyance of the British trade; is copper-bottomed, and sails fast; pierced for 16 guns, and has 14 mounted, 12 and 8-pounders; 55 men on board, being part of her complement.

*Admiralty-*

*Admiralty-office, Dec.* 19. Lord Collingwood has transmitted to this Office a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Duncan, of His Majesty's ship Mercury, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 7th Sept. last, under the direction of Lieut. Pall, boarded and carried, without any loss, in the port of Barletta, the French schooner of war, La Pugliese, of seven guns, and 37 men, protected, in addition to her own force, by a castle, two armed feluccas, and musketry—And also a Letter from Capt. Lumley, of the Hind, stating his having, on the 29th of Sept. captured off Melazzo, a French privateer, called Le Temeraire, of two guns, and 30 men, out four days from Naples, without making any capture.—And a Letter from Capt. Prescott, of the Weazel sloop, reporting the capture, on the 27th Oct. of Le Velloce, a French letter of marque, of four guns, and 83 men, four days from Tunis, without taking any prize.

The following Dispatches have been received from Sir R. J. Strachan.

[Here follows a Letter from Rear-admiral Strachan, dated in Flushing Roads, and stating that he had hoisted his flag on board the Jason—that Rear-admiral Otway had embarked the troops, and put every thing in a state of preparation for retiring from Walcheren, whenever the wind became favourable; and that the arsenal and works about the basin at Flushing had been destroyed on that day.]

*Cæsar, Flushing Roads, Dec.* 11.

Sir, I have the honour to communicate to you such circumstances as have occurred previous to your arrival, and subsequent to my last official communication.—The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived the 25th ult. on the following day, the measures that I had previously concerted with Lieut-gen. Don, for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun:—On this service 600 seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Capt. Moore, of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, of the fire-ship service. The Navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieut.-colonel Pilkington, commanding the Royal Engineers, having reported to Lieut.-general Don, that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole of the army, with the exception of the rear-guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th inst.—The mines were exploded yesterday at low water, and appear to have fully answered their object: the whole of the East side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the port of Flushing West of the basin lies considerably below the high water mark, any material injury of the West bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits.—It was at first intended to defer the burning of the store-house and other buildings in the arsenal until our final departure, but from the probability that with a strong East wind the flame might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed.—Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the Enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expence.—I cannot conclude without expressing my great obligations to Capt. Moore, for the able assistance he has rendered me in the performance of a very complicated service; and he speaks in terms highly satisfactory of the conduct of Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, and the other Officers who served under his orders on shore.

*Sir R. Strachan, &c.* W. A. Otway,

*Clyde, in the Veer Gat, Dec.* 8.

Sir, Last night the Enemy worked very hard at the battery on Woolversdyke, notwithstanding the continued fire kept on it.—At daylight this morning, it was found he had opened four embrasures in it. Capt. Carteret, therefore, pushed two subdivisions of the gun-boats forward against it, which completely succeeded in demolishing two of the embrasures, and in injuring the others very materially. About noon, three mortars were brought down, and, with a field-piece, opened against our vessels (the brigs more especially); but, after about an hour's firing, in which their shells were thrown with some precision, but without effect, they were completely silenced, and all our vessels kept their ground.—About this time the guard-boats entered the cross channel which unites the two passes of Woolversdyke, to endeavour to tow off a flat boat, which was lost last night from the Pallas's stern, being swamped and overset; they got her in tow, but she was fast aground and could not be moved. The Enemy's troops were in number behind the dyke, and a considerable fire of musketry was exchanged with them, I believe without effect on either side; some few shot struck our boats.

boats.—The Enemy's advanced gun-boats appeared to lie close together, and I ordered two of the Clyde's boats to advance into the passage, and throw some rockets that way, in order that the occasion might be taken to reconnoitre them more closely.—I find the Enemy's batteries are not so far in advance as I had supposed, and that their gun-boats are not nearer than Cortjen. They are, however, erecting a battery on a point of the dyke which commands the channel, about half way between that place and the outer battery.

E. W. C. R. Owen, Commodore.

*H. M. S. Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec.* 13.

Sir, In addition to my Dispatch of this morning, I have now to transmit a Letter, and an extract of one I have just received from Commodore Owen; every time I hear from that gallant and animated Officer, I have fresh cause to admire his conduct.—I think it my duty to inform you, that I found the squadron under my command in the highest spirits, and ready to undertake any enterprize.—I propose, as soon as I have made my final arrangements at Flushing, to leave this command with Rear-admiral Otway, and proceed to the Veer Gat, to communicate with Commodore Owen.

R. J. Strachan.

*Favourite Cutter, Dec.* 11, *off Ter Veer.*

Sir, I am happy to find, by a report this day from Capt. Carteret, that the exertions of our gun-boats have completely succeeded in preventing the progress of the Enemy on the Woolversdyke. I informed Rear-admiral Otway that the duty being heavy on the division of gun-boats in advance, I had ordered that of Acting Capt. Rich to relieve it. This was done; and to-day every embrasure the Enemy had opened, is said to be completely levelled by their fire. E. W. C. R. Owen.

*Sir R. Strachan, &c.*

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Owen, dated Favourite, off Ter Veer, Dec.* 11. The enemy was very busy with the battery on Woolversdyke, which, if completed, would have rendered the post I had taken on that side a very uneasy one; I therefore thought, under the present circumstances, every thing should be tried to keep it back, and the gun-boats have done it well.—If the Enemy in our retreat treads too close on us, we feel confident in our strength, and can form as good a front as our channel will allow; feeling the necessity for my being myself in the rear, I have hoisted my pendant in the Favourite cutter, leaving the care of the Clyde to my First Lieutenant. This, I trust, you will approve of.

E. W. C. R. Owen.

*Downing-street, Dec.* 30. The following Dispatch was received by Lord Liverpool.

*Cæsar, off the Duerloo Passage, Dec.* 23.

My Lord, Although I have regularly communicated to your Lordship the principal circumstances which have occurred, relative to the army under my command, yet I have judged it advisable to postpone my detailed report on the evacuation of the Island of Walcheren until the troops were withdrawn and the fleet had sailed.—On the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 13th of last month, conveying to me his Majesty's commands to evacuate the Island of Walcheren with the forces under my orders, and further signifying the determination of his Majesty, that previously to the evacuation I should take such measures as I might deem most effectual for the demolition of the basin of Flushing, and the naval defences of the Island, I made the necessary preparations for the removal of the sick and convalescents of the army, and the arrival of a division of transports afforded me the means of completing their embarkation on the 26th ultimo.—On the same day, the new frigate that was built in the dock-yard, was got out of the basin, and which enabled me on the following morning to commence the demolition of the sea defences, basin, dock-yard, arsenal, magazines, naval store-houses, &c. of the town of Flushing, the total destruction of which was completed on the 11th instant.—These services were conducted under the immediate direction and superintendance of Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, commanding engineer, assisted by a strong party from the navy, under the command of Captain Moore; and for the particulars, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the Lieutenant-colonel's report, a copy of which I inclose.—The very judicious and skilful manner in which these measures have been completed, reflects great credit upon Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, and the several Officers who acted with him; and I am persuaded it will afford your Lordship peculiar satisfaction to know, that the whole of this extensive work has been accomplished without any injury being done to the inhabitants, the destruction not having extended beyond what was necessary to deprive the Enemy of the advantage of Flushing as a naval station. The embarkation of the ordnance and the stores of the several departments having been completed, the army was withdrawn and embarked on the 9th instant, but the weather being extremely unsettled; and conceiving it probable, from the active and continued

preparations

preparations of the Enemy, that he might hazard an attack, I judged it expedient still to hold the towns of Flushing, Middleburg, and Ter Veer, and Fort Rammekins: at the same time I made an arrangement for the disembarkation of the army, the four divisions of which were stationed as follows, viz. the 1st division immediately off the town of Flushing; 2d division to the Westward of that town; 3d division between Flushing and Fort Rammekins, to act and co-operate with the naval force in the Sloo passage, under Captain Mason; and the 4th off Ter Veer, to act and co-operate with the naval force between the Veer Gat and Wolversdyke, under Commodore Owen. By this disposition, had the Enemy attempted to invade the island, the four posts above-mentioned could easily have been reinforced, and the Enemy, in the event of his effecting a landing, attacked in his flanks and rear: as, from the precautions I had taken in stopping the fresh water sluices, his advance into the country must have been confined to the dykes and causeway, from Ter Veer through Middleburg to Flushing.—The fleet continued windbound until this morning, when the rear guards were withdrawn, the ships of war and transports from the West Scheldt got under weigh, and I conclude those in the Veer Gat moved about the same time. I feel great satisfaction in mentioning the very able and cordial support I have uniformly received from Rear-admiral Otway, and that our arrangements for the final evacuation of the island were approved of by Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, on his arrival on the 11th instant.—I cannot conclude this report without acquainting your Lordship that I found the army in an excellent state of discipline, and that the conduct of the troops has, in every respect, merited my warmest approbation.—On the day of embarkation, the different corps of the army marched from the several points, and embarked in the most perfect order and regularity; and the magistrates of the towns and villages expressed to the officers left in the command of the rear guards, that the troops, on their departure, had in no instance molested or injured the inhabitants.

I am, &c. G. Don, Lieut.-general.

[Here follow the copies of Letters from Lieut.-colonel Pilkington, Sir Richard Strachan, and Commodore Owen, all of whom superintended particular departments during the evacuation. Their letters state the execution of the service confided to them.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Nicholas Tomlinson, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated Dec. 27.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that the vessels under my orders, laden with fire-ship stores, lately composing part of the expedition to the Scheldt, are all arrived at the Nore, except that in which I was embarked, she having been wrecked on the 18th inst. but I was enabled to make room for, and save all the valuable part of her cargo, by throwing overboard the bevins (baker's faggots dipped in tar) from the other ships, which I hope will meet their Lordship's approbation.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Copy of a Letter from Capt. Cramer, of the Diana frigate, announcing the cutting out of three vessels at Odenkirk, laden with the battering train and field-pieces, by the boats of that ship.]

## Country News.

*Dec.* 4. An inquest was taken on the body of Ambrose Higgins, of *East Bennard*, Somersetshire, who hung himself in his house during the absence of his wife, who had gone to Wells Fair. He had stripped himself naked, tied his legs and thighs with a cord, then placed the rope immediately under his chin, having first taken the sheet off the bed, sewed it in the form of a bag, and drawn it over his head almost down to his feet; after which he placed his head, or rather his chin, into the rope, and swung off the foot of the bed. Verdict, *Felo de se.* He was buried in a cross-road.

*Dec.* 11. A Provincial bruiser, named Holmes, fought at *Swallowfield*, Hants, with one Haynes, for 100 guineas; in the course of which the former received a blow under the ear, which instantly deprived him of life.

*Dec.* 13. *Riddle's Lodge*, Herts, the seat of Major Smith, together with the contents of a rick-yard, and adjoining buildings, and several head of cattle, were lately consumed by a fire which broke out while the servants were preparing for brewing. The Major and his family were at the time on a visit in Essex.

## Domestic Occurrences.

*Thursday, December* 14.

This morning, early, a fire broke out at the Woolpack public-house, Gravel-lane, Southwark, which destroyed the same, and greatly damaged the house adjoining.

*Friday, December* 29.

At a wardmote held this day at Cutler's-hall, for the election of an Alderman of Vintry Ward, in the room of Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. deceased, Christopher Magnay, esq. citizen and stationer, was unanimously elected.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Dublin Castle, Aug.* 26. RIGHT Rev. Euseby Cleaver, D. D. Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, translated to the Archbishoprick of Dublin and Bishoprick of Glandelagh, *vice* Charles Earl of Normanton, dec.—Hon. and Rev. Dr. Percy Jocelyn, promoted to the United Bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, *vice* Cleaver.

*Foreign Office, Aug.* 26. Appointment of Don Josef Alonso Orfiz, to be his Catholic Majesty's Consul-general in Great Britain and Ireland, approved by his Majesty.

*Whitehall, Aug.* 29. Sir Rupert George, of Park-place, co. Middlesex, and of St. Stephen's-green, co. Dublin, Knight, First Commissioner for conducting the Transport Service, created a Baronet.

*Whitehall, Sept.* 2. The King has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen: Paulus-Amelius Irving, of Woodhouse and Robgill Tower, co. Dumfries, Esq Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces; Thomas Roberts, of Robert's Cove, co. Cork, Esq.; James Shaw, of the City of London, and of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr, Esq.; Rowland Blennerhasset, of Blennerville, co. Kerry, Esq.; William Smith, of Eardiston, co. Worcester, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, of Sezincot, co. Gloucester, and of Piccadilly, co. Middlesex, Esq.; Edward-Bayntum Sandys, of Miserden Castle, co. Gloucester, and of Chadlington-hall, co. Oxford, Esq.; Henry Halford, of St. George's, Hanover-square, co. Middlesex, Doctor of Physick, and one of his Majesty's Physicians in Extraordinary; and John Tyrell, of Boreham-house, co. Essex, Esq.

*Whitehall, Sept.* 16. Major-gen. John-Cope Sherbroke, appointed one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—F. W. Grant, Esq to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the Shire of Inverness, *vice* Sir J. Grant, Bart. resigned.

*War Office, Sept.* 16. Lieutenant-general Sir James-Henry Craig, K.B. from the 22d Foot, to be Colonel of the 78th Regiment of Foot, *vice* Frazer, dec.

*Whitehall, Sept.* 19. Thomas Sheppard, of Thornton-hall, co. Buckingham, Esq. created a Baronet.

*Queen's Palace, Sept.* 27. Right Rev. John Randolph, Bishop of London, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

*Whitehall, Sept.* 30. Louis Casamajor, Esq. appointed his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

*Downing-street, Oct.* 6. Alexander Johnston, Esq. appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon, *vice* Lushington, resigned; and William Coke, Esq. to be Puisne Judge of the said Court, *vice* Johnston.

*War Office, Oct.* 7. His Serene Highness William Duke of Brunswick-Oels, appointed a Lieutenant-general, with temporary Rank in the Army; Commission dated July 1, 1809.

*Whitehall, Oct.* 7. Rev. Bowyer-Edward Sparke, D. D. recommended, by *Congé d'Elire*, to be elected Bishop of Chester, *vice* Bishop Majendie, translated to the See of Bangor.—Hon. and Rev. Gerald-Valerian Wellesley, M. A. recommended to be elected a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, *vice* Majendie, resigned.—Rev. William-Harry-Edward Bentinck, M. A. appointed a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Wellesley, resigned.

*Queen's Palace, Oct.* 11. Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Whitehall, Oct.* 17. Rev. Samuel-Gerrard Andrews, D.D. appointed Dean of his Majesty's Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, *vice* Powys, dec.

*Queen's Palace, Oct.* 18. Right Hon. William-Wellesley Pole, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

*Whitehall, Oct.* 21. Rev. Charles-Henry Hall, D. D. appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, *vice* Jackson, resigned.

*Carlton-house, Oct.* 23. Andrew Bain, M. D. of Curzon-street, May-fair, appointed one of the Physicians Extraordinary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, *vice* Hayes, dec.

*War Office, Oct.* 24. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-generals Robert Donkin, James Balfour, Sir James Duff, Knt. Henry Lord Mulgrave, and Grice Blakeney, to be Generals in the Army.—Major-generals George Elliot, Baldwin Leighton, Richard Chapman, John Coffin, Richard Armstrong, John Murray, Sir Charles Green, Bart. William St. Leger, Richard-Northey Hopkins, and Thomas Hartcup, to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army.—Colonels, *from* John Hamilton *to* John Michel, to be Major-generals in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, *from* Harry Chester *to* Philip K. Skinner, to be Colonels in the Army.—Lieutenant colonel Andrew Ross, to be Aide-de-Camp to the King.—Majors, *from* John-Potter Hamilton *to* Charles Darrah, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.—Captains, *from* I. S. Ridge *to* Charles O'Gorman, to be Majors in the Army.

*Admiralty Office, Oct.* 25. This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet were promoted, *viz.* Admirals of the White, to be Admirals of the Red: William-Peere Williams, Esq. and Sir John Colpoys, K. B.—Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White: Isaac Prescot, Esq. Thomas

Thomas Spry, Esq. and Sir John Orde, Bart.—Vice-Admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue: John Thomas, Esq. James Brine, Esq. Sir Erasmus Gower, Knt. John Holloway, Esq. and George Wilson, Esq.—Vice-Admirals of the White, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red: Henry Savage, Esq. Bartholomew-Samuel Rowley, Esq. Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and George Bowen, Esq.—Vice-Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-Admirals of the White: Samson Edwards, Esq. George Campbell, Esq. Henry Frankland, Esq. Arthur Phillip, Esq. Sir William-George Fairfax, Knt.—Rear-Admirals of the Red, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue: John-Child Purvis, Esq. Theophilus Jones, Esq. William Domett, Esq. William Wolseley, Esq. John Manley, Esq. George Murray, Esq. John Sutton, Esq. Robert Murray, Esq. Hon. Sir Alexander-Forrester Cochrane, K. B. and John Markham, Esq.—Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red: John Wells, Esq. Richard Grindall, Esq. George Martin, Esq. Sir Alexander-John Ball, Bart. Sir Richard-John Strachan, Bart. K. B. Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight, Thomas Sotheby, Esq. Nathan Brunton, Esq. William-Hancock Kelly, Esq., John Schank, Esq. and the Hon. Michael De Courcy.—Rear-Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-Admirals of the White: Davidge Gould, Esq. Sir Richard-Goodwin Keats, K. B. Robert-Devereux Fancourt, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, Bart. Hon. Robert Stopford, Mark Robinson, Esq. Thomas-Revell Shivers, Esq. Charles Cobb, Esq. Francis Pickmore, Esq. John-Stephens Hall, Esq. John Dilkes, Esq.—The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue, *viz.* Rowley Bulteel, Esq. William Luke, Esq. Isaac-George Manley, Esq. John Osborn, Esq. Edmund Crawley, Esq. Charles Boyles, Esq. Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. and George Countess, Esq.

*Admiralty Office, Oct.* 25. Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. and the Hon. Henry Curzon, appointed Colonels of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, *vice* Charles Boyles, Esq. and Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

*Whitehall, Oct.* 28. Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston, appointed his Majesty's Secretary at War, *vice* Lord Granville Levison Gower, resigned.

*Whitehall, Oct.* 31. Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, *vice* Laurence, dec.

*Foreign Office, Oct.* 31. Appointment of Don Antonio Fernandez de Urrutia, to be Consul for his Catholic Majesty at Gibraltar, approved by his Majesty.

*Queen's Palace, Nov.* 1. Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Right Hon. Richard Ryder, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—William Plomer, Esq. Alderman of the City of London; James-Athol Wood, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; Alexander Johnston, Esq. on being appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the Island of Ceylon; and Francis Macnaghten, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, knighted.

*Whitehall, Nov.* 4. Right Hon. Charles Flower, of Lobb, co. Oxford, and of Woodford, co. Essex, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of London, created a Baronet.

*Whitehall, Nov.* 7. Right Hon. Robert Dundas, appointed First Commissioner for the Management of Affairs in India, *vice* Lord Harrowby, resigned.

*Queen's Palace, Nov.* 8. Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

*Whitehall, Nov.* 14. William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther), appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord Palmerston, resigned.—Robert Dundas, Esq. Writer to the Signet, appointed Conjunct Clerk to the Bills in the Office of his Majesty's Registers and Rolls in Scotland, *vice* Anstruther, dec.

*Queen's Palace, Nov.* 22. Jere Homfray, Esq. of Landaff-house, co. Glamorgan, knighted.

*Whitehall, Dec.* 2. Snowden Barne, Esq. appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.—William Alexander, of the City of Dublin, Esq. and Right Hon. William Stamer, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, created Baronets.

*Queen's Palace, Dec.* 6. The Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K.B. sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Thomas Staines, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, knighted.

*Foreign Office, Dec.* 15. The Hon. Henry Wellesley, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and directed to reside in that character at the seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

*Queen's Palace, Dec.* 20. Right Hon. John Lord Sheffield and Right Hon. Henry Wellesley sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, sworn Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, *vice* Duke of Portland, dec.

*War Office, Dec.* 23. William Merry, Esq. appointed, by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, his Majesty's Secretary at War, to be his Deputy, *vice* Francis Moore, Esq.

*Downing-*

*Downing-street, Dec.* 26. Rear-Admiral Sir Richard-Goodwin Keats, K.B. appointed his Majesty's Commissioner for the Civil Affairs of Malta, *vice* Admiral Ball, dec.

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CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Coventry, appointed high steward of the borough of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, *vice* his father, dec.

The Earl of Oxford, elected high steward of the borough of Lynn, Norfolk, *vice* his father, dec.

Edward Robson, esq. appointed deputy steward of the city and liberties of Westminster, *vice* Frogatt, dec.

Henry-Richard Fox, Lord Holland, elected recorder of Nottingham; the Bishop of London, a governor of the Charter-house; Lord Grenville, chancellor of the University of Oxford; and Earl Camden, master of the Trinity-house; all *vice* the Duke of Portland, dec.

Francis-Ferrand Foljambe, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, elected recorder of East Retford, Notts, *vice* Mason, dec.

Richard Wilson, esq. elected deputy-recorder of Launceston, Cornwall, as representative of the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. Ades, solicitor, of Oakham, appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland, *vice* Parke, dec.

Rev. William-Augustus Pemberton, B.D. of Emanuel college, elected registrar of the University of Cambridge; and the Rev. Dr. Cory, master of Emanuel college, elected Casuistical professor of Divinity in that University; both *vice* Borlase, dec.

Rev. Ralph Tatham, M.A. junior proctor and fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, elected public orator of that University, *vice* Outram, resigned.

Mr. John Smith, elected printer to the University of Cambridge, *vice* Watts, resigned.

Rev. George-William Hall, B.D. fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, elected master of that Society, *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. P. Pullan, B.A. elected master of Holt School, Norfolk.

Rev. William Beeby, M.A. appointed master of Northleach School, co. Gloucester, *vice* Allen, dec.

Mr. Dobinson, of Hertford, appointed master of the Free Grammar-school of that town, *vice* Moore, resigned.

Rev. Joseph Richardson, M.A. to the mastership of the Grammar-school at Sheffield, Yorkshire, *vice* Chadwick, dec.

Rev. Mr. Keate, under-master of Eton college, appointed head-master, *vice* Dr. Goodall, appointed provost thereof, *vice* Davies, dec.; and the Rev. Mr. Thackeray, to be under-master.

Benjamin-Heath Malkin, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, elected head-master of the Free Grammar-school in Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, *vice* Becher, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John-Leigh Bennett, Letton R. co. Hereford, *vice* Colt, dec.

Rev. J. R. Deacon, B.D. Rowston V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Banks, B.D. F.S.A. head-master of the Graminar-school at Boston, co. Lincoln, Brantoft R. in same county.

Rev. Richard Wetherell, M.A. Wike-Rissingdon R. co. Gloucester; and Rev. F. W. Holme, Meysey-Hampton R. near Fairford; both *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. Richard Yerburgh, M.A. New Sleaford V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Waterson, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wilson, Marton V. co. Lincoln, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. R. H. Chapman, B.A. Tinsley V. co. York, *vice* Chadwick, dec.

Rev. David Durell, M.A. to the eighth prebendal stall of Durham cathedral, *vice* Poyntz, dec.; and Rev. Henry Philpotts, rector of Gateshead, to the ninth stall, *vice* Durell, resigned.

Rev. —— Hollingsworth, M.A. Haltwhistle V. in the diocese of Durham, *vice* Nanney, dec.

Rev. M. J. Naylor, B.D. Penniston V. co. York, *vice* Goodair, dec.

Rev. John Monkhouse, M.A. Bramshot R. Hants, *vice* Hewson, dec.

Rev. Thomas Evans, to the augmented perpetual curacies of Chellington and Seavington St. Mary, co. Somerset.

Rev. J. M. Wade, rector of Ashcombe, Barnstaple V. Devon.

Rev. John Wills, B.A. South Perrot V. co. Dorset, with the chapelry of Masterton annexed.

Rev. S. J. Porter, Bradstone R. Devon, *vice* Watkins, dec.

Rev. Robert-Leman Page, Panfield R. Essex, *vice* Stevens, dec.

Rev. James Grant, Wrabness R. Essex.

Rev. Charles Fisher, Tilbury juxta Clare R. Essex, *vice* Downing, dec.

Rev. S. Wilson Warneford, LL.B. Liddiard-Millicent living, Wilts.

Rev. R. Govett, M.A. Staines V. co. Middlesex.

Rev. John Pretyman, archdeacon of Lincoln, Chiswick V. co. Middlesex.

Rev. Arthur Preston, to the deanry of Limerick, in Ireland; and the Rev. Thomas Trench, to the deanry of Kildare, *vice* Preston.

Rev. Alexander Brodie, M.A. East-Bourn V. Sussex, *vice* Newman, dec.

Rev. Harrison Packard, M.A. Blythborough, Walberswick, and Peasenhall perpetual curacies, Suffolk.

Rev. George Smith, Bridlington perpetual curacy, and Reighton V. both co. York; the latter *vice* Atkinson, dec.

Rev. Dr. Cope, to a canon residentiaryship of Hereford cathedral, *vice* Morgan, dec.

Rev. Henry Kempson, M.A. Long Preston V. in Craven, co. York, *vice* Prescott, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Adam-John Walker, curate of Leybourn, Kent, Bishopstone R. and Yazor V. co. Hereford, *vice* Evans dec.

Rev. Henry Rice, Swingfield perpetual curacy, Wilts.

Rev. James Whitelaw, vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin, Killevan R. co. Roscommon, *vice* Sandford, dec.

Rev. Michael Dupré, St. John R. in the Island of Jersey.

Rev. William Alderson, Everingham R. co. York, *vice* Gale, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Protheroe, Llandilovawr V. co. Caermarthen.

Rev. Nathaniel Fletcher, Donhead St. Andrew R. Wilts, *vice* the Rev. William Fletcher, dec.

Rev. George Osborne, Twyford-cum-Hungerton V. co. Leic. *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. Samuel Hunt, rector of St. George, Stamford, Wakerley R. co. Rutland; and Rev. Edward Aubery, Clipsham R. near Greetham, Rutland; both *vice* Snow, dec.

Rev. Ingram Winnington, Stanford V. and Clifton-upon-Team R. both co. Hereford, *vice* Cookes, resigned.

Rev. Perceval Frye, B.A. Merrington V. in the diocese of Durham, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. R. G. Grylls, Breage V. Cornwall.

Rev. Henry Woollcombe, Highampton R. Devonshire.

Rev. Robert-Trotman Coates, rector of Langford, Wilts, Sopworth R. in the same county, *vice* Hardwick, resigned.

Rev. Henry Ellis, St. John R. Finchampstead, Berks.

Rev. Arthur Burton, Hampstead-Norris V. Berks, *vice* Bradley, dec.

Rev. Charles Phillips, vicar of Kidwelly, Caermarthenshire, St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Nicholas united VV. co. Pembroke, *vice* Hughes, dec.

Rev. Robert Foster, precentor of Bristol cathedral, St. Michael R. Sutton-Bonnington, Notts.

Rev. Sackville Hamilton, Kilbrin and Liscarrol united parishes, in Ireland, *vice* Clements, dec.; and the Rev. J. Chester, Castlemagnor parish, *vice* Hamilton.

Rev. Edmund Paley, M. A. Cawthorne V. near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Rev. Gainsford Smith, B.D. Evenley V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas-Anthony Methuen, Allcannings R. Wilts, *vice* Heath, dec.

Rev. Hugh Chambré Jones, West Ham R. Essex, *vice* Wellesley, resigned.

Rev. Henry White, M.A. sacrist of Lichfield cathedral, Dilhorn V. near Cheadle, co. Stafford.

Rev. Spencer Madan, D. D. Thorpe-Constantine R. Staffordshire, *vice* Falconer, dec.; for which he resigns the rectory of St. Philip in Birmingham; in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Edmund Outram, D.D. archdeacon of Derby, and also as a canon-residentiary of Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. John Ellis, M. A. Waves-Wotton V. co. Warwick, *vice* Becher, dec.

Rev. Herbert Randolph, B. D. minister of Wimbledon, Surrey, Hanwell R. Middlesex, *vice* Glasse, dec.

Rev. John-Lloyd Crawley, M. A. rector of Lower Heyford, in Northamptonshire, Holdenby V. in that co. *vice* Bellars, dec.

Rev. Charles Carver, B. A. Horning V. Norfolk, *vice* Barwick, resigned.

Rev. James Watts, Weston-Begard V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Edward-Markham Willan, Kirkburton V. near Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Rev. Alexander Radcliffe, St. Clement V. Sandwich, Kent, *vice* Bance, dec.

Rev. James Reed, Evershot R. co. Bedford, *vice* Sandys, dec.

Rev. Francis Mead, D.D. Candlesby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. George-William Hall, B. D. master of Pembroke college, Oxford, to a prebend of Gloucester cathedral, *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. Joseph-Thomas Lawton, M. A. Elmswell R. Suffolk, *vice* Hodgkin, dec.

Rev. Thomas Mills, Helion-Bumstead V. Essex, *vice* Stevens, dec.

Rev. William Atkinson, curate of Canewdon, Essex, to the vicarage thereof, *vice* Randolph, resigned.

Rev. George Deane, Thompson perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. I. C. Green, B. A. Thornton-le-Moor R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Field, dec.

Rev. G. D. Kent, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln, Newton-by-Toft R. in Lincolnshire, *vice* Wilson, dec.

Rev. William Williams, Netheravon V. in Wiltshire.

Rev. John-Burnett Stewart, M. A. St. James's perpetual curacy, Nottingham.

Rev. John Cholmely, B. D. Brandeston R. Norfolk, *vice* Grimwood, dec.

Rev. Richard-Simco Careless, B. A. Aston-Cantlow V. co. Warwick.

Rev. Christopher Capel, M. A. Wotton R. Kent, *vice* Hawker, resigned.

Rev. Hamlett Harrison, B. D. Stratford-le-Bow R. Middlesex, and Pontesbury R. in Shropshire.

Rev. J. Robertson, M. A. Brightlingsea V. with Great Bentley V. both in Essex, *vice* Wade, dec.

Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L. Shipton near Burford canonry or prebend, in Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Laurence, dec.

Rev. Hugh Williams, Clynnog V. and Rev. W. Williams, Llauhairn V. both co. Caernarvon, and both *vice* J. Williams, dec.

Rev. James-Suttell Wood, M.A. Cranfield R. co. Bedford.

Rev. Charles Matthew, All Saints and St. Peter's VV. Maldon, Essex.

Rev. W. Rowlands, Llangorse V. in Breconshire.

Rev. —— Godfrey, Ashton R. Herts.

Rev.

Rev. E. Barnard, to be a prebendary of Hereford cathedral.

Rev. John Parsons, D.D. vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, preferred to the deanry of Bristol, *vice* Dr. Sparke, promoted to the see of Chester.

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DISPENSATIONS.

REV. William Stabback, to hold the perpetual cure of Mariansleigh, Devon, with St. Clether R. in Cornwall.

Rev. Daniel Boys, to hold Benenden V. with Brookland V. both in Kent.

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## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE COMPANY,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.

*Nov.* 1. The Rivals—Britain's Jubilee.
2. The Dramatist—No Song No Supper.
3. Love in a Village—Britain's Jubilee.
4. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
6. Much Ado About Nothing—Ditto.
7. The Duenna—Honest Thieves.
8. The School for Scandal—Britain's Jubilee—The Irishman in London.
9. George Barnwell—Ditto—The Prize.
10. The Beggar's Opera—The Weathercock.
11. The Will—Britain's Jubilee—The Midnight Hour. [after Marriage.
13. Man and Wife—Ditto—Three Weeks
14. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto—Matrimony. [Grandmother.
15. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto—My
16. The Duenna—The Midnight Hour.
17. Much Ado About Nothing—The Honest Thieves.
18. The School for Scandal—Matrimony.
20. Man and Wife—*Not At Home*!*
21. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
22. The Busy Body—Ditto.
23. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
24. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
25. The Cabinet—Ditto.
27. Man and Wife—My Grandmother.
28. The Inconstant—Not At Home!
29. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
30. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto. [Supper.

*Dec.* 1. The Honey-Moon—No Song No
2. The Duenna—Honest Thieves.
4. The Soldier's Daughter—Rosina.
5. The Merry Wives of Windsor—The Three and the Deuce.
6. Love in a Village—The Midnight Hour.
7. The Castle Spectre—Of Age To-morrow.
8. The Inconstant—No Song No Supper.
9. The Dramatist—Matrimony.
11. The Honey-Moon—The Prize.
12. The Duenna—Not At Home!—Three Weeks after Marriage.
13. Man and Wife—Of Age To-morrow.
14. The Castle Spectre—Mayor of Garrat.
15. Merry Wives of Windsor—Matrimony.
16. School for Scandal—My Grandmother.
18. The Jealous Wife—The Three and the Deuce. [Rosina.
19. *Sudden Arrivals; or, Too Busy by Half*—
20. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
21. Ditto—No Song No Supper.
22. Ditto—The Weathercock.
23. Ditto—The Midnight Hour.
26. George Barnwell—Cinderella.
27. Sudden Arrivals—Ditto.
28. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
29. The Duenna—Ditto.
30. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.

COVENT-GARDEN NEW THEATRE.

*Nov.* 1. Every Man in his Humour—Oscar and Malvina.
2. The Grecian Daughter—The Turnpike-Gate. [Malvina.
3. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Oscar and
4. The Grecian Daughter—The Review.
6. Othello—The Blind Boy.
7. The Exile—The Jew and the Doctor.
8. Inkle and Yarico—The Miser.
9. Romeo and Juliet—The Poor Soldier.
10. Man of the World—Oscar and Malvina.
11. Love in a Village—Animal Magnetism.
13. King Richard the Third—The Quaker.
14. The Busy Body—Portrait of Cervantes.
15. Speed the Plough—The Blind Boy.
16. Romeo and Juliet—Hartford Bridge.
17. The Woodman—We Fly by Night.
18. The Cabinet—The Child of Nature.
20. Romeo and Juliet—Don Juan.
21. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
22. The Exile—Ditto.
23. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
24. The Way to Get Married—Ditto.
25. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
27. The Roman Father—Don Juan. [Wind.
28. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
29. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
30. The Roman Father—Don Juan. [bilee.

*Dec.* 1. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—The Ju-
2. The English Fleet in 1342—Who Wins?
4. Othello—Don Juan.
5. The Beggar's Opera—The Blind Boy.
6. The Man of the World—Oscar and Mal-
7. The Woodman—Don Juan. [vina.
8. The Merchant of Venice—Tom Thumb.
9. The Exile—The Portrait of Cervantes.
11. The Woodman—Don Juan.
12. John Bull—The Farmer. [Malvina.
13. Every Man in his Humour—Oscar and
14. The Provok'd Husband—Tom Thumb.
15. The Wheel of Fortune—The Blind Boy.
16. The Exile—All the World's a Stage.
18. Hamlet—Don Juan. [dier.
19. The Merchant of Venice—The Poor Sol-
20. Hamlet—Is He a Prince? [Night.
21. The Man of the World—We Fly by
22. King Lear—The Waterman.
23. The Exile—Tom Thumb.
26. The Roman Father—*Harlequin Pedlar; or, The Haunted Well.*
27. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
28. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
29. King Lear—Ditto.
30. The Iron Chest—Ditto.

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* Written by Mr. Dallas, the author of *Aubrey*, and other esteemed productions.

(See p. 1221.)

P. 1055. "The Common Lot, a Birth-day Contemplation," is copied from the Poems of James Montgomery, 1806; and "The Advice to a Poet," p. 1151, was written by Lord Lyttelton.

P. 1077. The body of the late John Kinglake, esq. of Saltmoor-house, Somerset (who was drowned in the night of the 10th of October last, in the river Parratt), was not discovered till the 10th of December, when it was seen floating on the surface of that river, seven miles from the place where the accident happened. In his pockets were found a gold watch, and Bank-notes to the amount of 91*l.*

P. 1081. The late John Gurney, esq. of Earlham, Norfolk, died in his 60th year. So excellent a man will be greatly missed, and long regretted by all who knew him. Placed in the centre of one of the largest mercantile establishments in that county, he shewed no less wisdom and skilfulness than liberality and integrity in the management of its extensive ramifications. But he was not wholly absorbed in his own concerns, vast as they were: the benevolence of his nature prompted him, and the active energy of his mind enabled him, to dedicate a considerable portion of his time to the concerns of others. No exertion was too great, no object too small, when the welfare of others was in question. All those who have been engaged with him in arbitrations, in executorships, and in bankruptcies, can bear testimony to the promptness of mind which enabled him to see at once the various bearings of the case, to the acute penetration with which he unravelled the intricacies of entangled accounts, and to the conciliating spirit by which he has saved many a family from ruinous litigation. Nor did he confine himself to the concerns of private life; in all public undertakings he was among the first to promote the welfare and improvement of his native city (Norwich); and to all its charitable institutions he contributed freely not only his purse but his exertions. He was a steady friend to civil and religious liberty; and in the worst of times he never shrunk from the manifestation of his sentiments, fearless, though not insensible, of the obloquy which might attend it. With singular judgment he steered, in difficult times, a middle course between the opposite extremes of Party. But although he felt it a duty to act decidedly when the times called for it, he held no feelings of personal hostility against his political opponents. Indeed, he was wholly without gall; the occasion which called forth the exertion once past, he instantly tendered the right hand of Friendship to the keenest of his adversaries. He largely contributed to the pleasures as well as the interest of those around him, for he was of a singularly cheerful nature, and of habits in a high degree social. These he indulged by a constant hospitality, impossible to be exceeded, and by no means confined to the respectable religious sect of which he was a member; but extended very generally to his friends and neighbours, and to those who occasionally visited Norwich. After a life well spent in the discharge of the duties of a Christian, Mr. Gurney died in truly Christian sentiments, distinctly expressed a short time before his death, in the last moments of his unclouded reason, with a perfect consciousness that his disease was mortal, and with a resignation the most entire to the will of God. He was a member of the Society of Friends; was once married, and, 18 years ago, left a widower with 11 children, all of whom survive him, and would be inconsolable under the loss of him, who was the most tender and affectionate of parents, but for the hope that is in them.

P. 1084. The Rev. George Borlase, B.D. Casuistical professor and registrar of the University of Cambridge, was the youngest son of the late Dr. Borlase, of Castle-Horneck, Cornwall. He lived beloved and died lamented by a more numerous and respected circle of acquaintance than, perhaps, ever fell to the lot of one man to obtain. Amongst the latter may be ranked the present Lord Chief Justice Mansfield as his nearest and dearest friend. His conduct, for independence and integrity, was proverbial, during the many political struggles which have of late years occurred in that University. Strongly attached to the principles and politicks of the Party which Mr. Fox was supposed to lead in the State, he withstood all the offers which were made to him of preferment and emolument; and his conduct as Registrar gained him universal applause, except from one person, who, because he knew the principles of Mr. Borlase were obnoxious to Mr. Pitt (the then member for the University), in his capacity as visitor of the college, twice refused him the mastership, though twice nominated and sent to him by all the fellows as their choice. Mr. B. has died without issue, though twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet Serocold, of Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire, and sister to the wife of Dr. Pearce, now Dean of Ely. She died in child-bed, within 11 months after their marriage. He married, secondly, Miss Home, sister of Meyrick Home Bankes, esq. of Winstanley-hall, Lancashire.

P. 1095. Our Correspondent C. may have his question respecting the Goadby Family fully resolved by applying to Mr. Baldwin, 47, Pater-noster-row; or, perhaps

haps Mr. Seeley, of Fleet-street, could inform him.

P. 1148. Oldhouse, Aldous, or Aldis.] A famous pawnbroker, named Aldous, has long resided in Berwick-street, Soho. Roger Aldis, a cabinet-maker, lived, about ten years since, in or near Castle-street, Saffron-hill.

P. 1174. Sir Alexander-John Ball, Bart. K. S. F. Rear-admiral of the White Squadron, was Port-admiral at Malta, and Governor of the Island. Sir John was made a post-captain March 20, 1783; and promoted to a flag Nov. 9, 1805. A letter from Malta, dated Oct. 22, says, "He was rather devoted to the Maltese interest, but he was certainly in the right. We, British, are apt to despise Foreigners: he found it necessary to protect them as he did. They, however, are an ungrateful set of wretches; their bigotry would not permit that the bells should be rung at his funeral; even his leniency seemed to make them disrespect him. We buried him yesterday: he was laid in a fort close to that in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie lies. The Man of War and Cavaliers (two dominating forts) fired minute-guns; and 11 pieces of artillery fired three rounds over his grave. We are all in mourning here for a month, and all public amusements are suspended for eight days after the funeral. He was most exemplary for virtue, honour, and friendship; and died embalmed in our tears, and wafted to heaven in our sighs."

P. 1180. Sir Philip Stephens was born October 11, 1728; and was the third son of the Rev. Nathaniel Stephens (rector of Alphamstone, in the county of Essex, and fourth son of Tyringham Stephens, archdeacon of Leicester, who was a lineal descendant from Henry Stephens of Frocester in Gloucestershire *, the great, great, grandfather of Thomas Stephens, of Over-Lipiate, in the parish of Stroud, in that county, who was attorney-general to the unfortunate King Charles the First, both before and after his attaining the regal dignity, and also some time reader to the Middle Temple), by Ellis, daughter of Philip Deane, of Harwich, esq. who gave birth to three sons and three daughters, viz. Tyringham, who was a commissioner in the Victualing-office, and died unmarried in 1768; Nathaniel, captain of the Lively man of war, who died at Fort St. David, in the East Indies, in 1747; Philip, the late much-lamented Baronet; Ellis, the first daughter, who died young; Grace, who died unmarried in 1783; and Millicent, who married William Howe, of Mislethorne, in Essex, esq. and died in 1766, leaving issue five sons and four daughters, viz. William, captain of the Montreal frigate, who died unmarried at Gibraltar in 1760; Tyringham, a post-captain in the Royal Navy, who died without issue in 1783; Nathaniel, who died young; Philip, a captain in the Royal Marines, who married Mary-Anne, daughter of ——— Tongue, of Gibraltar, esq.; Stephens Howe, hereinafter mentioned; Grace, the first daughter, who died young; Ellis-Cornelia, who died unmarried in 1792; Millicent, who died in 1794, having been first married to Thomas Wilkinson, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy, and secondly to Gabriel Mathias, of Scotland-yard, in the county of Middlesex, esq.; and Grace, whom we believe to be still alive.——Sir Philip Stephens was created a baronet March 17, 1795, with remainder to his nephew Stephens Howe, esq. and his issue-male, who was aide-de-camp to the King, lieutenant-colonel of the 63d regiment of Foot, member for Yarmouth, and died of the yellow fever at Jamaica July 9, 1796; by which unfortunate event the baronetcy, at Sir Philip's decease, became extinct.

* It appears, from Sir Robert Atkins's History of Gloucestershire, that the family of Stephens was of high respectability in that county.

## Births.

*Dec.* IN the Phœnix-park, Dublin, Lady .... Elizabeth Littlehales, a daughter.

*Dec.* 17. The wife of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Cromford, co. Derby, a son.

21. At Cuckney, Notts, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Monckton, a son.

24. At her house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Lady Robert Fitzgerald, a son.

25. The wife of H. Brandon, esq. of Aldersgate-street, a son.

27. In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of G. Buller, esq. a son.

28. The wife of William Anderson, a poor man, residing near the Quakers' meeting-house at Leeds, two sons and a daughter, all likely to live. The family now consists of five children, all born within the last thirteen months.

31. At the house of his father, Christopher Nevile, esq. of Wellingore, the wife of the Rev. Henry Nevile, a son and heir.

In Manchester-square, the wife of Daniel Willink, esq. a daughter.

At Molesey, the wife of Thomas-Delves Broughton, esq. a daughter.

## Marriages.

*Oct.* AT Rossie castle, in Scotland, Wil-
23. liam Ellice, esq. M. P. to Miss Ross, dau. of Hercules R. esq. of Rossie.

24. Rev. William Palmer, M. A. vicar of Ilton, Somerset, and of Yarcombe, Devon, to Mary, only daughter of the late Stephen Pitt, esq. of Kensington.

*Nov.*

*Nov.* 11. Richard Rowed, esq. of Christ church, Surrey, to Miss Carr, of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent.

14. Thomas Pyne, esq. of Doughty-str. to Miss Anna Rivington, of Islington.

20. At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, Henry-George Liddle, esq. of Ravensworth, to Charlotte, fourth daught. of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hatton-house.

23. Joseph-Yates Cooper, esq. of Lansdown-place, to Susan, fourth daughter of John Pollard, esq. of Bedford-row.

24. Capt. John Walton, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to Sarah, second dau. of Major-general Gabriel Johnstone.

30. Mr. James Payne, to Miss Mary Dawson, both of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

*Dec.* 7. Francis-William Price, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. P. to Miss Lake, daugh. of Wm. L. esq. of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-squ.

8. At Gillingham, Kent, Mr. W. Gibbs, of Brompton, to Anne-Frances, third dau. of Mr. John Tracy, of the same place.

13. Rev. C. R. Pritchett, to Miss Wollaston, daughter of the Rev. Edward W. rector of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.

17. At Plymouth, J. E. Blewett, esq. merchant, to Caroline, third daugh. of the late Peter Symons, esq. merchant there.

23. William-Hales Symons, esq. of Chaddlewood-house, Devonshire, to Milly, youngest daughter of the late William Miles, esq. of Clifton.

24. William-Payne Georges, esq. of Foley-place, to Miss Julia-Anne Tupper, of Upper Seymour-street.

25. Alexander Walker, esq. of Paternoster-row, to Miss Steele, of Northampton.

26. At Cardington, near Bedford, John Johnstone, esq. M.D. of Birmingham, to Miss Curtis, only daughter of George C. esq. of the former place.

At Charlbury, Cheshire, Egerton, eldest son of Egerton Leigh, esq. of High-Leigh and Twemlow, Cheshire, to Wilhelmina-Sarah, only daughter of the late George Stratton, esq. of Great Tew park, Oxon.

28. At Birkenhead priory, Capt. Bashford, R. N. only son of the late Capt. B. also of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sophia Lake, daughter of William-Charles L. esq. of Liverpool.

30. Mr. William Kemmish, printer, of the Borough of Southwark, to Miss Rhodes, of Shacklewell-lodge, near Hackney.

At Exeter, John Stevenson, esq. second son of Robert S. esq. of Binfield-place, Berks, to Eliza, youngest daughter and coheiress of John Newcombe, esq. of Star Cross, Devonshire.

Euclid Shaw, esq. banker, of Bath, to Miss Saunders, of Ormond-house, Bath, niece of James Rondeau, esq. of Lambeth.

31. Charles-Thomas Macklin, of Buntingford, Herts, to Charlotte-Susannah, eldest daughter of John Moore, wine-merchant, of St. John's-square and Mark-lane.

DEATHS.

*May* 11. IN the Poonah District, in the East Indies, Col. William Wallace, of the 30th Foot, commanding the Subsidiary Force of British Troops stationed with his Highness the Peishwa. He was third son of the late Wm. W. esq. of Cairnhill, co. Ayr, and brother of T. W. esq. now of that place.

*May* 30. At Surat, in India, in the prime of life, Capt. Henry Young, of the 17th Light Dragoons, second son of the late Bishop of Clonfert. This gallant officer distinguished himself at the sieges of Seringapatam, Assaye, and Vellore; and received, while serving with the 19th Light Dragoons, at the latter place, at the head of his Regiment, for most meritorious conduct, the thanks of Colonel Gillespie. In 1808 he returned to this country with his Regiment, after an absence of 11 years. Preferring, however, an active situation, he exchanged into the 17th Dragoons, then on their way to India, whither he proceeded to join them; and on the day he reached their quarters was seized with a fever, which, after 17 days, terminated an existence honourable to his memory. The whole Garrison of Surat attended his funeral with military honours.

*May* .... On Prince of Wales's Island, James Hobson, esq.

*Aug.* 23. On-board his Majesty's ship Undaunted, off Vera Cruz, aged 17, Percy Watson, acting-lieutenant of the Haughty gun-brig, and son of the Rev. Dr. W. of Shooter's-hill, Kent. He was seized with the fever of the climate on the 17th, the day on which his elder brother, Lieut. George Watson, of the Royal Engineers, died at Limerick, aged 20, of water in the chest, occasioned by a violent cold caught on the Shannon in the discharge of his duty. "They were lovely in their lives; and in their deaths they were not divided."

*Aug.* 27. Lost in the Atlas, on her passage from Barbados to England, Charlotte, second daughter of John Perkins, esq. of Pendell court, Blechingly, Surrey.

*Oct.* .... At St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, aged 15, Samuel, third son of the Rev. John Mossop, of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln.

*Oct.* 11. M. Lewis, esq. governor-general of Upper Louisiana. He terminated his existence by shooting himself with two pistols, and by cutting his neck, arms, and ham, with a razor. He had been deranged about six weeks, owing to a protest to a draft which he drew on the Secretary at War, and which he considered tantamount to a disgrace by Government.

*Oct.* 28. At Antigua, after a few days illness, and in his 23d year, Major George Gordon, of the 8th West India Regiment, nephew of Col. Gordon, and military secretary

cretary to the Earl of Harrington. His career was short but brilliant. He served in the Expedition to Zealand; was aide-de-camp to Gen. Anstruther in the memorable battle of Vimiera; and commanded, with great credit to himself, the 6th Regiment during the campaign in Spain, which corps was the last of the British Army that embarked at Corunna. An higher eulogium cannot be pronounced on Major Gordon than to say that he was patronized by those great and good men, the late Sir John Moore and Gen. Anstruther, who honoured him with their friendship. He has left a disconsolate mother and sister to deplore his loss.

Suddenly, Evan Alexander, late a Representative in Congress for the State of North Carolina, America.

*Nov.* 2. Aged 83, Count Kollowrath, late one of the chief ministers of the Emperor of Austria. He began his long political career in 1748, and rendered his Country the most distinguished services under four successive Sovereigns, who all equally respected and esteemed his merit and his talents.

3. At Trinidad, Harriet, wife of Samuel Spann, esq. of Bristol.

12. At his house in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, in his 75th year, John Monck, esq. upwards of 40 years a resident in that city. Many will recollect with regret the urbanity of his manners, his cultivated taste, and his various and extensive attainments in literary pursuits. The hospitals and other public charitable institutions in that city have lost in him a warm patron and constant benefactor. He was the head of the third and youngest branch of his family; and descended of the ancient House of the Moncks of Pothridge in Devonshire. The founder of his family, in England, was Guillaume Moyne, one of the Norman adventurers under William the Conqueror. Mr. Monck was nephew to the Earl of Darnley. He has left a fortune of 130,000*l.* sterling; 100,000*l.* of which, it is said, he has bequeathed to his second son, T. B. Monck, esq. of Reading.

17. At Sea, Capt. Charles Worsley Boys, commander of his Majesty's ship Statira, eldest son of the late John Boys, M. D. of Mortimer-street, Mary-le-bone. When in the 16th year of his age he lost a leg in the memorable battle of the first of June, 1794; and, after a constant prosecution of the most honourable services, he was cut off in the prime of life, after a short illness, in the prospect of the first distinctions of that profession, which was his pride, and the full attainment of every other happiness; leaving an afflicted widow and two infant children to lament his death. His remains were interred with military honours at Halifax on the 25th.

18. T. Tomlinson, a private in the 6th Carabineers, quartered in Leeds, put a period to his existence by discharging a pistol through his head. It is supposed that the fear of disgrace impelled him to this dreadful act, which is much lamented by his Regiment; for although young, he had fought with distinguished bravery. On the same evening a Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict returned of *felo de se.* The corpse was taken to a short distance from the town, and buried in a lane; but had scarcely been committed to an ignominious grave, when some of the military, impelled by an attachment to their brother soldier, and encouraged by the populace, jumped into the grave, in the presence of the civil officers; and finding it impossible to get up the coffin entire, they took off the lid, raised the corpse from the grave, and afterwards took up the shell, in which the body was again deposited, and carried it to the new burying-ground at the parish-church, where it was interred with military honours.

24. Aged 9 years, Lewis Reilly, an apprentice to a chimney-sweeper in Little Shire-lane, Temple-bar. He died while in the act of endeavouring to climb a chimney by order of his mistress. The poor boy was several hours in the chimney before he was extricated, and was then found dead. It was alledged, however, that he could either have advanced or retreated, when he found any inconvenience from his situation, if he had paid sufficient attention to what he was about. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury pronounced it an act of carelessness.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Shatford, manager of the Theatres in Salisbury, Blandford, the Isles of Wight, Jersey, &c. He realised the character so inimitably drawn by our great Bard: "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy, gibes, gambols, and flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar." Admired as he was, however, for his wit and talents, he was equally respected for his generosity and integrity. Caressed, consequently, by his friends, and of a temper not to resist solicitation, possessing, with the talents of a Quin, an equally strong relish for convivial enjoyments, an early inroad was made on his constitution; and the dropsy, with a complication of disorders, carried him off at the age of 45 years.

25. At Melton Mowbray, aged about 11, Samuel Shelton, who died in consequence of an accident arising from the following circumstances: Shelton was returning from school to Frisby, near Melton Mowbray, in company with his brother and two other little boys of his own age; and wishing to play with one of the boys, named William Holland, who had a pocket-knife in his hand, cutting some bread, Shelton put his arms round the neck of Holland to throw him down; when the latter exclaimed, "Pray

"Pray don't put your arms round my neck, for fear you should cut yourself!" Shelton, however, persisted, and fell upon the point of the knife, which entered the lower part of his body, and passing into the abdomen, in a straight direction, occasioned part of his entrails to fall out. Holland immediately swooned on finding what was done; and when recovered, ran home for assistance, with one of his companions, the other staying with Shelton, who, after languishing a few hours, expired in great agonies.

26. Mrs. Strangling, a widow lady, residing at Mr. Cover's, in Oxford-street. She went to bed about 11 o'clock at night; and a neighbour, observing an uncommon light in her apartment at 12, gave an alarm, when Mrs. S. was found sitting on the stairs with her night-cloaths literally burnt off, and only just able to state that she had fled there on waking and seeing her bed-furniture in a blaze, to which it is presumed her lamp had communicated.

At Preston-house, Northampton, much and justly regretted, Mrs. Hester Newman, wife of Charles N. esq. and granddaughter of the late Sir John Langham, bart. of Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire.

27. At the house of Mr. Palmer, in Alfred-place, Kingsdown, in her 22d year, Miss Mary Owens.

At Nottingham, after a few hours illness of a malignant fever, aged 28, Mr. James Smith, cheese and salt merchant.

Accidentally burnt to death, at Marton, near Torksey, co. Lincoln, a child of Mr. Brocklebank.—Also, the next day, an infant child of Mr. Porter, cabinet-maker, of Lincoln.

28. In the 40th year of his age, the Rev. William Wilton, rector of South-Stoke, near Arundel, Sussex; an active and exemplary Clergyman, who was seized with an inflammation in his bowels on the morning of the 27th, which terminated in his death this evening. His widow is left with seven children (five of whom are girls), the eldest 14 years, the youngest 11 months old; and in expectation of an eighth child in February next. The assets barely suffice to cover the debts; and no pecuniary provision has been made for herself and children. A subscription for their relief is announced on the blue cover of our December Magazine.

At Willingham, near Gainsborough, in her 92d year, Mrs. Williamson, widow.

At Buckland, near Frome, co. Somerset, aged 70, Mr. George Weaver, father of Mrs. Sheppard, of Corn-street, Bristol.

In his 24th year, William, youngest son of Thomas Chambers, esq. of Thorncliffe iron-works, near Sheffield.

29. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Carr, mother of the Rev. R. L. Carr, of Stamford, and relict of the late Rev. Samuel Carr, D. D. prebendary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, and rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew-Undershaft and St. Mary-at-Axe, London, and of St. Mary, Finchley, co. Middlesex.

J. Reynolds, a corporal in the 28th Regiment of Foot. He blew out his brains in the barrack-room at Colchester with his musket, to the trigger of which he fastened a string, which he tied to his toe.

Mr. William Pain, of the King's Arms inn at Woodstock, co. Oxford; a man deservedly esteemed for his civility, integrity, and punctuality in business.

In Devonshire-street, Portman-square, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-col. H. Wheatley, of the 1st Guards.

30. Aged 65, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Mr. George M. post-master, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

In her 18th year, of the scarlet fever, Miss Smith, only daughter of Mr. George S. miller, of Stamford.

Lately, at Malta, the Rev. David Peloquin Cosserat, chaplain to his Majesty's Forces on that island.

Rev. Hugh Pugh, of Brithdie, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire.

Rev. Benjamin Mosse, curate of East Stoke, Dorset.

In Westgate-buildings, Bath, aged 74, the Rev. Charles Walker.

Rev. William Delves, rector of Ashburnham, Sussex.

Rev. W. Wade, vicar of Brightlingsea, in Essex.

At Malden, Essex, aged 63, the Rev. William Williams, 38 years the very worthy resident vicar of that parish.

Rev. Edward-Walter Farrell, rector of Fryering, Essex.

Rev. John Morgan, of King's Mead terrace, Bath.

Rev. James Stormouth, minister of the parish of Aiely, in Scotland.

Aged 64, the Rev. Francis Pryce, perpetual curate of Temple-Guiting, Glouc.

Rev. W. Wilson, of Cheltenham.

Rev. Edward Phillips, vicar of Longford, Derbyshire.

Rev. Peter Jones, rector of Derwen, near Denbigh.

Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Clynnog, and of Llanbairn, Caernarvonshire.

Rev. Thomas Hughes, B.C.L. of Ty Issa Llansaynt Ffraid, Glan Conway.

Rev. H. Hughes, vicar of Llandoged, near Conway, and one of the rural deans of the diocese of St. Asaph.

Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, B.C.L. chancellor of Exeter, and rector of Bishop's-Morehead, Devonshire, and of Ashbrittle, co. Somerset.

At Saltash, in Cornwall, on his return from Walcheren, the Rev. William Humphries, B. A. chaplain to his Majesty's ship Courageux.

Rev.

Rev. Beriah Brook, perpetual curate of Denston, Suffolk, and formerly vicar of Wressel, in Yorkshire.

At Waddesden, co. Oxford, the Rev. Jn. Terry, curate of the three portions of that parish, and an acting magistrate of Bucks.

Rev. Thomas Lloyd, M. A. minor canon of Hereford cathedral, rector of Stretton Sugwas, and vicar of Marden, Herefordsh.

Aged 67, the Right Rev. Dr. Sharrock, Catholic Bishop of the Somersetshire district; a Divine highly esteemed for his piety and benevolent mind, and much regretted by every person of the same religious persuasion.

At his house in West-place, Lambeth, aged 68, the Rev. William Barclay, minister and proprietor of Southgate chapel, Middlesex; and well known as the inventor of several medicines, among which are the Patent Antibilious Pills.

In London, in his 59th year, the Rev. George Huddesford, M.A. of New college, Oxford, 1780, vicar of Loxley, co. Warwick, and youngest son of the Rev. Geo. Huddesford, D. D. formerly president of Trinity college, Oxford. He was editor of "Salmagundi, a miscellaneous Combination of original Poetry, 1791," 4to; and author of "Topsy-Turvy; with Anecdotes and Observations illustrative of leading Characters in the Government of France, in the year 1793," 8vo, then first published; "Bubble and Squeak, a Galli-*mawfry* of British Beef, with the chopp'd Cabbage of Gallic Philosophy and Radical Reform," 8vo, first published in 1799; "Crambe Repetita, a Second Course of Bubble and Squeak, or British Beef Gallimawfry'd; with a Devil'd Biscuit or Two, to help Digestion, and close the Orifice of the Stomach," 8vo, 1799. In 1801 he collected the above into two volumes, under the title of "The Poems of George Huddesford, M. A. late Fellow of New College, Oxford. Including Salmagundi, Topsy-Turvy, Bubble and Squeak, and Crambe Repetita. With Corrections and original Additions." In 1804 he edited "The Wiccamical Chaplet, a Selection of Original Poetry, comprising smaller Poems, serious and comic; Classical Trifles; Sonnets; Inscriptions and Epitaphs; Songs and Ballads; Mock Heroicks; Epigrams; Fragments, &c." 12mo. He afterwards published "Wood and Stone, a Dialogue between a Wooden Duke and a Stone Lion;" and "Les Champignons du Diable; or, Imperial Mushrooms: a mock-heroic Poem, in Five Cantos; including a Conference between the Pope and the Devil, on his Holiness's Visit to Paris: illustrated with Notes, 1805."

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, the Rev. John Findlater, late of the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies.

At Walcheren, Mr. John Walcot Jenkins, of the 68th Light Infantry, formerly lieutenant in the North Cork Militia.

*Dec.* 1. At his father's house in Berkeley-square, Bristol, aged 21, John, eldest son of James Fowler, esq.

Aged 72, Mr. William Crofts, of the May-pole-yard, Nottingham, long celebrated as a change-ringer.

2. Thomas Lampard, well known as the marker of the billiard-table at the Three Tuns inn, Windsor. He weighed 24 stone.

3. In Trinity-street, Bristol, Mr. Robert Peak, ship-owner.

At Pickwick, Wilts, Mr. R. Hill.

4. At Croydon, Surrey, Mary, wife of Anthony Harman, esq.

Aged 86, Mrs. Hill, widow of Mr. W. H. formerly of Osney mill, near Oxford.

The wife of Mr. Geary, baker, of Hammersmith, Middlesex. While sitting by the fire, with a child in her lap about three months old, a vessel, containing bees-wax and oil, boiled over, and set her cloaths on fire. She had the presence of mind to put the child in a place of safety; but was herself so dreadfully burnt as to occasion her death in a few hours.

5. Capt. Hicks, R. N. a native of Norfolk. He had dined at the house of Mr. Vigers, in Southampton-street, where he appeared in perfect health and spirits, and which he left in a hackney-coach for Cateaton-street, in the City; but on opening the door of the carriage he was found dead. He had been appointed to a ship only the day before.

Mr. Skelton, of Stanhope-street, Clare-market, artificial florist and feather-manufacturer. He had returned home from serving on a jury at Westminster-hall, when he suddenly fell down, and expired.

On St. James's parade, Bath, aged 88, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. John J. formerly rector of St. Peter's, Bristol, and of Kilve, co. Somerset.

At Pill, near Bristol, of a lingering consumption, Mrs. Wareham.

Mrs. Kirke, relict of the Rev. Theophilus K. late vicar of Bonby, co. Lincoln.

6. At Stamford, Lincolnshire, of a pleurisy, Miss Arnold, milliner.

7. At Great Ness, near Seven-oaks, in Kent, aged 86, Peter Nouaille, esq.

At his house in the Kent-road, aged 56, Wm. Hance, esq. late of Tooley-street.

In Church-lane, Whitechapel, aged four years, Mary-Anne Miller, who was crushed to death against a wall by a dust-cart.

At Sandel-house, Argyleshire, the lady of Sir Robert Turing, bart. of Foveran, in Aberdeenshire.

8. Mrs. Metcalf Carleton, a respectable old lady, residing at the Marsh-gate, Richmond. She took an opportunity, late at night, to leave her house, and throw herself into a pond in her garden. As soon as she was missed search was made for her, and

and she was found by her servants still alive, and struggling in the water, but died soon after being extricated therefrom.

In consequence of her cloaths accidentally catching fire while attempting to take off the tea-kettle, which was boiling over, a daughter of Mr. Benfield, tailor, of Cheltenham, aged ten years.

After many years illness, the wife of Mr. John Winter, sen. of Portland-squ. Bristol.

Dropped down dead, without any previous symptom of indisposition, and in her 11th year, Eliza, daughter of Edw. Hill, esq. merchant, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

9. Very suddenly, at Bridlington, in the prime of youth, George Darley, esq. He was sitting at supper with some friends; when he observed to them that they ate nothing, and that he would shew them how to eat. He accordingly took a large mouthful of food, which stuck in his throat, and eventually suffocated him.

10. After a short illness, aged 66, Mr. Joseph Claypon, of Lincoln, formerly in trade as a mercer and draper, but lately well known to the Summer visitors of Clea Thorpe as superintendant of the hotel there.

11. At Sudbury, aged 69, Charles Hurrell, esq. late of Brunden-hall, Essex, and in the commission of the peace for that co.

At his father's house at Ipswich, aged 26, Lieut. J. Bucke, R. N. late commander of the Acute gun-brig.

12. In his 23d year, of a decline, Mr. John Hall, third son of Mr. H. of Portbury, co. Somerset.

13. Aged 60, Mr. Joseph Groves, of his Majesty's Customs at Bristol.

After two days illness of the scarlet fever, Mr. Robert Hill, jun. of Easton, near Stamford, Lincolnshire.

14. At Brompton, in Kent, Mr. John Tracy, many years a bookseller in that place. It is a tribute due to his memory to say, few men in his situation lived more respected, or died more sincerely regretted. Notwithstanding a constant and attentive perseverance in business, he appropriated a considerable portion of those hours usually spent in sleep to researches of the most abstruse nature; and so great were his acquirements, particularly in the labyrinths of Antiquity and Genealogy, that frequent were the applications made to him by popular Writers for information on those subjects. In the History, Topography, and Antiquities of the County he was completely versed; and the different publications on these subjects are indebted to him for a variety of interesting materials. Disdaining to acquire fame or pecuniary emolument from his lucubrations, all who applied readily and cheerfully obtained a part of his store. His widow and children have lost a truly-affectionate husband, father, and friend; the world, a man of sound judgment and integrity; and Mr. Urban, a valuable correspondent.

15. Aged 92, Mrs. Musters, relict of the late Robert M. esq. of Nottingham.

Aged 64, Mr. John Wilson, butler of Caius college, Cambridge.

17. At his father's house at Hoddesdon, Herts, Mr. William White, jun. of Greek-street, Soho.

Mrs. Harrington, wife of Thomas H. esq. of Brentford, Middlesex.

18. In Artillery-place, Moorfields, aged 69, Mrs. Matthey.

19. Of a typhus fever, at the house of her parents, in Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and in the 12th year of her age, Miss Eliza Birch, an amiable young lady.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 57, Sir Richard Welch, knt. late sheriff of London, &c.

20. At Brighthelmstone, aged 63, W. Halstone, esq. late of Bermondsey.

21. At Bungay, aged 30, Robert Smith; a young man whose general suavity of manners and rectitude of conduct engaged the esteem of his friends and acquaintances. By the force of native genius he attained a knowledge in mathematical learning superior to many; and, by the aid of the same genius, joined to an unwearied application, he acquired the art of casting plates for printing in the Stereo method to a surprising degree of excellence. His concluding moments, when he approached the confines of immortality, were blest with those animating hopes that can smooth the bed of death, give consolation to surviving friends, and are among the glorious privileges of the Gospel dispensation.

22. At Guildford, Surrey, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Smallpiece.

23. At Woolwich, Kent, Dr. John Rollo, surgeon-general to the Royal Artillery.

Mr. James Lyle, printer of "The Edinburgh Evening Courant" News-paper.

24. In consequence of the wounds and injuries he received from a set of villains, who way-laid him, Mr. William Boucher, sen. of Rochester, in Kent.

25. At his house in Albion-street, Hull, aged 40, Major-general Hewgill, commander of the troops in garrison there.

26. At his house in Wells-street, Oxford-street, Tiberius Cavallo, esq. F.R.S.

"This gentleman, by birth a Neapolitan, was destined to be initiated, at London, into a mercantile profession; but the study of Nature displayed superior charms, which seduced him from the dull routine of the accompting-house to the leisure of a philosophical retreat. His Treatises on popular and interesting Branches of Physicks may be justly esteemed the best elementary works, which are extant in our language. They possess every requisite of such performances — perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. He published, in 1777, the first volume of his complete

Treatise

Treatise on Electricity, in Theory and Practice, which was completed in 1795, in three volumes, octavo. It is unquestionably the neatest, the clearest, and the most sensible elementary treatise to be found on this popular science; and it is excellently adapted to furnish the mind with those brilliant images and facts which provoke inquisitive Genius to closer and more profound researches. His other publications, beside occasional contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, are, a Treatise on Air, in one volume, quarto; an Essay on Medical Electricity, in one volume, octavo; the History and Practice of Aërostation, in one volume, octavo; an octavo volume on Magnetism; and a folio on Mineralogical Tables." *Memoirs of Living Authors.*

Aged 70, Mrs. Marston, wife of Mr. Thomas M. of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

27. At Walthamstow, Essex, in his 70th year, John Allen, esq.

28. At Dartford, Kent, after 15 months of the severest suffering from a cancer in the breast, Mrs. Ross, wife of Mr. R. of that place. In all the relative situations of life she so conducted herself as to render her loss most affectionately and deeply regretted.

Mr. Henry Jones, of Mansion-house-str.

29. At Clapton, in Middlesex, aged 73, Anthony Moorland, esq.

Mrs. Ives, of Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey. While cleaning a stove, she fell backwards and instantly expired

Mr. Smethurst, of Middleton-buildings, Foley-place. After having been spending the evening with some friends, he dropped down suddenly in a fit in Tichfield-street, and died immediately.

30. Thomas Newnham, esq. of Church-street, Spital-fields.

At her house in Pentonville, aged 36, Mrs. Wetherall.

31. In Albion-street, Blackfriars, Tho. Nash, esq. formerly of Camberwell, Surr.

In Ormond-street, Queen-square, aged 74, Mrs. Weskett, wife of Robert W. esq. formerly of the Custom-house.

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## A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1808, TO DECEMBER 12, 1809.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Christened | Males... 9981 | In all | Buried | Males... 8636 | In all |
| | Females 9631 | 19,612 | | Females 8044 | 16,680 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whereof have died, under 2 years | 4937 | 5 and 10 | 754 | 40 and 50 | 1748 | 80 and 90 | 369 |
| | | 10 and 20 | 566 | 50 and 60 | 1419 | 90 and 100 | 54 |
| Between 2 and 5 years | 1916 | 20 and 30 | 1145 | 60 and 70 | 1235 | 100 | 2 |
| | | 30 and 40 | 1472 | 70 and 80 | 1063 | | |

Decreased in the Burials this Year 3274.

| DISEASES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abortive and Still-born | 514 | Gravel, Stone, Strangury | 10 | Tumour | 1 |
| Abscess | 49 | Grief | 5 | Water in the Chest | 11 |
| Aged | 1251 | Jaundice | 26 | Water in the Head | 252 |
| Ague | 4 | Jaw-locked | 4 | Worms | 5 |
| Apoplexy and Suddenly | 203 | Inflammation | 511 | CASUALTIES. | |
| Asthma and Phthisick | 488 | Influenza | 3 | Bit by a Rattle-snake | 1 |
| Bile | 2 | Liver-grown | 21 | Bit by a mad Dog | 1 |
| Bleeding | 24 | Lunatick | 166 | Bruised | 5 |
| Bursten and Rupture | 15 | Measles | 106 | Burnt | 30 |
| Cancer | 55 | Miscarriage | 2 | Drowned | 124 |
| Childbed | 123 | Mortification | 167 | Excessive Drinking | 7 |
| Colds | 15 | Palsy | 123 | Executed * | 6 |
| Colick, Gripes, &c. | 15 | Palpitation of the Heart | 1 | Found Dead | 8 |
| Consumption | 4570 | Pleurisy | 19 | Fractured | 2 |
| Convulsions | 3463 | Quinsy | 3 | Frighted | 1 |
| Cough and Whooping-Cough | 591 | Rheumatism | 2 | Frozen | 1 |
| | | Scarlatina | 1 | Killed by Falls and several other Accidents | 68 |
| | | Scurvy | 4 | | |
| Cramp | 2 | Small Pox | 1163 | Killed themselves | 52 |
| Croup | 81 | Sore Throat | 7 | Murdered | 1 |
| Diabetes | 1 | Sores and Ulcers | 5 | Overjoy | 1 |
| Dropsy | 736 | Spasm | 24 | Poisoned | 4 |
| Evil | 2 | St. Anthony's Fire | 2 | Scalded | 5 |
| Fevers of all Kinds | 1066 | St. Vitus's Dance | 1 | Smothered | 1 |
| Fistula | 3 | Stoppage in the Stomach | 20 | Starved | 1 |
| Flux | 9 | Strangury | 1 | Suffocated | 7 |
| French Pox | 29 | Teeth | 308 | | |
| Gout | 30 | Thrush | 39 | Total | 326 |

* There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surrey 1[illegible], of which Number 6 only have been reported to be Buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

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